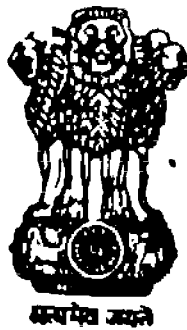


# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Seventh Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 6.00*

---

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

## CONTENTS

*No. 7, Wednesday, November 12, 1986/Kartika 21, 1908 (Saka)*

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	1—29
*Starred Questions Nos.           121 to 125 and 128	
Written Answers to Questions—	29—204
Starred Questions Nos.           126 to 127 and 129 to 140	29—42
Unstarred Questions Nos.       1258 to 1321 and 1323 to 1397	42—204
Papers Laid on the Table	212—221
Message from Rajya Sabha	222
Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill—As Amended by Rajya Sabha	223
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution	223
Twenty-fifth Report	
Election to Committee	223
Central Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps...	
Business Advisory Committee	224
Twenty-Ninth Report	
Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance	224—236
Reported fire in Sahar terminal of Bombay airport	
Shri Sharad Dighe	224
Shri Jagdish Tytler	225
Shri Haris Rawat	228
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	229
Shri Jagdish Awasthi	231
Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	232

---

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

## Matters Under Rule 377

236—240

- (i) Need to start a new train from Kota or Ratlam to Delhi  
and to re-start Dehradun Express

Shri Shanti Dhariwal

236

- (ii) Need to declare the people of Ladakh region as Scheduled  
Tribe

Shri P. Namgyal

236

- (iii) Preventive steps needed to save Lakshadweep from the menace of sea  
erosion

Shri P. M. Sayeed

237

- (iv) Demand for T. V. Relay Centres at Damoh and Panna  
districts of Madhya Pradesh

Shri Dal Chander Jain

238

- (v) Need to take immediate steps for the development of  
Paradeep Port.

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty

238

- (vi) Need for organising voluntary consumer efforts to protect  
them from unhealthy trade practices

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha

239

- (vii) Need to release grants by University Grants Commissions  
to Vidyasagar University, Midnapur in West Bengal

Shri Sudhir Roy

239

- (viii) Need to help the State of Tamil Nadu to augment the  
generation of Thermal Power

Shri P. Kolandaivelu

240

Delhi Fire Prevention and fire safety Bill—*Contd.*

240—292

## Motion to consider

Shri Somnath Rath

240

Shri Raj Kumar Rai

243

Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer

246

Shri Shanti Dhariwal

249

	<b>Columns</b>
Shri Ataur Rehman	251
Shri Mool Chand Daga	253
Shri Indrajit Gupta	259
Shri Vijay N. Patil	264
Shri Matilal Hansda	267
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	268
Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	272
Shri K. S. Rao	273
Shri Piyus Tiraky	276
Shri Shantaram Naik	277
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	280
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	282
Clauses 2 to 16 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	291
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1986-87	292—315
Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty	293
Shri Uma Kant Mishra	300
Shri Vakkom Purushothaman	303
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	307
Shri Jujbar Singh	310
Shri M. Mahalingam	312
Half-an-hour Discussion	315—332
Loss incurred by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	
Shri Suresh Kurup	315
Prof. K. K. Tewary	319
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	327
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	327
Shri Harish Rawat	328
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	329

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

-----  
*Wednesday, November, 12, 1986/Kartika  
21, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

Agreement with F. R. G. to augment  
anti-pollution facilities

\*121. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :  
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI  
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the Federal Republic of Germany for augmenting the existing water and air pollution monitoring facilities in the country;

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

(c) the methods to be adopted to control water and air pollution ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement provides for import of sophisticated instruments and training of personnel to strengthen the capabilities of Pollution Control Boards.

(c) The methods include monitoring, persuasion, incentives and legal action.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is incomplete. We want to know the complete details of the Agreement. Besides, we also want to know whether such agreements have been signed with other countries also and if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Agreement with Federal Republic of Germany was signed in March, 1985. Under that Agreement, they supplied us instruments worth Rs. 162 lakhs. Besides, the personnel in the batches of 8 persons each go there for training for a period of six months. These 8 people include 4 scientists and 4 other personnel. The entire expenditure on their training is borne by that country. 20 officers also go for training for a period of 15 days. At the same time, one of their officers, who is an eminent expert will also come to India for three years. He is already here. They give us complete information and tell us how to control pollution. In addition to this, officers in small batches will go for training for a short period during the next five years, i.e. for sixty months so as to gain complete knowledge there.

The Hon. Member has also asked the names of the other countries with which such agreements have been signed. An agreement was signed with the countries of E. E. C., i.e., the European Economic Community in 1983. Similarly, an agreement was also signed with Britain in 1983 so that they could be helpful to us in controlling air pollution and could also give us the training programme. Since this problem is worldwide, U. S. A. and Norway have also shown interest in it. This is not a question of any single country. Thus, these are the countries with which we have signed agreements.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister might have read recently that there has been dangerous pollution in Rhine river as a result of which thousands of fish were killed. They could not control that.

Such pollution takes place daily between Patna and Bhagalpur. I would like to know whether we have signed agreements to control pollution with other countries of western Europe also ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** It is true that there are 14 such rivers in our country, the waters of which are polluted and it does affect the health of the people. Right now, we have started with Ganga and we are going to draw up a project after formally surveying all the rivers. You know, as and when funds are made available, we shall implement that project. It will require an amount of Rs. 3000 crores to clean all the rivers.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you satisfied now ?

**SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has given a detailed reply and has also referred to a long-term plan, but is he aware that besides air pollution and water pollution, foodgrains are also being polluted due to excessive use of pesticides which is a health hazard ? Air pollution has reached such a level that mosquitoes have established monolithic empire right from the country's capital, Delhi, upto the towns and villages and virus borne diseases are spreading, the people are sick in every home. I would like to know as to what steps the Government are taking to check this pollution and are there some short-term schemes with the Government besides the long-term plan ? I would also like to know as to what work the Ganga Pollution Control Board has done to clean this river ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** What the Hon. Member has said is correct. There are no two opinions that pollution causes diseases and to check the spread of diseases in the foremost duty of the Government. That is why our late Prime Minister had laid great stress on it. Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also taken keen interest in it and has formulated programmes so that pollution could be controlled, but you know, it is a time consuming process; it is not a job to be done overnight. It is true that pollution is caused through air. The way the number of vehicles is increasing and the smoke is being emitted,

about 40 to 50 per cent pollution is caused by them. The vehicles which play on the roads, such as buses, trucks and other vehicles emit heavy smoke. If a silencer measuring 8 to 10 feet is attached to a vehicle of the same height, at least smoke will go upwards. We are thinking in terms of introducing battery-run vehicles so as to minimise pollution.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to which of the States of the Indian Union shall be covered under the agreement that has been signed and whether the name of Andhra Pradesh is also there ? If so, how much money have you earmarked for that State ?

Secondly, I would like to say that felling of trees also adds to pollution. I would like to know as to how much funds have been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for tree plantation in the country and what is Andhra Pradesh's share in it ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** This is a separate question. But so far as the question of tree plantation is concerned, the policy of the Central Government is very clear, that as long as we do not plant trees, the environment will not be clean. An amount of Rs. 1900 crores has been provided in the Seventh Plan for various such items which include rural development, wild life as also tree plantation.

[English]

#### Vienna conference of IAEA

\*122. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of International Atomic Energy Agency was held in Vienna in the first/second week of October this year to discuss the potential dangers of nuclear radiation, resulting from accidents in nuclear power plants and reactors, etc.;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and suggestions mooted at the Conference to avoid recurrence of Chernobyl type of mishaps; and

(c) the precautionary steps being taken in the light thereof in respect of installation, maintenance and working of nuclear projects ?

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) Two international conventions were adopted at the Conference. The first convention provides for the early notification of nuclear accidents with possible transboundary effects and the second for the provision of assistance in the case of a nuclear accident.

(c) Nuclear Power Plants in India are different in design from the Chernobyl plant. However, all available information about Chernobyl accident is being analysed in order to draw appropriate lessons and ensure safe operation of our plants. In the meantime, operating procedures relating to start up of the reactors and low power operations have been further tightened.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : We have two sets of atomic reactors one that we have already commissioned and the other we are planning to commission in future. As the Minister says, the Chernobyl plant is different in design from the nuclear power plants in India. May be, but they are past masters in this art. This is not the only accident, accidents have occurred all over the world. After analysing all these accidents all over the world, what new safety measures are we going to introduce in Narora Power Plant which as it is being constructed on seismic path on the banks of river Ganges ? I would like to know if any new safety measures are being introduced in the reactors which are to be commissioned. If so, what are they ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I would not like to say that our plants are better designed than the Soviet plants, but certainly the Chernobyl plant where the accident took place was different in design from our plants. Right from the time of design to construction of our plants, we have taken all possible

safety measures known to us, in fact, including the latest one known to the world. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have not incorporated all possible safety measures into our existing plants.

As regard future plants, we are taking even greater safety precautions like double containment for the outer wall. Even internally, we have what we call cladding of the fuel element which is put in a pressure tube and also used with pressurised water and put in a colander. All these precautions we have built into the plants themselves.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : The idea about the Narora plants was conceived five years before and it is likely to put into operation shortly. In this gap have any new safety measures been introduced in the system or are we sticking to the old design ? It is a good design, but have we made any changes ? That is what I wanted to know.

Further, Not even one reactor has been running satisfactorily, either Tarapore or Madras. All have some kinds of problems. Are these faults mainly due to operational lacunae or lacunae in the design itself ? In the report on the Chernobyl plant accident, they say that the design was all right, it was only the operators' fault that caused this mishap. We are having some problems. I would like to know whether these problems are operational mostly or they are because of design faults. What are you going to do about it in order to make them fool proof or operation proof ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As regards safety of reactors, so far no accident has taken place in any of the Indian reactors. As I explained earlier, we had incorporated many of the known safety systems in the designing and building of these reactors.

With regard to Narora plants, we have provided for a double containment. It is a new feature which is being incorporated in the Narora plant and all future plants. Apart from that there are anti-seismic devices being used for the first time. These design modifications are being made as a result of experience we gather. Now some people



doubt if seismic precautions that we take in these plants would be effective. Japan is an example of this because the whole country is vulnerable to earthquakes and there they have incorporated such devices and they have been very effective.

Regarding the functioning of this plant, it is probably slightly outside the realm of this question which is about safety. I think, by and large, except for RAPP-I, all other plants have been functioning properly.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** The Hon. Minister has replied that the Government have ensured safe operation of our nuclear plants. I would like to ask the Minister as to what is the average life of a nuclear power plant and whether the Government have taken measures for safe decommissioning and safe disposal when the life-span is over.

**SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN :** I cannot say, on the spur of the moment, as to what is the life span of a nuclear reactor. But I can tell the Hon. Member that we know the technology of decommissioning and we will be able to decommission the plant when it becomes unusable.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** A nuclear plant is being installed in Karnataka. In spite of the best efforts of the State Government, the people of the locality are still not convinced about the safety measure that you are going to undertake. What steps are you going to take to convince the people? Is the Government of India thinking of a national debate as suggested by the Chief Minister of Karnataka with regard to safety measures to be undertaken in the nuclear power plants?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) :** We have not taken a decision yet on the location of the nuclear plants which are to come. But we have taken note of what the Hon. Member has said and we will certainly take that into consideration before we putting up the plant in Karnataka.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the damage that is likely to be caused

to our atomic reactors in the event of an earthquake and the safety measures the Government are taking in this regard?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has quoted Japan in this question.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Earthquake can take place any time and at any place. What safety measures Government are adopting to face such a situation?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has quoted Japan and answer to your question is already there.

[English]

**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** Sir as you know, the programme in India so far as nuclear power generation is concerned is to have 10,000 megawatts by the end of this century. A great deal of apprehension has been caused, after the Chernobyl accident not only in the minds of people of India, but throughout the world. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether this apprehension in the minds of the people of India particularly, will hamper in any way, achieving this target of 10,000 megawatts by 21st Century.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think, this has also been answered.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Just now the Hon. Member from Karnataka has said that people in Karnataka are averse to the location of a nuclear plant. So far as Andhra is concerned, they are not averse to it. They are demanding it. Will the Prime Minister consider the location of a nuclear power plant in Nagarjuna Sagar?

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** Sir, we will definitely consider the location of these plants purely on merits of the case. But what has been raised here is the question of safety and I think what is required is a debate in the country on the safety of nuclear power plants and we would like to have such a debate. I would like to add at this point two aspects. One is that whenever there is a new technology, there is always certain danger with that technology, till our experience with that technology becomes such that it becomes something for every

day use. And it happens with every new technology that comes. Atomic energy is no exception to that. At the same time, we have one of the best safety records in our atomic power plants. As the Hon. Minister has just now said, there has been no accident on the atomic side, of our plants. Now, our safety record is very good. But there is one area where we have weakness and I would like this House to have a debate on this issue as well, that is, about our capacity to cope in case there is an accident. That means : Is our system safe enough ? Supposing something does happen—it is highly unlikely because our record is very good, our precautions are good; we have double containment and it is unlikely anything will happen—what about our capacity to cope with it ? In case something happens, how much capacity we have, how capable we are all in handling that. I have already asked our Departments to go into it and develop that capacity. That has to be there. For example, when it happened in Bhopal, what was our capacity to cope with the disaster that took place there ? So, I have asked them what will be our capacity in case something happens.

#### Demand for a separate Tribal State

\*123. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report of a seminar of tribal leaders held at Jamshedpur in October, 1986 in which a demand for a separate Tribal State was raised as reported in the Statesman dated 20, October, 1986;

(b) if so, Government's views on the demand;

(c) whether the speeches made at this seminar were encouraging separatism; and

(d) if so, the steps Government intend to take ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Government have seen the relevant Press Report. The Conference held at Jamshedpur from 19th to 21st October, 1986 is reported to have adopted Resolutions demanding creation

of a Jharkhand State within the Indian Union.

Such demands arise on account of economic imbalances. The Government is of the view that such imbalances in a particular State or region should be tackled through the mechanism of planning and the creation of a separate State may not be the answer to the problem.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, the demand of Jharkhand State has been there for more than three decades. The Government has said that it is because of the economic imbalance. The Government depends upon the mechanism of planning.

Sir, we know that we have a Special Tribal Development Plan. We have Tribal Sub-Plans. They have been implemented and despite that, the imbalance still exists. Therefore, I want to know, whether the Government—in view of the fact that almost all the Jharkhand parties have assembled on one platform, including the Vice-Chancellor of Ranchi University and have demanded a Jharkhand State, otherwise, they will resort to a movement have proposed to take any effective step and if so what effective step does the Government proposes to take for the implementation of the plans, in order to remove these imbalances which have been in existence for the last three years, despite the planned development ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we have noted the seriousness of the decisions which were taken on that Conference. I propose to have a separate meeting with the State Government and also they will be advised to take suitable steps which should go to eliminate the economic imbalances, the backwardness of the area and also to have some kind of a feeling among the people that they are not neglected. These decisions taken in this Conference have already been conveyed to the Government and the State Government is in touch with us. We will take appropriate steps. But the implementation of the sub-plan, so far as the States affected by the decisions of this Conference are concerned, has been by and large satisfactory, except one State, where the implementation falls short and that is Orissa. The other States have implemented the Tribal Sub-Plan to

the satisfaction. Some States have over-shot the target like, Madhya Pradesh, where it is 136.6 per cent, West Bengal, 256.9 per cent.

Orissa falls short by achievement of 95.4 per cent of the target. Therefore, the responsibility squarely lies with the Government of Orissa and we are taking up the matter with them.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** From the reply, it appears that the tribal plans have been more or less effectively implemented, so as to achieve 90 per cent or so, of the targets. Yet, the imbalance continues. Have Government thought of going into the reasons for this imbalance and the seething discontent and resentment among the Adivasis who are demanding a separate State consisting of the 21 districts of West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar? What is the reason that they are feeling discriminated against, exploited and deprived? All kinds of feelings are there in their minds. Merely depending upon the mechanism of planning may not be an answer to their demands. Therefore, my question is whether Government, instead of writing to the State Governments, are going to take some effective steps before the movement gathers momentum, and becomes strident and turns violent.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** I am in full agreement with the Hon. Member. Broadly, the reasons which are in the minds of those leaders who attended this conference are : large scale alienation of the Adivasis' lands, exploitation of the tribals by the money-lenders, unemployment in general inadequate development of the area, very scanty spread of education as also the exploitation on the part of the missionaries of the region. They are exploiting the poor tribals. These are the broad underlying practices which are contributing to this kind of a demand by the Adivasis of the region, which is spread among 3 or 4 States. In addition to that, in the conference the basic issues which were raised prominently by the leaders, were that they wanted reservation in jobs for tribals of the Jharkhand region in the other States. They all wanted the teaching of the Jharkhandi language at all levels in the region, and the broadcast of Jharkhandi programme over the radio and television.

These are some of the basic issues on which the leaders are trying to build the movement. Naturally, these issues must be attended to by the State Government; and also, wherever Central Government's assistance is required in the implementation of programmes, e.g. in respect of land alienation, large scale exploitation by money-lenders, steps could be jointly initiated by the States and the Central Government. We are very keen that all these basic issues must be attended to, before any agitation takes a turn for the worse.

[Translation]

**SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :** Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that resentment amongst the tribals of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is not new. This resentment has been there for the last 40 years. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government jobs reserved for them are being given to them properly or not? Today, the displaced persons are not getting jobs, they are cheated, Government are giving crores of rupees to Bihar. Are these funds being properly spent or are they being usurped by the middlemen? Their demands pertaining to railways are not being met and as a result of all these factors, resentment amongst them is increasing. Not only this, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha is going to start an agitation from the 17th instant and a number of parties are participating in the Morcha. The news reports of yesterday suggest that they are prepared to take up arms and a dangerous situation is going to be created. I would like to ask the Government, especially the Prime Minister, whether some foreign hand is there in creating disturbances in the tribal areas of Chota Nagpur, or is Punjab type situation going to be created there? What steps are the Government taking to tackle this situation?

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the concern expressed by the Hon. Member as I did in the case of Shri Satyendra. We are aware of the seriousness of the situation. It will be our endeavour, in liaison with the State Government, to see that this agitation does not become violent. We shall try to find solution to these problems before the situation gets out of

hand. The State Government will establish contact with the leaders and will pay attention to their serious problems. Efforts in this direction are already going on.

I also agree with the contention of the Hon. Member, and the reports that we have received also point to that that the development of Chota Nagpur area has not taken place the way it should have been. The monitoring which the Central Government has started new points to these facts. It will be our endeavour to see that monitoring is made more effective.

[English]

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Recently, we had a seminar on 'youths rural unrest in Bihar'. Some of the youths who took to extremism before, were, anyhow, converted and all were unanimous on one point that whatever grant, whatever project, whatever aid the government gives to these areas, whether it is Adivasi area or some other area in Bihar, all is eaten by the middle man and that does not reach the common man. Whatever report government gives, it is the same machinery which is giving grants that is monitoring its performance. Therefore, in Adivasi areas, unless government comes out with some positive steps to see that the money reaches that particular person, particular poor Adivasi, the problem is not going to be solved. So, what steps the Central Government is going to take in this regard? Simply saying that it is a matter for the State Government to take up and we will talk to the State Government is not enough as the situation has reached to such a stage.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** As I mentioned briefly in answer to Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha's question, we, in the revised 20-point programme, which is now just taken up for implementation, have made special provisions, and I would like to mention them. Under the heading 'Point 11', —justice to SC and ST the government shall ensure compliance with the constitutional provisions and laws for SC and ST, and ensure possession of land allotted to the SC and ST, revitalise land allotment programmes, organise and assist special coaching programmes to improve educational standards, eradicate scavenging and under take special programme

for the rehabilitation of safai karamcharis, provide better direction and adequate funds for the special component programmes, pursue programmes for the fuller integration of SC and ST with the rest of the society and ensure rehabilitation of the tribals displaced from their habitats. These are the new dimensions that we propose to give in the implementation of 20-point programme; and as I had just now said, we will not leave the monitoring only to the State authorities; the Central Government will take the monitoring and wherever there are short-falls and drawbacks, we will take appropriate steps to see that these programmes are implemented in all seriousness.

#### Air pollution

\*124. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum to assess air pollution;

(b) the details of infrastructure available in our country including at Trivandrum to assess air pollution;

(c) the details of steps taken in various parts of the country in connection with the research on atmospheric sciences; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce air pollution in major cities of India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :**  
(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A network of 67 ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set up in various parts of the country by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and the Pollution Control Boards. In addition, facilities are available in different organisations including the Centre for Earth Sciences, Trivandrum for specialised studies relating to air quality and atmospheric sciences.

(c) Under the Indian Middle Atmospheric Programme (IMAP), experiments including rocket and balloon flights are conducted for research on atmospheric sciences.

(d) The steps taken to reduce air pollution include :

- Air pollution control areas have been notified;
- Ambient air quality standards for different types of areas have been prescribed;
- Emission standards have been evolved for major polluting industries;
- Industries have been directed to comply with the standards;
- Standards for vehicular exhausts have been laid down and the State Governments have been advised to enforce the standards under the Motor Vehicles Act; and
- Incentives are provided for shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : May I know the total number of flights conducted by rockets and balloons for the purpose of air quality monitoring during the last three years in Trivandrum ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Actually, this programme of Indian Middle Atmospheric Programme is not Primarily meant and specifically directed towards air pollution study. This programme has been launched for knowing the middle atmospheric conditions, and for that purpose, regular weekly flights of the Soviet made M-100 rocket from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launch Station near Trivandrum are being launched. Also, there are regular weekly flights of Indian made RH-200 from Balasore. The above flights are meant for study of the upper atmosphere winds for long term climatological studies and also for correlation with other meteorological parameters. For example, in 1983 sixteen M-100 rockets were flown for study of Ozone, from Thumba. This is a part of

the study of Ozone, its effects and the pollution that is created by Ozone.

Again, 44 Rohini-200 rockets were flown from Sriharikota and eleven Rohini Sounding Rockets each were flown, from Sriharikota and Balasore. Two RH-300 Sounding Rockets for studying Aerosols were flown in October 1986, and RH-300 Sounding rockets were flown for studying ionisation in the middle atmosphere. These are the total figures. Many rockets and balloons have been launched to study the Middle Atmosphere conditions.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Launching of rockets is irrelevant in this question, and may I put another question ?

The tubercrops cultivation in Quilon and Trivandrum districts is vitiated by titanium dioxide. If it is consumed by public it stimulates fibrosis of the heart muscles. Is it in the knowledge of the Government ? Has any study been conducted ? If so, what are the steps that they are taking ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Presently, I do not have the information, because this is the programme of the Ministry of Space and they are conducting this programme. So, information is not with us.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What is the question and what is the answer ?

(Interruptions)

So, you are not concerned with the air pollution at all !

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as industrial pollution is concerned, the Government have taken a number of steps in that regard. Government have passed legislation in the last session and we are going to enforce it from the 19th November. The Act provides that irrespective of the type of industry, if one does not instal water treatment plant within a year, he will be liable to imprisonment for five years and a fine of Rs. 1000. Even after that if he does not instal, the imprisonment will be for seven years together with a fine of Rs. 5,000. So far as smoke is concerned,

we are going to instal an equipment so that it may not be harmful to the health of the common people.

[English]

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, part (b) of the question is on information about the infrastructure to assess air pollution, including that at Trivandrum. Air pollution is more in the cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay where traffic jams are there and vehicles are emitting smoke and soot. Even petrol vapours released in Delhi and other cities contain soot. In Delhi what we find is, because of non-installation of electrostatic precipitators in the thermal plants—I do not know whether they are installed now—lot of soot is released in the air and even in our MPs' flats we find that the fans are coated with soot. It is not known how much soot is released into the air and it goes into our ears, nose and eyes. We in the cities are more prone to air pollution. What studies are being conducted about this, as asked in the question ?

[Translation]

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 18 such metropolitan cities in the country where pollution is excessive. The sources which cause pollution include factories, domestic waste water, domestic smoke, vehicular traffic such as trucks, buses, cars, etc. Of these, we have selected 9 cities for the present and it will be our endeavour to reduce the menace of pollution there. You know, this problem is not going to be solved overnight. It will take some time, but the Government are doing their best to solve this problem as early as possible.

[English]

**SHRI A. CHARLES :** If you see the answer given by the Minister, it says that facilities are available in different organisations including the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum for specialised studies relating to air quality and atmospheric sciences. Travancore Titanium Product is the only one industry worth the name in Trivandrum. However, it has caused serious threat to the city because it has already caused air pollution and sea pollution. The whole atmosphere is contaminated with smog

and sulphuric acid waste is allowed to flow to the sea and several kilometres of sea is already polluted. The traditional seamen are now undergoing great hardship because fish does not survive there and they are in starvation. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether effective steps will be taken to control pollution caused by the TTP project ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Answer to the last question is yes. As far as this centre is concerned, it is established under the Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme. It is not primarily meant for the measurement of ambient levels.

But certainly measurement of ambient levels of hydroxyl concentrations will provide useful information on the nature and extent of pollution and the impact of man-made emissions. This Centre is under the Ministry of Space. And the studies which they are making will certainly help us in knowing the ambient levels in the atmosphere. We shall certainly make use of them.

**SHRI A. CHARLES :** I want to know whether steps will be taken to control pollution ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** I have specifically said that certainly steps will be taken to take care of every sort of pollution. It is because of this fact that in the last session we brought an Environment Protection Bill to take care of every sort of pollution whether it is air pollution, water pollution or environmental pollution.

[Translation]

#### Development of sanctuaries and National Desert Park in Rajasthan

\*125 **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the broad outlines of the schemes to further develop Sariska, Ranthambhore Sanctuaries as well as Jaisalmer National Desert Park in Rajasthan State ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :** A statement is given below ;

### Statement

#### *Development of sanctuaries and National Desert Park in Rajasthan*

Sariska and Ranthambhore became Tiger Reserves in 1978-79 and 1973-74 respectively, and are receiving Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Tiger'. Assistance provided by the Central Government to Sariska and Ranthambhore National Parks during the VI Five Year Plan was Rs. 23.86 lakhs and Rs. 19.06 lakhs respectively. The proposed outlay for these areas during the VII Five Year Plan is Rs. 444899 lakhs and Rs. 47.67 lakhs. Activities to be undertaken in these two areas include protection of the fauna, flora and the ecosystem; development of road and wireless communication; water conservation; habitat improvement; protection from fire and grazing; collection of basic data and scientific information required for the better management of the area.

An area of 3162 sq. kms. in the Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan has been declared as a sanctuary in August, 1980 with the object of preservation and restoration of the desert flora and fauna and ecosystems. The intention to declare it as a Desert National Park was notified in May, 1981. Grazing is being controlled; plantations undertaken; certain areas fenced off; drinking water facilities being provided to animals and animals are being protected from poaching. The State Government of Rajasthan has not asked for any financial assistance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests for this area so far.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Jaisalmer and Barmer National Desert Park was notified as a protected area in the year 1981, we were assured that the local wild habitats like Deer, Panda, Godavan and the flora and fauna would be preserved. But during my recent visit to that area, I found that the pace of progress was very slow. Neither the arrangements made by erecting a fencing to prevent cattle from grazing there have been effective nor Deer and Godavans are being reared there. Therefore, I would like to know as to what steps have been taken to develop this park so far, what are the programmes in this regard in the Seventh Five

Year Plan and how much assistance the Central Government is going to provide for this and in what form ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, till 1970, hunting of tiger was not banned. The ban came into force after 1970. The Bill was passed and the Act came into force in 1972. Under this project, we have notified 15 areas of which 3 are in Rajasthan.

So far as the quantum of funds to be spent on this project during the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, we have provided Rs. 10.60 crores for the development of these sanctuaries so that beautiful sanctuaries could be developed on modern lines. This is how we have chalked out this programme.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Is this amount of Rs. 10 crores being given for Jaisalmer ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** No, the figure which I have given is for the country as a whole. If the Hon. Member wants to know the figures about Jaisalmer, I am prepared to give them for his information. The funds allocated for Jaisalmer were Rs. 6.50 lakhs in 1982-83, Rs. 6.84 lakhs in 1983-84, Rs. 6.50 lakhs in 1984-85 and Rs. 8.87 lakhs in 1985-86.

The entire expenditure that may be incurred on a scheme under which a *pucca* structure is erected as also on the maintenance of the sanctuary shall be borne by the Central Government.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, even a cursory reading of Hon. Minister's written reply makes it clear that the amount allocated for this purpose during last some years was inadequate whereas the area of 3162 square kilometres was notified for this sanctuary. How then the development of these areas could be possible? Therefore, I would like to know as to what scheme the Central Government are formulating in this regard and how are they going to provide cent per cent assistance? Also what steps the Government have taken in regard to the order of Sawai Madhopur's Collector as a result of which cattle graziers had intruded into the Ranthambhore sanctuary and had destroyed the trees, plants and grass?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Sir, it is true that Rajasthan is facing severe drought for the last three or four years in succession, as a result of which nowhere green pastures are seen. Therefore, some people requested the Collector that the villagers be allowed to graze their cattle there, because due to shortage of fodder and green grass, their cattle were facing starvation. The Collector allowed grazing of cattle in the area where cattle grazing can be permitted, but this area, though a reserved area, was not the one where nobody is allowed to enter. However, he should not have given this permission, because a number of cattle graziers raided the area with their cattle herds and cut about 100 trees besides causing huge damage. Thereafter, our officers made a request to the Collector that this step had caused a heavy damage and as such the permission for cattle grazing should not be given. But when the Collector did not agree to this request, we wrote to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Thereupon, the Government of Rajasthan issued orders to the Collector to withdraw the permission. The Collector withdraw his orders which also led to a clash and a scuffle ensued. The Collector should not have given permission for cattle grazing, but since he did so, he was transferred from there. The Central Government have written to the State Government to send a deiled report on the incident after conducting an inquiry into it indicating the loss suffered and fixing up the responsibility.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sariska Tiger Project is located in my constituency and this project has been given only Rs. 44.89 lakhs as Central assistance in the Seventh Plan. It means that only Rs. 9 lakhs will be given to this tiger project of such a large size. As there has been no rains successively for the last two years, neither there is water nor a blade of grass. The Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Government, are giving funds for water conservation and habitat improvement, but I would like to say that the amount of funds that are being allocated is totally inadequate.

I would like to know whether in view of the special condition of that area and also in view of the fact that it is the largest tiger project in the country, the Hon. Minister would be kind enough to allocate additional

funds so that the wild life in the project area could get water to drink and arrangements for growing grass could also be made there ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Though the question asked by the Hon. Member is well taken, yet the difficulty that arises is that the Government of Rajasthan has not asked for even a single paisa so far.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Have they not asked for it ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** No, they have not. We are prepared to give funds, should they so demand.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Ram Singh, you may ask the Rajasthan Government to ask for funds in writing. It would not help if they show miserliness even in seeking funds.

You tell me Mr. Jujhar Singh, will you awaken the Government or not ?

**SHRI JUJHAR SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, like Sariska and Ranthambhore, Durah Games Sanctuary located in Kota district is also very important. I would like to know whether it is a fact that cattle graziers from outside the district have settled down there and no steps have been taken to evict them from the sanctuary ? What does the Government propose to do in this regard ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Bhajan Lalji, I have received one suggestion, and this is the opinion of the entire House too, that I should ask you to give funds. Therefore, you give funds.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** If it is your order, I shall carry it out, but you ask the Rajasthan Government to send it in writing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You take my word and allocate funds.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Let them at least say for which project they need funds.

**MR. SPEAKER :** They are not asking it for their personal benefit.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Let them at least give it in black and white,



[English]

**SHRI JUJHAR SINGH :** Is it a fact that Durah game sanctuary in Kota (Rajasthan) is as old and as important as the one in Sariska and the Ranthambhore Game Sanctuary and that the cattle graziers from outside Kota have been allowed to come and settle down in this sanctuary after it was declared as a sanctuary area? What efforts is the Government making to clear the exploitation in this area?

[Translation]

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Sir, Government have always made their best efforts. So far as the question of giving funds for Ranthambhore Sanctuary is concerned, I would like to inform this House that Rs. 4.00 lakhs were given in 1981-82, Rs. 5.50 lakhs were given in 1982-83, Rs. 1.56 lakhs in 1983-84, Rs. 4.00 lakhs in 1984-85 and Rs. 7.70 lakhs were given in 1985-86.

**SHRI JUJHAR SINGH :** My question is about something else.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** You have asked about Ranthambhore to which I have replied. So far as the question of migration of cattle from outside the district or giving them permission for grazing is concerned, the permission is given under a set of rules. It is not that we give step-motherly treatment to one area and indulge in committing excess in another area. It is not like that.

[English]

#### Development of Wasteland

\*128 **SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to adopt any new strategy for the development of wasteland in the country;

(b) whether programmes for increased productivity in dryland have been chalked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :**  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yer Sir.

(c) The details pertaining to (a) and (b) above are given below in statements I and II respectively.

#### Statement-I

##### Action Plan

The Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board and accepted by the State/UT Governments for implementation has the following key elements :—

#### 1. Identification of Wastelands :

Each State/UT Government has been requested to identify wastelands in their territory whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm lands.

#### 2. People's Involvements :

This will be ensured by the following measures :—

(a) **Decentralised Nurseries :** People's nurseries i.e. kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc., will be motivated to meet the increased demand of seedlings.

(b) **Farm Forestry :** Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational policy in regard to distribution of seedlings should be evolved.

(c) **Tree Growers 'Cooperative :** Tree Growers' Cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) **Voluntary Agencies :** The grass-roots agencies. Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) Tree Pattas : Strips of land along roads, rails, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on each lands.

### 3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

### 4. Seed :

The States/U.Ts have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

### 5. Leasing of Lands :

The States/U.T. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

### 6. Forest based industries :

Must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

### 7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

The States/UTs. have been requested to ensure that town and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

### 8. Degraded Forest Areas :

States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

### 9. Forest Development Corporations :

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Government for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

### 10. Government Departments :

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

### 11. Media and Communication :

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

### 12. Monitoring and Evaluation :

The States/U.T. Government should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

### Statement-II

For the development of dryland agriculture a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled the 'National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture' has been sanctioned from 1986-87 to 1989-90. The objective and approach would be :-

(i) To conserve soil and moisture on watershed basis for crop production.

(ii) To stabilise and increase crop yield from rainfed farming and to augment the fruit, fodder and fuel resources by use of appropriate alternate land use systems and;

(iii) To develop and disseminate technologies for the proper soil and moisture conservation methods required

under different conditions to achieve these objectives.

The programme will be implemented in unirrigated arable lands in the country mostly falling in the rainfall range of 500mm to 1125 mm and also above 1125 mm where crop yields can be significantly increased and stabilised by the dissemination of developed technology for scientific rainfed farming. The programme will run in 16 States which includes Assam and 15 such States where pilot projects on water conservation/harvesting technology are in operation. The programme during 7th Plan tentatively covers 9.28 lakhs ha. in about 99 districts of 16 states. The components under the programme are :-

- (1) Land and moisture management for cropping systems introduction, dry-land horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry.
- (2) Contingency seed stocking and supply of Seedlings and grass seed/slips.
- (3) Training (i) Organisation of short term training courses, seminars, field tours for staff and farmers etc., within the State. (ii) Training courses, seminars, study tours etc., at regional/national level.
- (4) Adaptive Research activity—conducting of adaptive trials in small and marginal farmer's fields.
- (5) Improved tools and equipment :
  - (i) Purchase of survey equipment.
  - (ii) Fabrication of adequate number of prototypes of newly designed hand and draught powered tools for testing in the field.
- (6) Preparation of scientific field manuals, publicity material, audio-visual aids for training including video cassettes.

The total outlay on the programme for the remaining four year of the 7th Plan is Rs. 239.00 crores of which Central share is

Rs. 120.00 crores and that of the State Governments Rs. 119.00 crores. The Administrative and financial sanction of this scheme was conveyed to State Governments on 3rd July, 1986.

The physical programmes (9.28 lakh hectares) will be undertaken during 7th Plan as per the watershed projects.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, big landlords are grabbing waste land along the Farakka Barrage and also the land formed through soil erosion of Ganga at Sitab Diyara on the borders of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Government have no control over it. In a situation like this, are the Government taking some steps to distribute the wasteland amongst the landless farmers and unorganised agricultural labourers ? Are the Government going to enact a legislation to make such lands productive ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of distributing land among the landless labourers is concerned, there is no question of allotting wasteland to them. If some one is interested in planting trees on such lands, the land is allotted on lease basis so that the poor could plant trees thereon and become the owner of that tree. In this process, lease money goes to the Government. With regard to his second point that big landlords are grabbing such land, he has not brought such a thing to Government's notice earlier. Today, he has brought it to our notice and we shall look into it. We shall not allow anybody to grab land in this manner howsoever big he may be.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up industries on such wasteland on the lines of Chota Nagpur in Bihar and Haldia in West Bengal ?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Sir, so far as the question of setting up industries on wasteland is concerned, no Government undertaking has been allotted land to set up industry. In very exceptional cases, we allot land if it is under the possession of the Government. But a peculiar thing in the case of wasteland is that it is owned partially by the Government and partially by the private people. We cannot allot private

people's land to anybody. If under compelling circumstances, the land is not available, and if there is a scheme to set up an industry, the concerned State Government gets it acquired and then allots it. This is also our endeavour to develop wasteland and to plant trees on it so that environment is kept free of pollution.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much wasteland is there in the country and whether any survey has been conducted in this respect? Secondly, the Government have got a number of schemes to make the wasteland productive, but these development schemes cannot be executed, because the Government do not get land. Will the Government start development activities on wasteland on priority basis and if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard in future and by when?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Sir, the area of the country as a whole is about 33 crore hectares. The statistics show that about 17.5 crore hectares come under wasteland. We have conducted survey and have also chalked out a programme as to where trees can be planted, where fruit bearing trees can be grown and which of the wasteland is suitable for growing fuel wood. Depending upon the climatic conditions and topography of the area, we shall try to grow whatever is possible on that particular wasteland.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Expert team on pollution danger

**\*126. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :**  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expert team has been set up to study the danger of pollution caused by industries as well as the safety systems existing in industrial units handling hazardous materials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :**

(a) and (b). Surveys of selected chemical and petrochemical units have been conducted through expert panels, for evolving guidelines and recommendations on safety measures in such units. Expert teams have also been set up in several States for recommending measures for safety in the industrial units handling hazardous chemicals.

### Indo-US joint research

**\*127. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**  
**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified new areas of Indo-US research in the field of science and technology;

(b) the areas of joint Indo-US research identified;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(d) if so, when the implementation of these projects is likely to be taken up?

**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). At the 8th meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Science and Technology where the progress and emphasis in a wide spectrum of disciplines comes in for a periodic review, held at Washington D C. on September 22-24, 1986 it was decided to further collaboration in the following S and T fields :-

(i) Physical and Material Sciences;

(ii) Earth, Atmospheric and Marine Sciences;

(iii) Energy;

(iv) Environment and Ecology;

(v) Information Science and Technology;

(vi) Health, Medical and Life Sciences,

It was also agreed that popularization of science should be given increased support. At the end of the two days meeting there was a total endorsement of the approach followed so far and to be followed in future.

#### Launching of fourth satellite IRS-IA

\*129 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI AMAR SINGH

RATHAWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to launch India's fourth Satellite 'IRS-IA' from a site in Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement made;

(c) the progress made so far and the approximate date of launching the Satellite and what will be its life span; and

(d) the position of India's present Satellite which is in the orbit ?

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 Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IA) will be launched into orbit by a Soviet launcher from a launch site in the Soviet Union.

(b) The commercial agreement covers broadly the satellite-rocket mechanical and electrical interfaces, the vibrational and acoustic environment that the satellite is subjected to during launch, operations and procedures at the cosmodrome prior to launch, procedures for determining whether the satellite has been injected into the proper orbit and initial phase operations after satellite injection.

(c) The flight model of the spacecraft is under fabrication and testing. The launch will be in the second half of 1987. The lifetime of the satellite will be about three years.

(d) India does not have at present a remote sensing satellite in orbit.

#### Shifting of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre

\*130 SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to shift Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre from Trivandrum;

(b) whether a part of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre has already been shifted from Trivandrum; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN); (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Licences granted to electronic units

\*131. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic units granted licences to produce electronic goods during the last three years;

(b) how many of those units have started commercial production;

(c) whether many electronic units set up in different States and Union Territories have failed to start production till September this year;

(d) if so, the particulars of such units; and

(e) the reasons why such units have not started production so far ?

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 number of industrial licences issued during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are 88, 103 and 116 respectively.

(b) The number of units which have started commercial production as of now in respect of licences issued during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are 63, 58 and 52 respectively.

(c) Yes Sir, many electronics units have failed to start production till September this year.

(d) 25 units out of IL issued in 1983, 45 units out of those issued in 1984 and 64 out of those issued in 1985 have not reported production as of now.

(e) In many cases delays in implementation are generally due to non-provision of infrastructural facilities, financial constraints, market fluctuations etc.

#### Infiltrators from Pakistan and Bangladesh

\*132. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-  
NAIK :  
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH  
TUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that over one crore Muslim infiltrators have crossed over to India from Pakistan and Bangladesh during the last one decade;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 50 lakh migrants have settled in 96 new colonies along the border in West Bengal which were not mentioned in the 1981 census; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to tighten and check large scale infiltration along the international border in West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan, J. and K. Punjab and Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No such reports have come to the notice of the Government, but Government are aware of infiltrators coming over to India.

(b) The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal.

(c) The security forces on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders are on constant vigil. Measures have also been taken to strengthen BSF in a 5-year programme.

#### Directives on conversation in Hindi with foreign dignitaries in India and abroad

\*133. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Diplomats, Ministers and Ministerial delegations have been directed to converse in Hindi with foreign dignitaries abroad, to project a proper image of India abroad;

(b) whether Indian delegates at UNO have also been directed to use Hindi in UNO for the same reasons; and

(c) whether the same directive is applicable when conversation with foreign dignitaries is held in India ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A circular letter was sent to all Missions requesting them to advise/persuade members of Indian delegations going abroad to make use of Hindi, to the extent considered practical and expedient, during discussions with their counterparts. Ministry of External Affairs will provide facilities for interpretation. These instructions will apply, to the extent practical and expedient., when foreign dignitaries visit India. These guidelines are purely advisory.

#### Proposal to tighten the pollution control acts

\*134. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to amend the Pollution Control Acts and make the same more stringent against those who violate the law; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have made some suggestions regarding amendments to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Even otherwise considerable work for amendments to these Acts has been undertaken over the last few months based on all suggestions including those from Andhra Pradesh. These proposals have now been referred to all State Governments for their views.

[Translation]

Development schemes in North-Eastern region

\*135. SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a time bound programme for the completion of the development schemes in North Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of the North-Eastern region, which was held on 24.6.1986, the Official Level Committee to service and support the above Committee of Ministers drew up a time schedule for implementation of certain major Central Sector Schemes in the North-East. The broad outlines of these schemes are given in the Statement below.

#### Statement

*Broad outlines of the major Central Sector Schemes for which a time schedule has been drawn up by the Official Level Committee to service and support the Committee of Minister for Economic Development of North-Eastern Region*

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Balipara-Bhalukpong (35.46 Kms) Meter Gauge Railway Line	By December, 1989.
2.	Construction of Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (33 Kms.) (Meter Gauge Railway Line)	23 Kms. (Dharmanagar to Pechhartal) has been completed in March, 1986. Pechhartal to Kumarghat scheduled to be completed by December, 1988.
3.	Construction of Silchar-Jiribam (49.16 Kms.) (Meter Gauge Railway Line)	Scheduled to be completed by December, 1990.

1	2	3
4.	Construction of Lalbazar-Bhairabi Meter Gauge Railway Line—48.15 Kms.	Scheduled to be completed by 1990.
5.	Construction of road-bridge over river Brahmaputra near Tezpur.	Scheduled to be completed by March, 1987.
6.	Construction of National Highway-53 (Imphal-Silchar).	Scheduled to be completed by 1990.
7.	Improvement of National Highway-44 (Assam-Agartala)	Scheduled to be completed by 1991.
8.	Completion of Transmission Line from Jiribam to Kumarghat via Aizawl.	Scheduled to be completed by April, 1987.
9.	Construction of Railway Sidings at Rangia for stocking cement and steel.	Scheduled to be completed during 1987-88.

[English]

#### Similipal Tiger Project

\*136. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

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

(a) the activities of Similipal Tiger Project in Orissa;

(b) whether the project authorities have undertaken any research work on tigers in Similipal forest; and

(c) the other works being done by the Similipal Tiger Project; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for the development and protection of the Similipal National Park ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) and (c). Activities undertaken under the Similipal Tiger Project include protection of the fauna, flora and ecosystem; development

of roads and wireless communication; water conservation, habitat improvement; control of grazing; fire protection; collection of basic data and scientific information required for the better management of the area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) Central assistance released to the Similipal Reserve during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 41.83 lakhs. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, Rs. 9.93 and Rs. 11.40 lakhs have been released as Central assistance.

#### Arrest of foreign nationals during raids in Delhi

\*137. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether white heroin worth Rs. 9.6 crores in the international market and 176 kg. of charas worth Rs. 60 lakhs were seized from a foreign national by special staff of South District Police after raids in New Friends Colony and Dayanand Colony on 29 August, 1986;



(b) if so, the details of the investigation made in this connection;

(c) whether a number of persons of a particular nationality were arrested during the last five years on similar charges of drug trade, foreign exchange racketeering etc.; and

(d) if so, the names of these foreign nationals arrested since 1980, the nature of the cases and the present stage of the cases ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 91 kg. of heroin and 176 kg of charas were recovered on 30th August, 1986 from an Afghan National resident of New Friends Colony, New Delhi. Interrogation led to further recovery of 5 kg. of heroin from the possession of another Afghan national resident of Dayanand Colony. The estimated value of the heroin and charas seized in the two cases is about Rs. 9.6 crores and 60 lakhs respectively in the International Market.

(c) A number of Afghan nationals have been arrested by the Delhi Police on charges of drug trafficking and under the Excise Act, Arms Act, and IPC. However, none of them has been arrested by the Delhi Police for foreign exchange racketeering.

(d) The requisite information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-3204/86].

#### Rehabilitation of Lodhas by Orissa Government

**\*138. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI :**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any report from the State Government of Orissa regarding the rehabilitation of Lodhas; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the steps for the rehabilitation of Lodhas have ended in failure; and

(c) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines and also extended their co-operation for rehabilitation of the Lodhas ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) :** (a) The State Government have reported setting up a micro project in 1985-86 for the development and rehabilitation of Lodhas identified as primitive tribes in Orissa.

(b) The project is under implementation.

(c) The State Government was advised to take special steps for improving the socio-economic conditions and educational status of the primitive tribal groups which include the Lodhas. A portion of Special Central Assistance is earmarked for development of the 12 primitive tribal groups in Orissa.

#### Commissioning of Dhruva reactor

**\*139. SHRI MURLIDHAR DEORA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Dhruva reactor is likely to be commissioned; and

(b) whether the delay has any effect on the availability of isotopes for medical needs ?

**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) DHRUVA was commissioned in August, 1985. All systems are operational. The reactor restarted on 30.10.1986 will be gradually raised to full power after loading of additional fuel rods.

(b) The radioisotopes used in India are generated at the Circus Reactor which has been fully operational and consequently, radioisotope availability to the medical field is not affected.

**Mishaps in Talcher heavy  
water plant**

**\*140. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :**  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many times since 1972, the Talcher Heavy Water Plant suffered mishaps, stating the extent of loss suffered in each case;

(b) the period by which the commissioning of the plant has been delayed as a result thereof and the estimated cost escalation as against the original estimate;

(c) whether a fresh inquiry into the cause of April 29, 1986 accident at Talcher Heavy Water Plant was conducted; and

(d) if so, the result thereof, stating the action taken thereon ?

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). An explosion followed by fire took place on April 29, 1986 and a minor incident of ignition of hydrogen on September 1, 1985. These resulted in a loss of about Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Since both these incidents occurred after the

commissioning of the plant they did not contribute to any delay in the commissioning of the plant.

(c) and (d). An Enquiry Committee constituted in May 1986 has established the cause of the accident and has also suggested preventive measures to be taken to avoid recurrence of the type of incidents that occurred on April 29, 1986. The plant is now ready for start-up, duly revamped, and is awaiting safety clearance as well as availability of inputs from the Fertilizer Plant.

**Rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees**

1258. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have demanded an additional sum of Rs. 750 crores for rehabilitation of refugees;

(b) if so, whether this demand has been acceded to and fund released to the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

**Samar Mukherjee Committee Report action taken on various recommendations**

*The Samar Mukherjee Committee, set up by Government of West Bengal had recommended assistance of Rs. 750 crores for rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal and the same was claimed by the State Government. The item wise details of assistance recommended as well as present position is as follows :*

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Schemes for economic rehabilitation of displaced persons,	450.00	Economic benefit to displaced persons should flow from normal plan activities.
2.	Development of DP colonies and increase in the ceiling of development cost.	119.47	The matter concerns Ministry of Urban Development to whom the relevant extracts of the report have already been sent.

1	2	3	4
3. Regularisation of about 632 more squatters' colonies which came into existence after 30.12.1950.	93.97	It has been agreed in principle to regularise colonies set up by 25.3.71 West Bengal Govt. has given a list of 613 such colonies. Further action in the matter is being taken in this regard in consultation with the State Government.	
4. Assistance to the non-camp families.	66.39	As per policy, non-camp displaced person families are not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance and at this state their cases cannot be reopened as it would have wide repercussions.	
5. Resettlement of displaced person families on vacant acquired land at Salanpur.	8.83	Nearly 800 acres of land is available with the State Government and the State Government has intimated that the land is being utilised but they have not indicated the names of the schemes. In any case we have no families who are awaiting resettlement.	
6. Resettlement of rehabilitable PL families.	3.74	The matter concerns the Ministry of Welfare who have intimated that this item of work stands transferred to the State Government on the recommendation of the 6th Finance Commission.	
7. Enhancement of ceiling of House Building loans to ex-camp site families.	1.84	Ceilings have been revised upward to Rs. 6,500 per family in urban areas and Rs. 4,200 up rural areas. The scheme is under implementation.	
8. Rehabilitation of displaced Muslims.	1.00	This problem was neither posed by the State Govt. before the Committee of Review set up in 1967, nor before the Working Group which was set up in 1975. Moreover Samar Mukherjee Committee has not given proper assessment of the problem. We have explained the position to the State Government.	
9. Revival of Harobhanga Scheme-II for resettlement of DPs.	2.89	Samar Mukherjee Committee had recommended resettlement of 900 agriculturist families in the scheme which was abandoned when Dandakaramya Project was set up. As we do not have any family for resettlement, the question of revival of the scheme does not arise.	

### Heavy water plant at Thal

1259. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heavy water plant set up at Thal by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers on behalf of Atomic Energy Commission has started production;

(b) if so, since when the expected annual production of heavy water from that plant; and

(c) 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.

(b) and (c). As part of commissioning, trial production of heavy water by burning enriched deuterium started on 28th October, 1986 from one of the two streams. Production will increase in a phased manner to reach the rated annual capacity of 110 MT/yr in about two years.

### Monkey population

1260. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

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

(a) whether the Department of Environment has issued any directions/guidelines regarding methods to control the growing monkey population in the country, apart from a ban on their export and their killing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government have any plans to issue such directions/guidelines; and

(d) the estimated population of monkeys in the country, statewise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A countrywide survey to determine the population of different species of monkeys has not been made. However, the population of Rhesus monkeys and Hunuman langur was estimated in a few selected districts of the following States in 1980, and the reported figures are as follows :

Sl. No.	State	No. of districts	No. of Rhesus counted	No. of Langur counted
1.	Rajasthan	5	692	3176
2.	Maharashtra	3	...	1313
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	453	Not available
4.	Punjab	3	519	Not available
5.	Andhra Pradesh	3	2295	463
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	695	533
7.	Gujarat	2	Not available	1075
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7	2640	8367
9.	Bihar	4	1000	2076
10.	Manipur	1	240	...
11.	Tripura	1	977	...
12.	West Bengal	3	254	1157
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	5690	3733
14.	Orissa	3	1096	1210
15.	Haryana	2	323	62
16.	Delhi	1	403	...

### Third aircraft carrier for Indian Navy

1261. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in a position to design and build the Third aircraft carrier needed to meet the growing requirement of its Navy;

(b) if so, whether naval architects had prepared the drawings of the third aircraft carrier keeping in view particular requirements of the Indian Navy;

(c) whether Government have to depend on foreign technology for certain parts or are fully well equipped in this regard;

(d) whether some of our personnel have gone abroad for training in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Indian Navy have carried out certain preliminary design studies for the construction of a suitable indigenous aircraft carrier to replace INS Vikrant in the mid 90s. The nature and extent of foreign collaboration in the matter of design and construction shall be determined on the basis of actual requirements, in due course.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Purchase of USSR made Helicopters

1262. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the USSR for the purchase of Soviet made MI-26 helicopters; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their use and cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It would not be in the public interest to disclose details in this regard.

### Eucalyptus plantation

1263. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Wasteland Development Programme has led to a mushroom growth of private companies dealing in the controversial eucalyptus plantations in the Union Territory of Delhi and the neighbouring States of Haryana and Rajasthan;

(b) whether according to the environmentalists, the operations of these firms would jeopardise the entire programme and go against its basic objectives;

(c) whether the activities of these Companies besides not helping the poor in any manner would render waste, more lands in the country in the long run; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government is aware that a few private companies are promoting Eucalyptus plantations, on the claim of perceived economic benefits from such plantations.

(b) A number of environmentalists have been pointing out the ill effects of Eucalyptus plantations.

(c) No generalisation on the ill effects of Eucalyptus plantations on various kinds of lands in different rainfall conditions can be attempted at the present stage of scientific data.

(d) The Government of India have advised the State Governments to discourage mono-cultures of species like Eucalyptus, particularly in drought-prone areas and areas occupied by tribal population. Mixed

plantations, in consultation with and keeping in mind the need of local communities, are advised so that the communities may have easy access to a rich mix of minor and major forest produce.

### Construction of a sports stadium at Hyderabad

1264. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government for sanction of Defence Ministry land to construct sports stadium at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the probable date by which a decision will be taken; and

(c) if an early decision is not likely to be taken, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). An area measuring 18.04 acres of Defence land was leased out by the Cantonment Board, Secunderabad, to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council (APSC) with effect from 25-7-1972 for a period of 30 years on payment of annual rent of Rs. 500/-. Later it was noticed that the APSC was under unauthorised occupation of additional 5.932 acres making a total of 23.972 acres. In 1981 the Government of Andhra Pradesh sponsored the case of grant of lease to the Hyderabad Cricket Association for construction of a cricket stadium. It was decided in March 1983 in consultation with the State Government and the APSC to lease out the land measuring 23.972 acres to the Hyderabad Cricket Association (HCA) and the APSC as under :—

(a) Hyderabad Cricket Association (HCA)	... 19.40 acres
(b) APSC	... 4.572 ,,

Subsequently, representations were received in the Ministry from the Andhra

Pradesh Football Association as also from the Andhra Pradesh Athletic Association, suggesting that the construction of a cricket stadium on a major portion of the land would be detrimental to the overall interest of sports in the State. In the light of these representations, the views of the State Government and the AP Sports Council on the proposed construction of the Cricket Stadium were sought on 31-5-1985. In the meantime, construction work on the cricket stadium was stopped.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh wrote in August 1985 that if a major portion of the land is given away to the Hyderabad Cricket Association, the balance of land that would be available for sports activities would be totally inadequate. He stated that the AP Sports Council would construct the Cricket Stadium as also provide facilities for others like football, hockey etc. He, therefore, requested that lease of the land in question viz. 23.972 acres, should be in favour of the APSC.

Since 19.40 acres of land was given to the Hyderabad Cricket Association with the concurrence of the State Government and the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council and the lease by the Hyderabad Cricket Association has been executed, it is for the State Government to resolve the dispute by making suitable adjustments between the two Sports bodies.

### Enquiry against corrupt officers in 1986

1265. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gazetted Officers of the Union Government all over the country against whom enquiries were launched on charges of corruption during the year 1986;

(b) number of cases in which the investigations have been completed and cases registered in the courts; and

(c) number of cases in which punishments have been awarded to the officers found guilty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). Information for 1986 (1.1.86 to 30.9.86) is as follows :—

- (i) Number of Gazetted officers involved in cases launched by CBI = 729.
- (ii) Number of cases sent up for trial on completion of investigation = 394.
- (iii) Number of cases in which punishments awarded by courts to those found guilty = 147.

#### Annual Plan for 1986-87

1266. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Annual Plan for 1986-87 has been published;
- (b) if not, when it is likely to be published; and
- (c) the steps taken to publish the Annual Plan for 1987-88 by 31 March, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was laid on the Table of the House on 7-11-1986.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in Annual Plan 1987-88 discussions with the States and Union Ministries and the Plan outlays so finalised will be published in the Union Budget for 1987-88.

The work relating to the preparation of Annual Plan 1987-88 document can commence only after the approval of detailed demands for grants by the Parliament and State legislatures.

#### Joint Programme on Space, Science and Technology

1267. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any accord has been signed between India and Sweden to launch any joint programme on Space, Science and Technology; 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) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cooperation in the field of Space Activities between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Swedish Board for Space Activities (SBSA) has been signed recently covering the following areas :

- (a) mutual utilisation of range, data reception and telemetry, tracking and Command (TTC) facilities;
- (b) remote sensing, including inter-alia
  - (i) studies of the use of satellites for global peace keeping/monitoring
  - (ii) microwave remote sensing
  - (iii) applications of remote sensing in the fields of forestry, agriculture and the monitoring of the environment; and
- (c) other selected technology/science elements, which may be decided upon from time to time by ISRO and SBSA.

#### Speedy completion of pending projects

1268. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 134 out of 264 major projects (costing over Rs. 20 crore each) undertaken by the Government have suffered on account of cost over-run and as on 31 March, 1986, had been delayed by a period of 3 to 204 months resulting in heavy delay in their completion in the cost of construction;

(b) the names and other relevant details like the date of sanction, laying of foundation stone, commencement of construction work, initial target date for completion at the time of commencement; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to complete these projects by giving them high priority?

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

(b) Names, date(s) of approval and initial target date(s) of completion at the

time of commencement are given in the statement given below :

(c) The following steps are being taken to expedite the implementation of the projects :

- (i) Preparation of realistic project implementation plans;
- (ii) Effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report and Quarterly Status Report Monitoring System;
- (iii) Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion;
- (iv) Inter-Ministerial coordination and interaction; and
- (v) Close follow-up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, Consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

#### Statement

##### *Projects behind Schedule as on 31.3.1986*

Sector	Name of Project	Date of approval	Original date of commss'ng
1	2	3	4
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	1. Narora Atomic Power Project (NAPP)	1/74	12/84
	2. Indian Rare Earch (OSCOM)	3/75	6/80
<i>Civil Aviation</i>	1. Fleet Replacement/Augmentation (Air India)	12/84	01/87
	2. Construction of 5-Star Hotel at JUHU Beach Bobay (397 Rooms)	1/79	3/83
<i>Chemicals &amp; Petro-Chemicals</i>	1. Bi-Component Acrylic Fibre Expln. (IPCL)	3/84	5/87
	2. Polypropylene-Copolymer Expln. (IPCL)	12/82	10/86
	3. Phenol/Acctone (HOC)	8/80	6/85
	4. Polytetrafluoro Ethylene (HOC)	12/82	6/85



1	2	3	4
<i>M/O Energy</i>	1. Block II OCP Jharia (BCCL)	6/82	3/87
<i>D/O Coal</i>	2. Monidih UG (BCCL) (RCE)	11/65	3/72
	3. Pootki Balihari UG (BCCL)	12/83	3/94
	4. Rajmahal OC (ECL) (RCE)	8/80	3/87
	5. Amlohri OC (NCL)	6/82	3/90
	6. Bina (RPR) (NCL)	8/73	3/86
	7. Jayant Expn. OC (NCL)	6/83	3/89
	8. Kakri OC (NCL)	10/80	3/87
	9. Kusumunda OC RCE (SECL)	12/74	3/85
	10. LTC Coal Gas Complex Dankuni (CIL)	10/77	9/84
	11. 2nd TPS Stage-I (NLC)	2/78	4/83
	12. —do—	2/83	4/89
	13. Bhalgora (BCCL) (U/G)	10/80	3/85
	14. Damodar OC (BCCL)	3/84	3/89
	15. Katras UG (BCCL)	10/79	3/84
	16. North Amlahad UG (BCCL)	10/80	3/85
	17. Sudamdih (BCCL) (RCE)	12/62	3/71
	18. Karkatta OC (CCL)	6/82	3/85
	19. Rajrappa OC Ramgarh RPR (CCL)	8/77	3/85
	20. Kedla Washery (CCL)	4/80	3/84
	21. Rajrappa Washery (CCL)	8/77	3/82
	22. Amrit Nagar RPR (ECL)	5/76	3/85
	23. Satgram (ECL)	5/79	3/89
	24. Jhingurdh OC (NCL)	1/77	3/82
	25. Workshop Singrauli	2/82	9/86
	26. Amlai OC (SECL)	3/84	3/89
	27. Bistrampur OC (SECL)	3/73	3/85
	28. Dhanpuri (SECL)	9/79	3/85
	29. Ramnagar REC UG (SECL)	10/78	3/86
	30. Durgapur OC (WCL)	10/78	3/85
	31. Sacner UG (WCL)	8/83	3/92
	32. Sasti OC (WCL)	11/81	3/88
	33. Godavari Khani 11A (SCCL)	9/83	3/89
	34. Ramagundam OCP (SCCL)	7/80	3/85
	35. 400KV Line St. 1 (NCL)	2/33	3/86
<i>Telecommunications</i>	Crossbar Switching Eqpt. Project, Rai Bareli	11/80	2/88
<i>Fertilizers</i>	1. Haldia (HFL)	7/81	...
	2. Namrup—III (HFC)	5/79	11/83
	3. Captivi Power Plant Barauni(HFC)	11/81	12/85
	4. Paradeep Fertilizers Project (PPL) Ph. II	1/83	11/87

1	2	3	4
<i>Mines</i>	1. Gandhamardan Bauxite Project (BALCO)	7/82	4/85
	2. Captive Power Plant (BALCO)	12/82	8/87
	3. Orissa Aluminium Complex (NALCO)	11/80	1/86
<i>Steel</i>	1. Bokaro-4MT Expn. (SAIL)	3/73	3/77
	2. Bokaro CPP (SAIL)	9/78	9/83
	3. Bhilai 4MT Expn. (SAIL)	2/78	12/81
	4. Rourkela Silicon Steel (SAIL)	11/77	1/81
	5. Rourkela CPP (SAIL)	1/81	6/85
	6. Durgapur CPP (SAIL)	9/78	6/83
	7. ASP Expansion ST. II Durgapur (SAIL)	7/81	1/85
	8. Durgapur (Moderanisation) (SAIL)	10/84 (Ph. I)	NA
	9. IISCO Rebuilding 8th Battery Co. (SAIL)	6/83	9/86
	10. IISCO Chasnala Washery Balancing (SAIL)	6/83	6/87
	11. Visakhapatnam Steel Project (RINL)	6/79	7/91
	12. Bailadia-II, C (NMDC)	11/80	6/84
	13. Bailadila-5 (Fine Ore-Handling)	9/82	3/84
<i>Railways</i>	1. Koraput-Rayagoda Line	8/82	3/87
	2. Bhuj-Naliya	81/82	3/87
	3. Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	78/79	12/84
	4. Ernakulam-Alleppey	79/80	3/84
	5. Lalabazar-Bairabi	78/79	3/84
	6. Silechar-Jiribam	78/79	3/84
<i>(Electrification)</i>	7. Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi	79/80	3/84
	8. Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi	81/82	3/85
	9. Gangapurcity-Ratlam	81/82	3/85
	10. Vijaywada-Kazipet-Balharshah	81/82	3/86
	11. Bhusawal-Nagpur	81/82	3/87
	12. Vadodara-Ratlam	79/80	3/84
	13. Itarsi-Nagpur	82/83	3/91
	14. Nagpur-Durg	84/85	3/88
	15. Mathura-Gangapur City	81/82	3/85
	16. Wardha-Balharshah	82/83	3/87
<i>(Gauge Coverston)</i>	17. Suratgarh-Bikaner	82/83	3/86
<i>Others</i>	18. Calcutta-underground	84/85	12/78

1	2	3	4
<b>Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas</b>	1. Addl. Product Tankage Ph. I (IOC)	3/83	3/85
	2. Marketing Facilities for OIL's LPG (IOC)	12/81	3/83
	3. Captive Power Plant (BPCL)	11/85	5/88
	4. Addl. Product Tankage Ph. I (BPCL)	3/83	3/85
	5. Polyester Staple Fibre (BRPL)	8/72	12/81
	6. Aromatic Project (CRL)	8/84	8/87
	7. Accelerated Production Programme, Bombay Offshore Project	7/82	3/85
	8. South Bassein Dev. Ph. I (ONGC)	4/81	5/85
	9. L. P. G. Recovery Plant Hazira	5/84	2/87
	10. Gas Sweetening Plant Ph. I Hazira	4/84	2/87
	11. Large Capacity Computer for KDMIPE	5/85	...
	12. Regional Computers 5 Nos. (ONGC)	4/85	2/86
	13. Offshore supply vessels-33 Nos. (ONGC)	5/83	12/85
	14. Multi Purpose Support Vessels II (MDL) (ONGC)	5/83	5/85
	15. Drill shop Indegrious from HSL (ONGC)	5/83	3/86
	16. W/O Jack up Rigs 2 Nos. (ONGC)	5/83	...
	17. Captive Power Plant Assam (ONGC)	(Not app.)	(Not app.)
	18. Jorojan Dev. Project (OIL)	3/81	9/85
	19. Hazira-Bareilly Jagdishpur High Pressure Gas Pipeline Project GIAIL	4/84	10/86
<b>Power</b>	1. Rihand (NTPC)	6/82	6/87
	2. Farakka STPP-I (NTPC)	3/79	3/86
	3. Bokaro 'B' I (DVC)	10/77	4/84
	4. Korba-St. I (NTPC)	4/78	9/84
	5. Korba-St. II (NTPC)	9/81	3/89
	6. Singrauli St. I (NTPC)	7/79	3/86
	7. Farakka St. II (NTPC)	9/84	7/91
	8. Ramagundam STPP St. I (NTPC)	4/78	12/84
	9. Ramagundam STPP St. II (NTPC)	9/81	3/90
	10. Bokaro 'B' II (DVC)	6/81	10/85

1	2	3	4
	11. Kopili 1 & 2 (NEEPCO)	3/75	12/82
	12. Salal 1, 2 & 3 (NHPC) HE	3/70	6/79 (I)
	13. Chamara HEP (NHPC)	4/84	3/90
	14. Singrauli Tr. Lines St. II (NTPC)	7/79	12/84
	15. Ramagundam Tr. Lines St. I (NTPC)	1/81	10/87
	16. Farakka Tr. Lines St. II (NTPC)	9/84	3/91
	17. Kahalgaon Tr. Lines St. I (NTPC)	9/84	3/90
	18. Korba Tr. Lines St. I (NTPC)	4/78	1/85
	19. Chukha Tr. Lines (NHPC)	11/81	3/85
	20. Jeypore-Talchar Tr. Lines (400KV)	12/83	3/87
<i>Public Enterprises</i>	1. Cachar Paper Project HPC	3/77	4/86
	2. Nowgong Paper Project HPC	3/77	12/80
	3. Manufacture of Passenger Vehicles (MUL)	9/82	3/87
	4. Neemuch cement Project	4/81	4/86
	5. Yerraguntala Cement Project (Expn.)	4/81	9/86
	6. Tandur Cement Project (CCL)	8/80	12/85
<i>Transport Surface</i>	1. Nhava Sheva Port Project	6/82	12/87
	2. Acquisition of 12 Bulk Carriers of 45000 DWT (SCL)	12/83	1/87
	3. Cochin Integrated Dev. Project/ Fertilizer Berth Fert. Handling equipment	7/80	9/83
	4. Vizag-Oil berth	10/82	4/84
	5. Madras Deepening of Bharathi Dock	3/84	11/85
	6. Madras Second Oil Jetty	3/84	11/85
	7. Haldia Project 2nd Oil Jetty	2/86	2/89

### Crash of Naval aircraft

1269. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Naval aircraft crashed into sea of Goa recently during a routine training sortie and that its crew has been missing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the result of the inquiry made by Government into the mishap; and

(d) whether the missing crew has since been found ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). An Alize aircraft,

which was airborne for a training sortie from Dabolim airport, crashed into the sea on the 25th September, 1986, about two miles from Calangute Beach. The crew consisted of three members and their bodies were recovered from the wreckage of the aircraft on 30th September, 1986 and 1st October, 1986 respectively. A Board of Inquiry ordered by Naval Headquarters is in progress.

#### **Construction of ENU strategic basin at Visakhapatnam**

1270. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has approved the construction of ENU Strategic Basin at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the amount sanctioned therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Structural changes in Planning Commission and National Development Council**

1271. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have suggested a structural change in the Planning Commission and in the National Development Council;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHAM) : (a) and (b). As part of the process of fostering a continuing dialogue between

Planning Commission and the States, the Deputy Chairman had addressed the Chief Ministers in March, 1986 proposing to hold a series of meetings on a regional basis to go into some of the aspects of macro level planning, consultation, interaction with the States etc. One of the subjects proposed to be discussed in the meeting was the planning process and methodology of drawing up the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans.

While reacting to this item some Chief Ministers also made suggestions in regard to the constitution and functions of the Planning Commission as also the role and functioning of the National Development Council.

(c) The suggestions made by the Chief Ministers are being examined.

#### **Premature retirement of officers of All India Services and Central Services**

1272. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to states :

(a) the particulars of officers of various All India Services and Central Services who were allowed to retire prematurely since January 1985, with the last post held by each of them;

(b) the particulars of officers whose requests for premature retirement were refused or are pending for decision; and

(c) whether any such retiring officers were subsequently employed by Government in any capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Under the All India Services (DCRB) Rules, 1958, a member of an All India Service who is eligible to seek voluntary retirement from service is required to give 3 months previous notice in writing to the State Government on whose cadre he is borne. Retirement from service on the expiry of the period of notice is automatic. However, if the officer is under suspension or the date of retire-

ment on the expiry of the period of notice falls before the date on which the officer is due to attain the age of 50 years or complete 30 years of qualifying services, sanction of the State Government concerned is necessary for the retirement of the officer. As such the information about offices whose requests were refused or are pending is not available centrally. However, the information available with this Ministry about All India Service Officers voluntarily retired since January 1985, is given in the Statement annexed.

2. In the case of officers of Central Services powers of Government under FR 56 and rules 48 and 48A of the CCS

(Pension) Rules, 1972, are exercised by the various Ministries Departments of the Government of India. Hence information about officers of Central Services voluntarily retired from service is not available centrally.

(c) Re-employment of retired Civil servants under the Central Government is being made by the administrative Ministry/ Department concerned. Similarly State Government is competent to re-employ a pensioner under them. Hence information about retired Civil servants re-employed under Government is not readily available centrally.

#### Statement

*Particulars of All India Services officers voluntarily retired from service since January, 1985.*

Name of officer	State Cadre	Service to which belonged	Designation of post held at the time of retirement.
1. Shri R. S. Misra	Maharashtra	IAS	Not available.
2. Shri S. L. Dadu	Madhya Pradesh	IAS	Director, Harijan Welfare, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.
3. Shri B. P. R. Vittal	Andhra Pradesh	IAS	Dy. Chairman, State Dev. Board, Finance and Planning Department.
4. Shri A. F. Couto	Bihar	IAS	On deputation to Commonwealth State.
5. Shri N. N. Tandon	Madhya Pradesh	IAS	On deputation with UNIDO
6. Shri V. Srinivasan	Maharashtra	IAS	Not available.
7. Shri A. J. S. Sodhi	Bihar	IAS	On deputation to with World Bank.
8. Shri C. N. Penn Anthony	West Bengal	IAS	Not available.
9. Shri S. K. Sudhakar	Punjab	IAS	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
10. Shri A. K. Chandra	Madhya Pradesh	IAS	M. D. M. P. Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd., Bhopal.
11. Shri M. Subramaniam	Maharashtra	IAS	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (On leave).
12. Shri B. N. Garudachar	Karnataka	IPS	Director General and Inspector General of Police.
13. Shri R. N. Kaul	Union Territories	IFS	Not available.

[Translation]

**Construction of roads and drains by  
Danapur Cantonment Board**

1273. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Danapur Cantonment Board has passed resolution and made budget allocations for construction of roads and drains (Lal Kothi Lane Ward No. 5) a number of times since 1979 but the condition of these roads and drains which were badly damaged during 1975-76 floods remains what it was earlier;

(b) the details of roads and drains of this area which have been constructed from January to 31st October, 1986 and the details of expenditure incurred on each of them; and

(c) whether the portions of road behind Danapur Hospital (Lal Kothi Ward No. 5) from Math to Anand Bazar Mosque and from Hathikhana to Math in Harijan Ward No. 6 are not being constructed even though the road was damaged at several points during the 1975-76 floods and if so, the time by which these portions of road will be repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Board after passing the resolution in 1979 requested for special grant-in-aid of Rs.17,21,200/- for repairs of flood affected roads during 1979-80. Special grant-in-aid of Rs. 7,31,000/- was sanctioned in February, 1980. The Lal Kothi road from Bus Stand to Hospital was repaired and completed.

(b) Special grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,86,327 was sanctioned to the Cantonment Board in January, 1986 for repair of roads. The amount has been deposited by the Board with the MES as a deposit work. The work is expected to be completed by March, 1987. Rs 6,000/- have also been spent on repairs to drains in Lal Kohi area.

(c) The Board has submitted a proposal for further special grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,93,367/- for repair of roads. The repair of the remaining roads is planned to be taken up during the year 1987-88.

[English]

**Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in  
Andhra Pradesh**

1274. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh since 1983;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Union Government to allot house sites/agricultural lands to ex-servicemen/war widows; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount proposed to be spent on the scheme/proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) During the period from 1983, to June 1986, 2133 ex-servicemen have been rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) There is no such proposal. Allotment of house sites/agricultural lands to ex-servicemen/war widows falls within the purview of the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

**Environmental clearance to  
irrigation projects**

1275. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the major irrigation projects cleared by the Ministry from the environmental angle during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken for compensatory afforestation as a consequence of areas affected ?

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

(a) Three major irrigation projects namely, Kanpur Irrigation Project, Orissa; Talamba Irrigation Project, Maharashtra; and Warna Irrigation Project, Maharashtra have been approved from the environmental angle since January, 1985.

(b) None of these projects has yet been referred to the Department of Environment and Forests for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Compensatory afforestation is insisted on before approving diversion of forest areas. The environmental clearance stipulates, that an area equivalent to the land going under submergence should be acquired for raising irrigated plantations by the project authorities.

#### National Conservation Strategy

1276. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government intend to introduce a National Conservation Strategy; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Though there is no formally documented national conservation strategy, all the elements of such a strategy are there and are being acted upon. Conservation of our natural resources—water, air, soil, plant life and animal life is the objective. This is implemented through legislative measures such as Environmental (Protection) Act, Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts, Forest (Conservation) Act and wild Life Protection Act. The institutional mechanism includes the departments of Environment, Forests and Wildlife of the Central and State Governments, the Pollution Control Boards, the National Land Use and Conservation Board, the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India. The methodology adopted include measures such as pollution control, soil

conservation, Biosphere Reserves, national parks and sanctuaries and preservation of endangered species of fauna and flora.

#### Allotment for wild life protection in Kerala

1277. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total allotment for wild life protection in Kerala in the Seventh Five year Plan; and

(b) the amount released so far for the same ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) As per the report of the State Planning Board, Government of Kerala, the Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90) for wild life protection is Rs. 595.00 lakhs.

(b) The amount released so far by the Central Government in the Seventh Plan under the Centrally sponsored schemes for wild life protection in Kerala, is Rs. 19.15 lakhs.

#### Action against communal elements

1278. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, any stern action has been taken against the communal elements in Delhi inciting the local population and migrants from Punjab;

(b) whether security measures have been tightened up; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.



- (c) (1) Pickets have been deployed at strategic points.
- (2) Foot and mobile patrolling has been intensified.
- (3) The beat patrolling has been made more effective.
- (4) Proper briefing is given to the staff to handle all communal situations firmly.
- (5) The number of PCR Vans have been increased.
- (6) Peace Committees have been formed.
- (7) As and when there is any apprehension of any communal tension, extra force is deployed for patrolling the sensitive areas.

#### Atrocities on Scheduled Castes

1279. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the implementation of Central guidelines by the States in view of the increasing atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to have a separate Ministry to look after these sections of the society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Review of guidelines for dealing with atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is a continuous process in the light of the experience gained from time to time. The last comprehensive guidelines were issued in April, 1985.

(c) There is at present no proposal to set up another separate Ministry exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### Workshop on problems of aged persons

1280. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a workshop on the problems of the aged was held in New Delhi in September, 1986; and

(b) if so, details of deliberations held and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No Sir, the Government is not aware of such a Workshop.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Freight equalisation system

1281. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision for the abolition of the Freight Equalisation System in the country;

(b) if so, when the same is going to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). The Government have accepted in principle the recommendation made by the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee) to phase out gradually the existing freight equalisation in respect of commodities like cement and steel, subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. Implementation of the decision in respect of cement is the concern of the Department of Industrial Development and that in respect of Iron and Steel, of the Department of Steel.

As regards steel the Government have since reviewed the earlier decision in the light of the representations received from various

State Governments and have decided to refer the matter to the National Development Council. Regarding cement, with the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement with effect from 28-2-1982, the phasing out of freight equalisation scheme has commenced. Freight equalisation operates only in respect of levy portion of sale of cement, which has been progressively reduced. As the abolition of freight equalisation scheme at one go would create problems of supply of this commodity to certain difficult and inaccessible areas etc. the Department of Industrial Development have expressed the view that phasing out of freight equalisation will not be desirable at the present juncture.

#### Construction of National Advisory Council

1282. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Advisory Council was constituted to improve the performance of Public Sector Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the names of Chairman and members of the Council and their background ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Government have constituted Advisory Council on Project Implementation for assisting the Ministry of Programme Implementation in tackling major issues concerning project implementation. The Council is an advisory body. In particular, the Council will advise the Ministry of Programme Implementation on (a) improvement in project implementation systems and (b) organisational development.

(b) Names of Chairman and the Members of the Council are listed below :

- (1) Shri Ratan N. Tata, ... Chairman  
Chairman Tata Industries Limited,  
Bombay.

- (2) Shri S. P. Acharya, ... Member  
Chairman, Shaw Wallace and Co.,  
Calcutta.

- (3) Shri A. K. Khosla, ... Member  
Chairman, G. E. C. Group of Companies  
Nehru Place,  
New Delhi.

- (4) Shri Dhruv Sawhney, ... Member  
President Triveni Engineering Works  
Ltd. Kasturba Gandhi Marg,  
New Delhi.

- (5) Dr. Parvinder Singh ... Member  
Managing Director Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited,  
New Delhi.

- (6) Dr. M. B. Athreya, ... Member  
Management Adviser Athreya Management Systems, New Delhi.

The members listed from serial (1) to (5) are eminent persons having valuable experience of successfully managing industrial enterprises. Member at serial No. (6) is an academician of repute and an internationally recognised expert in the field of management.

#### Setting up of disaster warning centres in the coastal areas

1283. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of disaster warning centres being set up in the coastal areas of the country;

(b) whether Gujarat Government has requested the Union Government to set up 30 disaster warning centres in the coastal areas of Saurashtra in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the number of such centres established so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) A Disaster Warning System comprising 100 Disaster Warning Centres has been set up in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on an experimental basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Disaster Warning Centre has been established so far in Gujarat, Decision on the request of Gujarat Government, will be taken after successful trial of the experimental system in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the details will be worked out at that time.

**Use of computer to monitor whereabouts of foreigners**

1284. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make use of computers to monitor the whereabouts of foreigners staying in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar arrangements are proposed at other metropolitan cities also to monitor the whereabouts of the foreigners?

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 registration record of foreigners in Delhi has been computerised.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Infiltration of Pakistani nationals from Kutch and Jamnagar border areas in Gujarat**

1285. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Need to curb Pak infiltration in Kutch" as reported in Indian Express dated 15 October, 1986;

(b) whether Government are aware that Kutch and Jamnagar in Gujarat state has become main transit point for Pakistani nationals; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken/propose to take to stop infiltration of Pakistani nationals from Kutch and Jamnagar border areas in Gujarat?

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). Government is aware of some infiltration from Pakistan across Gujarat border. The security forces are on alert and are taking appropriate steps for preventing infiltration. Government have no information that there is any large scale infiltration.

(c) The security forces on the border are on constant vigil. Measures have also been taken for increasing surveillance on the border.

**Counting of service in armed forces for selection to IAS/IPS from state services**

1286. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether service rendered in the armed forces is also counted in the total service for the purpose of making selections to I.A.S. and I.P.S. from among State Service Officers; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

**GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the IAS/IPS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, a member of the State Civil/Police Service is eligible to be considered for promotion to Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service if he is holding a substantive post in the State Service and has completed not less than 8 years of continuous service (whether officiating or substantive) in the post of Dy. Collector/Dy. Superintendent of Police or in any other post equivalent thereof. These Regulations were amended in 1978 to provide that in respect of any released Emergency Commissioned or Short Service Commissioned Officers appointed to the State Civil or Police Service, 8 years of continuous service shall be counted from the deemed date of their appointment to that service, as determined by the State Government concerned after giving due weightage to the Army Service, subject to the condition that they have completed not less than 4 years of actual continuous service on the first day of January of the year in which the Selection Committee meets.

**Malpractices in recruitment of LDCs through Staff Selection Commission**

1287. **SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether C. B. I. has investigated recently a case regarding malpractices in recruitment of Lower Division Clerks through Staff Selection Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that some I.A.S. Officers are also involved in these malpractices; and

(c) action taken against Officers concerned and the fate of wrongly recruited persons ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a result of enquiries made by the Staff Selection Commission into

the complaints received by them, it was found that in about 40 cases nominations for the appointment to the post of Lower Division Clerk were made fraudulently. After collecting the relevant evidence and material, a FIR was lodged with the C.B.I. to conduct detailed investigation which is in progress. Three officials—one Section Officer, one Assistant and a Key Punch Operator—have been arrested. No I.A.S. Officer is involved. The services of wrongly recruited persons have been terminated.

**Pollution caused by iron foundries to Taj Mahal**

1288. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

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

(a) whether the high powered Vardha Rajan Committee had identified 250 Iron Foundries which consume 2000 to 3000 tonnes of coal as the main sources of pollution around the Taj Mahal every day;

(b) whether Union Government propose to take steps for shifting all these foundries around Taj Mahal; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) The Committee identified 250 iron foundries as one of the main sources of pollution around the Taj Mahal which use 200 to 300 tonnes of coal per day.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The foundries have been directed to control their emissions and regulate the operations during certain periods in winter months. Schemes have also been taken for improving the design of cupolas and thereby reducing the emissions.

**Candidates from Karnataka in IAS/IPS/IFS examinations**

1289. **SHRI V. S KRISHNA IYER :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total number of candidates appeared for IAS, and IPS and IFS Examinations from Karnataka Centre during 1985;

(b) number of candidates selected out of them;

(c) number of candidates who have already been appointed; and

(d) how many of them are posted in Karnataka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The recruitment to IAS, IPS and various Central Services is made through the Civil Services Examination which comprises two successive stages, namely, Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination and (Main) Examination. For the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1985, there were two centres in Karnataka — one at Bangalore and other at Dharwar. 3039 and 906 candidates appeared at Bangalore and Dharwar centres respectively. Out of these, 204 candidates from Bangalore and 44 candidates from Dharwar centres qualified for admission to the Main Examination. 234 candidates appeared at the Main Examination, which was conducted only at Bangalore centre.

The recruitment to the Indian Forest Service is made through a separate examination, namely, Indian Forest Service Examination, 324 candidates appeared at Bangalore centre in 1985.

(b) The Union Public Service Commission have recommended the appointment of 17 candidates on the results of Civil Services Examination, 1985 and 6 candidates on the results of Indian Forest Service Examination, 1985.

(c) Out of 17 candidates from Civil Services Examination, three candidates have been allotted and appointed to the I.A.S. and two candidates provisionally allotted to the Indian Police Service. The final allotment and appointment to the I.P.S. has

not yet been made. As regards I.F.S. Examination, all the six candidates have been appointed to the Indian Forest Service.

(d) The candidates appointed/allotted to the I.A.S, I.P.S. and I.F.S. are presently undergoing training at their respective training institutions at Mussoorie and Dehradun.

#### Capability of engineering industry

1290. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineering industry of the country has sufficient sophistication in house research and development capabilities to cater to the need of defence forces;

(b) if so, details thereof with Government's method of assessing such capabilities; and

(c) measures to protect the 'classified' item from getting exposed through such private units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Many units in the engineering industry have in house R&D facilities to take on development of sophisticated Defence stores. However, exact data on such facilities for the whole industry are not available. Prior to placement of developmental defence contracts for new items, evaluation of the capabilities of the selected source(s) is done as per prescribed procedure in this regard through the Defence Quality Assurance Agencies.

(c) There are suitable provisions to safeguard the security requirements.

#### Conference on Economics of Ecological development

1291. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day conference on the Economics of Ecological Development was held on October 7-8, 1986 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the specific items discussed at the conference and the outcome of the discussions ?

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

(b) It is understood from the organisers that the seminar stressed the need for providing understanding of the interface between economics and ecology. The seminar recommended the introduction of an extended benefit-cost analysis taking longer time horizons and more diverse links into consideration.

#### Proposal to Computerise Ordnance Depots

1292. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to computerise Ordnance Depots in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the Ordnance Depots which are likely to be computerised; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to computerise the Ordnance Depots in a phased manner.

#### Identity cards for people living in border areas

1293. SHRI UTPAM RATHOD :  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position about the proposal to issue identity cards for people living in border areas, particularly on the Northern borders of Punjab, with a view to check effectively illegal entry of anti-nationals and terrorist elements; and

(b) if so, when the system is proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). A pilot scheme for issue of identity cards in four selected tehsils in four border districts of Rajasthan has been approved and is in the process of implementation by the State Government. The State Governments of Punjab and Gujarat have been advised to consider preparation of similar pilot schemes.

#### Hardship to Ivory carving dealers

1294. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986 has caused undue hardship to ivory carving dealers; and

(b) if so, whether the period of disposal of ivory carvings will be extended to one year from the date of coming into force of the said Act.

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

(b) No, Sir.

#### Schools for children of army personnel

1295. S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools being managed by his Ministry for the children of army personnel in the country;

(b) the guidelines for the selection/admission of the children in these schools;

(c) whether besides the children of army personnel/children of non-army personnel are being admitted in these schools; and

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that several children were refused admission in the Ajmer Military School-Ajmer recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). There are five Military Schools one each at Chail, Ajmer, Belgaum, Bangalore and Dholpur, established for the purpose of providing education to the sons of JCOs and ORs in the Army and equivalents in the other two services. In these schools, 67 per cent of the boarder seats are reserved for the children of IICOs, ORS and equivalent. Of the remaining 33 per cent seats, 20 per cent are allotted to the sons of Service Officers and 13 per cent to the sons of civilians. Admission to these schools is on the basis of merit as evidenced in a written admission test and interview.

(d) No case of an eligible boy who was in the merit list and was denied admission to Ajmer Military School has come to Government's notice.

#### Need to increase outlay on R & D in industries

1296. PROF. P. J. KURIAN :  
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of outlay spent for research and development by the industrial sector in our country is very negligible in comparison to the other developing and developed countries;

(b) whether Government have given instructions to the industrial sector to spend more on research and development so as to produce better product at lower cost; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No Sir. At present, there are over 900 in-house R & D units recognised by the Ministry of Science and technology (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) under their recognition scheme. During 1985, these units had incurred over Rs. 500.00 crores on industrial research. During the year 1982-83, the investment by industrial sector on R & D was of the order of 23 per cent of the total investment in R & D at national level. This order of expenditure on industrial research is significant for a developing country.

(b) and (c). Government has stressed the need to develop indigenous technology, efficient absorption and adaptation of imported technology appropriate to national priorities and resources and evaluation of existing technologies to realise maximum benefits in terms of increased production and lower cost. Several, fiscal incentives have also been provided from time to time, in order to encourage scientific research in the country. These incentives, inter-alia include enhanced investment allowance on the investment made for commercialising indigenous technology, 100 per cent tax rebate on the expenditure incurred on R & D, delicensing of the indigenous technology, import of raw material, equipments etc. for scientific research by the recognised In-house R & D Units.

#### Separate fleet of aircrafts for transport of Central Police Forces

1297. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to have a separate fleet of aircrafts under the Ministry of Home Affairs for transportation of Central Police Forces is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the financial implications; and

(c) if not, how does the Government propose to meet situations when sudden and immediate transportation of Central Police Forces becomes necessary ?

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 fleet in Air-wing of the Border Security Force already functions as the common air pool for the Central Police Forces. There is no proposal to set up any other fleet. Supplementary flying effort, as and when needed, is arranged through Indian Air Force or Indian Airlines.

#### Naval base at Karwar, Karnataka

1298. SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided for the construction of a major naval base at Karwar, in Northern Karnataka;

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

(c) steps taken to rehabilitate the people likely to be displaced; and

(d) the details regarding the plan along with allocation of funds for the rehabilitation and other purposes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

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

(b) Preliminary survey of the site has been carried out. Detailed survey preparatory to the taking over of State Government land and acquisition of private land will commence shortly for which the notification

under the Land Acquisition Act has been issued by the Government of Karnataka.

(c) The Government of Karnataka is formulating plans for the rehabilitation of the people likely to be displaced.

(d) A sum of Rs. 7.356 crores for rehabilitation is proposed to be given to Karnataka Government as a lump sum grant during the current financial year.

#### Aircraft engine testing centre at Hyderabad

1299. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new aircraft engine testing centre at Hyderabad on the pattern of the one which is at Bangalore to lessen the load of work there;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the scheme has been finally approved; and

(c) if so, when the centre is expected to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is no proposal at present to set up a new Aircraft Engine Testing Centre at Hyderabad.

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

#### Functioning of nuclear power plants

1300. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the existing nuclear power plants in the country are continuously facing trouble and that with the ongoing plants running behind schedule there is likely to be a massive shortfall in nuclear power target set for 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the major factors identified for the unsatisfactory performance of the nuclear



power plants in the country stating the present percentage of their production as against the capacity;

(c) what are the constraints in the completion of the ongoing nuclear power plants stating the period by which each of the plant has been delayed and the estimated cost escalation as a consequence thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the constraints to achieve the nuclear power target by 2000 AD ?

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). The two units of Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-II are operating satisfactorily. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I is not operating owing to development of cracks in its south end shield. After initial satisfactory operation, both units of Madras Atomic Power Station faced problems connected with conventional equipment such as turbo-generator vibrations and transformer failure, which have however now been overcome. In addition, Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-II encountered a problem with its fuel transfer system which has been attended to. Both the units are now operational. Given adequate financial inputs, it is feasible to achieve the target of 10,000 MWe set for the year 2000 A. D. The capacity factors (percentage of production against the capacity) for different units during the year 1986 (January to October) are given below :

Unit		Capacity Factor (%)
Tarapur	Unit-1	86
	Unit-2	52
Rajasthan	Unit-2	68
Madras	Unit-1	40
	Unit-2	42

(c) Narora Atomic Power Project is delayed by about 15 months from the approved target date due to delay in the delivery of steam generators. The project is

currently estimated to cost Rs. 537.84 crores as against the latest sanctioned cost of Rs. 399.64 crores. Out of this increase of Rs. 138.20 crores, an amount of Rs. 40.55 crores is due to escalation, Rs. 13.18 crores due to taxes and duties and the rest of the increase is due to various design changes and improvements carried out in order to meet current safety standards and to achieve improved performance. Work on Kakrapar Atomic Power Project is progressing as per schedule.

(d) In addition to standardisation of designs of 235 MWe units, batch ordering of major equipment and progress achieved in design of a standardised 500 MWe unit, the Nuclear Power Board is proposed to be restructured into a Public Sector Institutions to enable it to raise funds from the public for the nuclear power programme.

#### Mazagon Dock Limited

1301. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2475 on 12th March 1986 regarding irregularities in Mazagon Dock, Bombay and state :

(a) the progress made regarding investigations against the officers of Mazagon Dock Limited suspended in the recent past; and

(b) whether the situation has improved with the appointment of a new Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Pilferage of offshore stores from Anik Chembur Godown was immediately reported to the Senior Inspector of Police, Chembur Police Station, for necessary investigations. Investigation by the Police has not been completed. Meanwhile, the Police has recovered part of the stolen items.

Mazagon Dock Limited had also appointed a Board of Enquiry to investigate into this pilferage. Pursuant to the report of the Board of Enquiry, although no officer was suspended, Deputy General Manager (Materials) was censured for negligence in the

performance of his duties and the Chief Security Officer was warned to be more careful in future about security arrangements.

(b) New Management has taken various corrective measures and initiated various other steps in order to improve the overall performance of the Company. A Task Force under the chairmanship of new Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Mazagon Dock Limited is also presently going into the various aspects of the Company's operations in order to make suitable recommendations in specific areas in order to improve productivity and profitability of the Company.

[Translation]

**More powers to the members of  
cantonment Boards**

1302. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the members of a number of cantonment Boards in the country asking for more powers to them in the public interest; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Gang of child kidnapper**

1303. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR

TRIPATHI :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a gang of child kidnapper is very active in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of children kidnapped during the past one year;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government to check it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No such gang has come to the notice of Delhi Police.

(b) During the year, 1985, 684 kidnapping cases were reported to the Delhi Police. During the current year (upto 31.10.1986), 441 such cases were reported. But, there has not been any gang behind these kidnappings.

(c) and (d). Watch is kept on suspicious characters and intelligence is collected in this regard.

**Launching of technology mission to  
combat hunger and poverty**

1304. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the technology missions launched during the last 2 years using new technological expertise to fight hunger and poverty in the country; and

(b) what is the technological status relevant for the country and whether any time frame has been fixed for India for catching up with the other advanced countries of the world in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The following technology missions have been launched so far :

- (i) Drinking water for every village and water management.
- (ii) Eradication of illiteracy.
- (iii) Vaccination and immunisation of vulnerable population, specially children.
- (iv) Edible oil seeds—intensive cultivation and oil manufacture.
- (v) Better communications.

(b) The present status of Science and Technology in India has been indicated in detail in the Seventh Five Year Plan document. During the Sixth Plan there has been significant expansion and consolidation of the scientific infrastructure, resulting in a sound base for major application of science and technology for national development in the 7th Plan. Even as a developing country, India's achievements in the S&T fields like atomic energy, space and agriculture, are comparable to some of developed countries.

**Average number of retiring defence personnel**

1305. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering automatic absorption of Ex-servicemen in civil careers till they reach the age of 58 years;

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

(c) the total average number of retiring defence personnel every year ?

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

(b) The details will be worked out, when the scheme is finalised.

(c) On an average 50,000 to 55,000 (Other Ranks) and approx. 1200 Officers (including 300 Short Service Commissioned Officers) retire or are released every year.

**Defence equipment manufacturing in private sector**

1306. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to boost private sector share in manufacture of defence equipments, departmental and public sector units are being curbed both for fresh capabilities and perfection;

(b) if not, the reasons for allotting not very sensitive items to public sector units; and

(c) details of 300 items offered to private sector as well as financial package to be given to them for defence equipment manufacturing ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far 466 items have been identified for offloading, from Ordnance Factories to Civil Sector Industry, in a phased manner. These consists of clothing items, packing boxes and hardware items for armaments and vehicle spares. Besides, about 50 per cent of the systems required for manufacture of the new Infantry Combat Vehicles in the Ordnance Factories have also been earmarked for Civil Sector Industry.

For ensuring optimum utilisation of national resources and capabilities for defence, necessary technical infrastructural and financial assistance is provided to manufacturers, on the merits of each case.

[Translation]

**Setting up of homes for the aged persons in U. P.**

1307. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided assistance to various organisations and State Governments for setting up homes for the aged; and

(b) the number of homes for the aged at present in Uttar Pradesh, and the number of homes for aged proposed to be set up in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Government has provided financial assistance to a few voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the aged.

(b) The Central Government has not assisted any such home in Uttar Pradesh. There are no proposals with the Central Government to set up such homes in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

#### Implementation of delayed projects

1308. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
SHRINITYANAND MISHRA :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the cases taken up by his Ministry since its inception for monitoring the implementation, Ministry-wise;

(b) the nature of hurdles which were found to have caused delay in these cases; and

(c) how many cases have been got cleared by the Ministry through intervention so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Ministry of Programme Implementation does not monitor individual cases but monitors (i) the overall performance of the State Governments under different points/items of the Twenty Point Programme, (ii) the production performance in major infrastructure sectors, and (iii) the implementation of Central Projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above.

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

#### Allotment of shops to civilian people in cantonment areas of Himachal Pradesh

1309. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for allotment of shops to the civilian people in the Cantonment areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the allotment of shops is done on yearly basis;

(c) if so, the annual income to the Cantonment Boards from these shops;

(d) whether Government propose to allot these shops on lease basis for a period of 90 years; and

(e) the schemes being implemented in cantonment areas under the 20-Point Programme by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Shops owned by the Cantonment Boards are allotted in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 200 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 as amended. The allotment is by public auction and in some cases with the previous sanction of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command by private treaty.

(b) Yes, Sir. Allotment is also done on 3 years basis as provided under Section 200 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(c) Rs. 1,96,594/-.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Schemes for improvement/augmentations of potable drinking water, public conveniences viz toilets/urinals/septic tanks, roads, drains, electrification, primary educational facilities, health care and family welfare, community hall and planting of trees are regularly implemented.

### Indigenous manufacture of VCPs/ VCRs

1310. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the manufacture of VCPs/VCRs in the country;

(b) 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) to (c). Government had invited applications for manufacture of VCRs/VCPs from interested entrepreneurs. Government proposes to issue industrial licences to such units which are prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration, with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology. Government has yet to take a final decision in this regard.

[Translation]

### Fire in defence production factories in Kanpur

1311. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loss suffered so far due to breaking out of fire generally in defence production factories in Kanpur;

(b) the findings of the inquiry conducted so far to ascertain the causes of fire; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure that such incidents of devastating fire do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In the last ten years in the Ordnance Factories in Kanpur, the loss incurred in accidental fires amounted to Rs. 13,93,393.

(b) The findings in the inquiries held were that the accidental fires were caused by spontaneous combustion in magnesium swarf, by electrical spark, by fire caused by electrical heater in furniture and by accidental fire in dry bush/grass.

(c) Preventive measures have been taken to avoid recurrence of fire due to such causes. Check sheets and periodic reports on fire safety and preventive measures have been laid down in the factories.

[English]

### Cleaning of Narmada river

1312. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to clean the river Narmada of its pollution;

(b) whether Government propose to provide special assistance to State Governments for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the quantum of funds and time schedule for completion of the scheme ?

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

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

### Pension scheme for freedom fighters in Goa, Daman and Diu

1313. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pension schemes for freedom fighters in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the requirements for qualifying to get pension under these schemes;

(c) the number of persons presently getting pension under the scheme or schemes;

(d) the number of cases rejected; and

(e) the number of cases pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) There are two pension schemes namely Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 of Central Government and pension under Goa, Daman and Diu Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules (Local Pension).

(b) to (e). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

Pension under Central Govt. Scheme	Pension under Goa, Daman and Diu Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules
1. Provides pension to those persons who have undergone imprisonment/abscondence/internment and externment for 6 months (3 months in case of women, SC/ST) due to participation in Freedom Struggle.	Provides pension to those Freedom Fighters who have undergone detention/imprisonment for a period of not less than three weeks or undergone underground sufferings for a period of not less than one year or killed in action or sentenced to death or died after release from prison on account of injury occurred during detention or lost their job.
2. No. of persons getting pension — 688	719
3. No. of cases rejected — 2504	The scheme is effective from 1-12-85. Last date for receipt of applications was 31-10-86. The total number of applications received is 1717, out of which pension has been sanctioned to 719 persons and the remaining applications are under scrutiny.
4. No. of cases pending — 65 (as on 31-10-86)	

#### Energy produced by atomic power plants

1314. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total quantity of energy produced by each atomic power plant in the country during 1986 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELEC-

TRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): The information is furnished below :

Station	Generation in Million Units January 1986 to October 1986
TAPS	1613
RAPS	1100
MAPS	1465

### Training to weaker sections

1315. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to provide necessary training to the weaker sections of the people to make them aware of various centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in their areas; and

(b) whether such training to educate those people through centrally sponsored schemes is proposed to be implemented by the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : (a) There is a need for creating awareness regarding the Centrally Sponsored Schemes so as to reach the benefit to the intended targets. Awareness about these programmes is created by the Central and State Governments through the block level machinery panchayats and functionaries of various departments which are implementing these schemes and the mass media.

(b) Creation of awareness is being done already by State Governments and Central Ministries.

### Educating Bonda Tribes in Orissa

1316. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Assistance has been provided for the education of Bonda tribes in Orissa;

(b) if so, under which scheme and the amount of Central Assistance provided so far; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken for the promotion of education among Bonda Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Bulk assistance is provided to the State Government to implement special programmes for

12 primitive tribal communities in Orissa which include the Bondas. No tribe-wise information is collected by the Central Government.

### Confirmation of Officials in Lakshadweep Administration

1317. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officials in Lakshadweep Administration who have not been confirmed in their respective posts, Department-wise;

(b) the approximate time by which the temporary employees would be absorbed in service permanently; and

(c) whether any period has been specified after which an incumbent is made permanent in his post and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

### Implementation of new 20-Point Programme

1318. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started implementing new revised 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, since when and the difference between the earlier 20-Point Programme and the present programme; and

(c) the specific steps proposed to be taken for effective implementation of new 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to implement the 20-Point Programme—1986 from 1.4.1987 as part of the Annual Plan 1987-88. The Programme has been restructured in the light of the achievements and experience and the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan and renews commitment to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities and improving the quality of life. While certain points have been dropped others have been amplified or given sharper focus. Certain additional items have been included.

(c) The details of the measure to be taken for effective implementation of the Programme are under consideration.

#### Target for generating Atomic Energy

1319. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for generating Atomic Energy during Seventh Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present allocation made to the Department of Atomic Energy is very inadequate to carry on various activities under this department; and

(c) if so, whether additional allocations are proposed to be made to the Department of Atomic Energy to carry on its plans and programmes underway ?

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 installed capacity for nuclear power is targeted to reach 1700 MWe by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c). Paucity of financial resources will necessitate rescheduling of various activities under the Department of Atomic Energy. However, to enable to keep up to the proposed nuclear power programme of achieving 10,000 MWe by the year

2000 A.D., it is proposed to raise additional resources from the public by restructuring Nuclear Power Board into a Public Sector Institution.

#### Recruiting office for Air Force in Himachal Pradesh

1320. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand for a separate recruiting office for the Air Force in Himachal Pradesh has been received;

(b) if so, the decision taken on the demand and the likely date by which the recruiting office would be opened; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### Clubbing of languages/dialects under Hindi by Census authorities

1321. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the languages/dialects recorded as mother tongue by the people in the census report of 1981 in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana and the number of speakers for each mother tongue;

(b) whether any classification has been made of the various dialects spoken/recorded in the region, with details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of dialects/languages have been clubbed under Hindi-disregarding the known linguistic criteria; and



(d) if so, the reasons therefor, especially when the speakers of the mother tongue recorded their mother tongue as independent dialects/languages in the Census for 1971 and whether the classification for 1981 Census would avoid this error ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The 1981 census data on language/mother tongue is not available as the processing of the same is in progress.

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

#### Development of Nandankanan Sanctuary in Orissa

1323. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Union Government for the development of Nandankanan Sanctuary in Orissa during the Year 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rural fuel-wood plantation programme

1324. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the States where centrally sponsored Rural Fuel Wood Plantation Programme is under implementation;

(b) the number of districts in these states where such scheme has been implemented;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to extend such scheme to some more districts in different States; and

(d) if so, the districts proposed to be covered under the above programme in Orissa and other States in Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The names of the States and number of the districts in these States in which the centrally sponsored scheme Rural Fuel-wood Plantations is under implementation are given in the statement given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*List of 157 Districts Selected for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations'.*

Name of the States/UTs	Name of districts selected
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Rangareddy 2. Guntur 3. Medak 4. Nalgonda 5. Krishna 6. Nellore 7. Prakasam 8. Nizamabad
2. Assam	1. Kamrup 2. Goalpara 3. Sibsagar 4. Cachar
3. Bihar	1. Santhal Parganas 2. Bhagalpur 3. Giridih 4. Dhanbad 5. Hazaribagh 6. Gaya 7. Aurangabad 8. Nalanda

1	2	1	2
	9. Monghyr		4. Bhopal
	10. Rohtas		5. Gwalior
	11. Nawadah		6. Jhabua
4. Gujarat	1. Vadodara		7. Seoni
	2. Panchmahal		8. Jabalpur
	3. Kutch		9. Bilaspur
	4. Surendranagar		10. Raipur
	5. Sabarkantha		11. Satna
	6. Jamnagar		12. Sagar
	7. Bhavnagar		13. Durg
5. Haryana	1. Karnal		14. Khandwa
	2. Mahendergarh		15. Panna
	3. Gurgaon	11. Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar
	4. Kurukshetra		2. Ratnagiri*
	5. Sonapat		3. Sholapur
6. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra		4. Osmanabad*
	2. Mandi		5. Kolhapur
	3. Sirmur		6. Parbhani
	4. Simla		7. Nasik
	5. Hamirpur		8. Pune
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Anantnag		9. Thane
	2. Rajouri		10. Jalgaon
	3. Kargil	12. Manipur	1. Manipur Central
	4. Kathua		2. Manipur North
8. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	13. Meghalaya	1. West Khasi Hills
	2. Gulberga		2. West Garo Hills
	3. Kolar	14. Nagaland	1. Kohima
	4. Bellary		2. Phok
	5. Mandhya		3. Tuensang
	6. Dharwad	15. Orissa	1. Belasore
	7. Mysore		2. Cuttack
	8. Chickmanglur		3. Bolangir
9. Kerala	1. Cannanore		4. Puri
	2. Trivandrum		5. Ganjam
	3. Kozhikode	16. Punjab	1. Amritsar
	4. Kottayam		2. Patiala
10. Madhya Pradesh	1. Rewa		3. Ferozepur
	2. Ratlam		4. Gurdaspur
	3. Indore		5. Faridkot

1	2	1	2
17. Rajasthan	1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Bharatpur 4. Alwar 5. Bhilwara 6. Ajmer 7. Bansware 8. Jhunjhunu 9. Kota 10. Sawaimadhopur	22. West Bengal	1. Burdwan 2. Midnapur 3. Bankura 4. 24-Parganas 5. Birbhum 6. Nadia
18. Sikkim	1. East Gangtok 2. South Gangtok		143
19. Tamil Nadu	1. Madurai 2. Truchirapalli 3. Chengalpattu 4. Dharmपुर 5. North Arcot 6. South Arcot		
20. Tripura	1. West District 2. North District		
21. Uttar Pradesh	1. Hamirpur 2. Jalaun 3. Pilibhit 4. Kheri 5. Jhansi 6. Lalitpur 7. Tehri 8. Almora 9. Garhwal 10. Mirzapur 11. Meerut 12. Allahabad 13. Deoria 14. Gorakhpur 15. Jaunpur 16. Azamgarh 17. Moradabad 18. Agra 19. Aligarh	1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Delhi 3. Mizorum 4. Goa, Daman & Diu	1. West Kamang 2. Lower Subansiri 3. Dibang Valley 4. Tirap 5. Lohit 6. East Kamang 7. Upper Subansiri 8. East Siang 9. West Siang 1. Delhi 1. Aizawl 2. Lungloi 3. Chintuipui 1. Goa
			14
			Total : 157 Districts.

\*Ratnagiri and Osmanabad have been bifurcated into 4 districts. The names of two new districts are Sindhudurg and Lature.

**Licences to manufacture Video Cassettes**

1325. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms which have been awarded licences for the manufacture of video cassettes in India;

(b) the number of video cassettes manufactured by each firm annually;

(c) the annual demand of video cassettes in the country;

(d) whether video cassettes are being imported, if so, the number of companies which have got import licence;

(e) whether Government are aware that video cassettes are being illegally imported; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of video cassettes in the country to check the illegal import ?

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 statement containing the list of parties who have been issued industrial Licence/Letter of Intent/SIA Registration for manufacture

of Video Cassettes is given below. A large number of companies in Small Scale Sector have also been approved for manufacture of Video Cassettes.

(b) In the organised sector only two companies i.e. Rishi Electronics and Super Cassettes (who were issued COB licence) are in production. The production of Video Cassettes in 1985 was around 3 lakh Nos, mainly in Small Scale Sector.

(c) The demand for Video Cassettes as per VIIth Plan document is 4 million numbers (equivalent to 1000 MRM, Video Tape 1/2" width by the year 1990).

(d) Yes Sir, however, the data on such import licences is not available as "Video Cassettes" are not separately classified under Indian Trade Classification Rev.-2, on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics are maintained.

(e) Since nothing specific has been brought to the attention of Government the extent of such import is difficult to assess.

(f) In the recent past the Government has taken a number of steps to increase production of electronic items in the country and to ensure that the targets indicated in 7th plan document are met. A few companies in the organised sector are already at an advanced stage of implementation of their projects. It is expected that the demand for Video Cassettes as projected for the terminal year of the VIIth plan will be met from indigenous sources.

**Statement**

*The names of the firms which have been awarded letter of intent/Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Video Cassettes*

**List of Parties holding Letter of Intent**

S. No.	Name of the Party	Capacity
1.	M/s. A. K. Singh Kesliwal, Indore	1 8 Million Nos.
2.	M/s. Anand Asia (Liberia) Incorporated Dubai	1 Million Nos.
3.	M/s. Dr. Beck & Co., (I) Ltd., Pune	1 Million Nos.
4.	M/s. Elco Video Limited, Bhubneshwar	1 Lakh Nos.
5.	M/s. Eximco Electronics (I) Ltd., Ahmedabad	1 Million Nos.

S. No.	Name of the Party	Capacity
6.	M/s. Geetha Ganglani; New Delhi	1 Million Nos.
7.	M/s. Gulshan K. Arora, USA	5.5 Million Nos.
8.	M/s. J. & K. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Srinagar	2 Million Nos.
9.	M/s. Jyoti Investment Ltd., Calcutta	3 Lakh Nos.
10.	M/s. MP State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal	1.8 Million Nos.
11.	M/s. Narendra Trivedi, Ahmedabad	2.7 Million Nos.
12.	M/s. Orissa State Electronics Dev. Corporation Ltd., Bhubneshwar	1.5 Million Nos.
13.	M/s. Sanjay Bhaskar, New Delhi	2 Million Nos.
14.	Shri Ram Das Darke, C/o Mansukhlal & Co, Bombay-400 002.	6 Lakhs p.a.
15.	M/s. Eximco Electronics (I) Pvt. Ltd., Paladi, Ahmedabad.	1 Million p.a.
16.	M/s. Choudhary International, Worli Bombay-400010	2 Lakhs p.a.

#### List of Parties holding Industrial Licence

1.	M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., Ootakamund (Tamil Nadu)	1500 Million Running Meters (This includes Magnetic Tape for Audio, Video and Computer Application and Cassettes).
2.	M/s. Garware Plastics & Polyester Ltd., Bombay	1 Million Nos.
3.	M/s. Rishi Electronics, New Delhi (COB Licence)	6,000 Nos.

#### List of Parties holding SIA Registration for Video Cassettes

1.	Mr. Ali Mohd. Basu, Kashmir	4 Million Nos.
2.	M/s. Gloria Leasing Limited, Bombay	2.5 Million Nos.
3.	M/s. Murugappa Electronics Ltd., Madras	1 Million Nos.
4.	M/s. Pantape Magnetic Ltd., Bangalore.	3 Million Nos.
5.	M/s. Pishu Ganglani, Bangalore	20,000 Nos.

S. No.	Name of the Parties	Capacity
6.	Mr. Prem Khetani, New Delhi	20,000 Nos.
7.	Mr. Sanjay Kaushish, New Delhi	1 Million Nos.
8.	M/s. Super Cassettes Industries (Substantial expansion) Private Limited, New Delhi	2 Lakhs Nos.
9.	M/s. Lesvagas Video Film, New Delhi	2 Million Nos.
10.	Mr. Suresh Kumar, Chandigarh	2 Million Nos.
11.	Shri S. K. Agarwal, New Delhi	5 Lakh Nos.
12.	M/s. Veetrag Electronics Co. Bombay	5 Million Nos.
13.	Mr. Anand Kumar	2 Million Nos.
14.	M/s. Kanosia Alkalies & Plastics Ltd., Calcutta.	6 million Nos.
15.	M/s. Babulal Auchalia, Calcutta	2.5 Million Nos.
16.	Mr. Jayaram Mamidipudi, (AP)	30 Lakh Nos.
17.	M/s. Usha Agarwala, New Delhi	2.0 Million Nos.
18.	M/s. Polyplex Corp. Ltd., New Delhi	3 Million Nos.
19.	M/s. J. & K. State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Srinagar	20 Lakhs Nos.
20.	Mr. S. S. Bhartia, Madhya Pradesh.	10 Lakhs Nos.
21.	Mr. M. M. Aggarwal & S. P. Singh, M.P.	2 Million Nos.
22.	M/s. Niagara Electronics (P) Ltd., Hary.	20 Lakhs Nos.
23.	Mr. Satinder Kapur, New Delhi	20 Lakhs Nos.
24.	M/s. Krishna International, New Delhi	1 Lakh Nos.
25.	M/s. Agarwal Video Tapes, New Delhi	3 Lakhs Nos.
26.	M/s. Gupta Needle Ind's (P) Ltd, New Delhi	20 Lakhs Nos.
27.	M/s. Tirupati Electronics, New Delhi.	20 Lakhs Nos.

**Purchase of helicopters from Britain**

1326. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI JAGANNATH  
PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to buy the newest type of commando helicopters from Britain to beef up the Indian Navy's air arm; and

(b) if so, the details regarding use so far as the question of capability and cost is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The helicopter shall be utilised for airborne deployment.

**Suspension of officials of UPSC for complicity in tampering with results**

1327. SHRI T. BASHEER :  
SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA  
RAO :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been ordered into the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any official of U. P. S. C. have been suspended for their complicity in tampering with the results of certain examinations;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Seven officials of U. P. S. C. have been suspended.

(d) The seven officials are :

1. Shri R. P. Saroj, Under Secretary.
2. Shri Jug Lal, Section Officer.
3. Shri Pramod Behari, Section Officer,
4. Shri Desh Raj Chugh, Assistant.
5. Shri Radhey Shyam, Record Keeper.
6. Shri Bharat Singh Negi, Assistant.
7. Shri Inder Nath Uppal, Assistant.

(e) The Commission have taken steps to tighten security in the Confidential Branch of their Secretariat by segregating sections handling confidential materials of various examinations. This area has been cordoned off and only one common entry/exit is provided. Officials coming in or going out of the Confidential Branch are checked at the entry point by responsible officers.

Detailed procedural changes have also been made to maintain confidentiality of answer books/answer sheets, etc.

**Measures to save Badrinath temple from avalanches**

1328. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Snow and Avalanche Studies Establishment (SASE) on the possible threat to Badrinath Temple from avalanches;

(b) if so, since when the above organisation has been engaged in that study;

(c) whether any report has been submitted and protective measures suggested by the study team to save Badrinath temple from the possible threat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) SASE has been engaged in the studies since winter of 1980-81.

(c) Yes, Sir, a report suggesting suitable protective measures has been submitted to the Investigation and Planning Division of UP Government.

(d) The protective measures suggested include the construction of a guide wall about 70 mtr. long on an existing spur, a set of earthen mounds to reduce the velocity and dissipate the energy of avalanche mass, a diversion dam of 130 mtr. length to divert the avalanche flow and afforestation for the whole area as an essential measure. The

above recommendations have been accepted by the UP Government; the construction of Diversion Dam and Earthen Mounds is complete and work on the guide wall is in progress.

**High Level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen**

1329. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps Government have taken/proposed to take to ensure the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on problems of ex-servicemen which have already been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : The State Governments, Central Ministries concerned have been addressed at the level of Chief Ministers/Governors and Union Ministers for speedy implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen (HLC). The State Governments/Central Ministries have also been approached at official level for speedy implementation of the recommendations of the HLC. The matter is being pursued with them from time to time. The Director General Resettlement has been entrusted with the responsibility of watching the implementation of the recommendations of the HLC. The implementation of specific recommendations of the HLC will be discussed at the Kendriya Sainik Board Meeting which is scheduled to be held in December 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and will be attended by the Chief Ministers/Ministers concerned with the resettlement of Ex-servicemen for speedy implementation of the recommendations of the HLC.

**Setting up of nuclear power reactors**

1330. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to

set up two more nuclear power reactors at Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the cost and capacity thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the decision ?

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) Two units each of 235 MWe capacity are to be set up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 711 crores.

(c) Land for plant site has been acquired. Site investigations and action for procurement of major items of equipment are in progress.

**Seminar on distributed digital control**

1331. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics had organised an international seminar on distributed digital control in New Delhi on September 10, 1986;

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the seminar;

(c) whether the question of import of technology was discussed at the seminar; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken in pursuance of the deliberations at the seminar ?

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) (c) and (d). The seminar was aimed at creating an awareness in the Indian industry towards the use of new technologies such as Distributed Digital Control (DDC) and the benefits that could be achieved. The seminar was attended by more than 200 senior executives from the industry, Government departments, R & D organisations, and academic institutions. 19 invited technical papers which highlighted the technological trends, the practical applications through case studies were presented by experts from India and abroad. An exhibition limited to DDC and related equipment was organised in which 10 manufacturers from India and abroad exhibited their products.

Import of technology per se was not discussed. A few aspects related to the introduction and implementation of DDC was discussed. On the basis of the recommendations of the seminar, design of DDC for Bhilai Steel Plant has been taken up.

**Exemption to irrigation and power projects from the Forest (Conservation) Act**

**1332. SHRI ANAND SINGH :  
SHRI NITYANANDA  
MISHRA :**

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

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of exempting certain irrigation and power projects initiated prior to 1980 from the relevant provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

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

(c) the extent of forest area likely to be denuded with the implementation thereof and Government's decision in regard thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) In projects where specific orders for dereservation or diversion of forest lands were issued by the State Governments prior to the coming into force of the Forest (Conservation)

Act, 1980, permission of the Central Government under the said Act is not required. However, in cases where only administrative approval was given for projects prior to the coming into force of the Act without the issuance of orders of dereservation or diversion of forest lands, prior approval of the Central Government would be required and no exemption of such cases is being contemplated.

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

**Arrest of London based woman  
terrorist at Delhi Airport**

**1333. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a London-based woman terrorist was held at Palam Airport on October 18, 1986 while trying to catch a Thai Airways flight;

(b) whether she was found to carry terrorist literature;

(c) whether any official of a foreign mission accompanied the terrorist; and

(d) if so, action taken in this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(S. BUTA SINGH) :** (a) A London-based woman was detained on October 18, 1986 at Palam Airport.

(b) No terrorist literature was recovered from her possession. However, a photostat copy of a leaf from a Magazine published in U. K. was found in her possession. The leaf contains an advertisement carrying the photograph of Jarnail Singh Bhinderanwale and other terrorists, requesting the public to assemble in a sikh temple on 7th August, 1986 to celebrate the death anniversary of Sant Baba Kartar Singhji Khalsa Bhinderanwale.

(c) Yes, Sir. The official accompanied her to the Airport to see her off.

(d) A case has been registered against her under Sections 3/4 of the Terrorist

and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act on 31st October, 1986. She was arrested and remanded to police custody till 12.11. 1986.

#### Western Ghat Development Programme

1334. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the number of schemes sanctioned for implementation during the current year under Western Ghat Development Programme in Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu and the amount sanctioned to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : The number of schemes sanctioned for implementation during the current year under Western Ghats Development Programme in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and the amount sanctioned for each State are as follows :—

Sl. No.	State	No. of schemes sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1.	Kerala	40	5.09
2.	Karnataka	14	6.33
3.	Tamil Nadu	43	4.34

[Translation]

#### Administrative Reforms Commissions

1335. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Administrative Reforms Commissions set up in the country by the Union Government so far;

(b) the extent to which their recommendations have so far been implemented and detailed of those which are yet to be implemented; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up another Administrative Reforms Commission and if so, the details of the proposal ?

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 Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in January 1966 and it functioned upto June 1970. The Commission submitted 20 Reports containing 578 recommendations out of which 525 (including 6 partly) recommendations pertained to the Central Government while the remaining 59 (including 6 partly) recommendations pertained to States.

Out of the recommendations which concerned the Central Government, 385 (including 67 partly) were accepted. 381 (including 67 partly) of these have already been implemented. The important decision which remains to be implemented relates to the setting up of the institution of Lok Pal. The Lok Pal Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 1985 and it has been referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

#### Dangerous emissions in industries

1336. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas leak or other dangerous emissions from factories involving death or injury to people in different parts of the country, after the Bhopal gas tragedy, with State-wise break-up; and

(b) action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

## Statement

*The following information is based on the reports from the states/union territories*

States	Number of gas leakage/dangerous emissions	Action Taken
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	Industries were asked to control pollution.
2. Chandigarh	1	1. Pressure vessels tested periodically. 2. Visit of Factory Inspectorate frequently to monitor the progress.
3. Gujarat	3	Units were asked to close down. Some of the units restarted after implementing pollution control measures.
4. Haryana	2	Management has been instructed to appoint Safety Officer, and set up Safety Committee and impart Safety training to workers. One of the units has been prosecuted for not adopting safe methods of work.
5. Kerala	3	Directions given to avoid such incidents.
6. Maharashtra	15	An Expert Committee was appointed to suggest remedial measures. Police have arrested concerned persons in 5 cases.
7. Madhya Pradesh	10	The State Government has set up a Committee to inspect hazardous factories and to ensure safety measures.
8. Orissa	1	The Industry was directed to take immediate precautionary measures.
9. Rajasthan	3	The units were inspected and asked to ensure proper safety measures.
10. Tamil Nadu	6	Remedial measures have been suggested.
11. West Bengal	3	The units were inspected by the State Pollution Control Board and necessary directions were given for control measures.

**Deployment of BSF on Indo-Nepal border**

1337. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :  
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering the West Bengal Government's proposal to deploy BSF for regularly policing India's 800 KM. border with Nepal; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to the proposal of the West Bengal Government and by what time the BSF is likely to be deployed ?

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 Indo-Nepal border, which is nearly 1700 KMs long, is an open border and the question of strengthening the policing of the border by deployment of para military forces, if considered necessary, while keeping the Indo-Nepal border open, is under examination.

**Amendment of Constitution to meet GNLF demands**

1338. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has suggested to Union Government to amend article 370 of the Constitution suitably to accommodate the demands of Gorkha National Liberation Front;

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

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal to this effect.

(b) and (c). The question do not arise.

**Manufacture of submarines**

1339. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state when the first submarines being built indigenously are expected to be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Delivery is expected in the beginning of the next five year plan.

**Scheme to boost electronic export**

1340. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to boost electronics export;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this respect;

(c) the details of the items which are being exported by India and to which countries; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to identify more markets ?

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). A number

of policy measures have been adopted to promote growth of electronics at near international prices. It is expected that electronics export will also grow along with growth in total production. Further, it is proposed to identify thrust products and identify companies with export potentials and have a continuous interaction with them with a view to solving their general and specific problems. It is also proposed to have interaction with Development Commissioners of respective export processing zones. Government is also formulating a new policy to promote software export.

(c) The items being exported by India include: Radio Receivers, Tape Recorders, Amplifiers, Audio Equipments, Oscilloscopes, Power Supplies, Electro-Medical Equipment, Computer Peripherals, Micro Processor based systems Broadcasting Communication system, Semiconductor Devices, Capacitors, Resistors, Permanent Magnets, Electro-Mechanical Components and Computer Software. The countries to which export is made include USA, UK, European countries and USSR.

(d) It is proposed to have close interaction with T. D. A. and Indian Embassies abroad for this purpose. Selective participation in exhibitions is also made with a view to locate more markets.

#### People below poverty line

1341. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the estimated number of persons who crossed the poverty line during Sixth Plan period was about 7.5 crores and during the Seventh Plan period it is expected to be about 6.2 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target of poverty reduction is fixed by taking into account the growth

target for the economy as a whole and the investment in poverty alleviation programmes. The Sixth Five Year Plan had a growth target of 5.2 per cent per annum for the economy as a whole (which was achieved) and the outlay under direct anti-poverty programmes was Rs 3620 crores at 1979-80 prices (the actual expenditure being Rs. 3880 crores at current prices). In the Seventh Five Year Plan the growth target for the economy as a whole is 5 per cent per annum and the outlay for poverty alleviation programmes is Rs. 6590 crores at 1984-85 prices. It is important to mention here that the Sixth Five Year Plan started with the base 1979-80. The year 1979-80 happened to register a very poor economic performance due mainly to short-fall in agricultural production to the extent of about 15 per cent over 1978-79 and hence the year was not a normal year. The growth rate of Gross National product during that year, i.e., 1979-80 over 1978-79 was 4.7 per cent and there was an increase in the number of persons below poverty line in 1979-80 over 1977-78 to the extent of 4.1 crores. It was because of the low base of 1979-80 that Sixth Plan aimed at a higher growth rate of economy and also a higher poverty reduction target. As against this, Seventh Five Year Plan started with a normal base year 1984-85 and all targets including the target of poverty reduction are kept as realistic as possible. As a result, Seventh Plan aims at a moderate target of raising 6.2 crores persons above the poverty line as against the achievement of 7.5 crores during the Sixth Plan.

#### Infiltration, smuggling and spying activities on Indian borders

1342 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether infiltration, smuggling and spying activities have been increasing on a large scale at Indian borders; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and measures taken to check these activities ?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News item captioned, "Defence equip-  
ment—private sector share may  
go up"

1343. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether attention of Government  
has been drawn to the news item captioned,  
"Defence equipment—private sector share  
may go up" appearing in the Financial  
Express dated 15 September, 1986; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-  
to ?

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

(b) The policy of the Government is to  
increasingly utilise the capacities in the civil  
sector and not to set up new capacities in  
the Defence Sector, if capacities already  
exist in the Civil Sector (Public and Private).

In addition 466 low technology items  
have been identified for off-loading from  
Ordnance Factories to Civil Sector Industry,  
in a phased manner. These consist of  
clothing items, packing boxes, hardware  
items for armaments and vehicle spares.  
Besides, about 5 per cent of the systems  
required for manufacture of the new Infantry  
Combat Vehicle in Ordnance Factories have  
also been earmarked for Civil Sector  
Industry.

For ensuring optimum utilisation of  
national resources and capabilities for defe-  
nce, necessary technical, infrastructural and  
financial assistance is provided to manufac-  
turers, on the merits of each case.

Violations on Indo-Pak and Indo-  
China Borders

1344. PROF. NARAIN CHAND  
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of violation or  
trespass on Indo-Pak and Indo-China  
Borders have been reported during the last  
six months of the current financial year;  
and

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof  
along with the action taken by the Govern-  
ment 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 was no  
intrusion of Pakistani armed forces or  
Pakistani para-military forces on the Indo-  
Pak border during the period from April to  
September 1986. However, there have been  
occasions when some infiltrators, suspected  
smugglers, etc. were apprehended by the  
security personnel deployed on the border  
when the illegal entrants tried to cross the  
border. In the case of indo-China border,  
some violations were noticed.

(b) In the Western sector, Chinese  
vehicle borne patrols have violated the Line  
of Actual Control on 10th May, 23rd May,  
30th May, 4th August, 17th August and  
10th September, 1986. In the Eastern  
sector, there was intrusion on 23rd June,  
1986 in the area of Wangdung in Aruna-  
chal Pradesh.

The security environment is under cons-  
tant review. Our Armed Forces are vigilant  
to counter any threat to the security of the  
country. The Foreign Secretary of the Govern-  
ment of India has already taken up the  
matter with Chinese authorities.

Increase in fatal accidents in Delhi

1345. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the fatal accidents in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of fatal accidents during the last three years and the steps taken to minimise such accidents ?

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) The figures are as below :—

Year	No. of fatal accidents
1983	1313
1984	1400
1985	1423
1986 (upto 31.10.86)	1120

The following steps have been taken to minimise such accidents :—

1. Traffic Police has been making use of mass-media like the Radio/TV and the Press to inculcate a sense of road discipline.
2. The Road Safety Cell of the Delhi Traffic Police imparts road safety education to school children.
3. The driving licence is suspended for upto 180 days if the driver commits more than three traffic violations or commits a fatal accident.
4. Special drives to check traffic violations are being organised from time to time.

**CBI raids on residences of senior officers**

1346. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK ;

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I. A. S. Officers and other high ranking senior officers including those of banks and public undertakings on whose residences and offices raids have been conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation during the last one year upto 31 October, 1986;

(b) the number of officers found guilty and details of incriminating documents seized; and

(c) action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposas to import sophisticated laboratory equipments to control pollution**

1347. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of India to import highly sophisticated laboratory equipments with a view of augmenting the water and air pollution monitoring facilities in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the foreign countries and what is the amount of foreign exchange likely to be involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b); Bilateral agreements have been made

with Federal Republic of Germany and European Economic Community for importing sophisticated instruments to augment the water and air pollution monitoring facilities in the country. No. foreign exchange is involved as the equipment is provided on gratis as part of the agreement.

### Report of Balasubramanian Committee

1348. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the new impetus given to the role of computers in most areas of working, Government are taking adequate measures to detect and check computer crimes which are widely prevalent in the advanced countries; and

(b) what are the findings/guidelines of the A. Balasubramanian Committee which was asked to prepare a report on this ?

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. NARAYNAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee of experts under the Chairmanship of Maj-Gen. A. Balasubramanian was set up in 1976 to study security measures and suggest methods for ensuring security of data/information generated while using EDP equipment. This Committee had suggested the following guidelines :

(i) Terminals for remote areas could be tele-type, CRI terminals, intelligence terminals, mini-computers, RJE systems, automatic teller machines, etc. These machines are used for data entry and output generations. In view of this, necessary security at terminal level and also at the communication line is required.

(ii) Communication lines could be dial-up, leased satellite or radio microwave links. It is difficult to achieve

complete security in using the above facilities. The most common penetration techniques are masquerading evesdropping, piggy backing, between line and line graving.

(iii) The safeguards to overcome these penetration techniques could be provided through the physical facilities, encryption, identification and authentication, unique sequence numbers to the terminals, automatic disconnection and terminal identification. Each of these techniques provides certain degrees of protection.

(iv) In addition certain hardware probes could also be introduced to monitor at random the system performance as well as infiltration into the system. The degree of security system to be introduced will very much depend on the application and user environment.

### Pending applications of freedom fighters

1349. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of freedom fighters' applications pending before the Home Ministry;

(b) whether the amenities given to those pensioners regarding railway passes are not being implemented; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The number of pending applications as on 31.10.86 is 5727, out of which 1535 cases are of general category 2927 are from persons who have claimed to have taken part in the struggle against erstwhile Nizam State of Hyderabad which are to be scrutinised by the Non-Official Screening Committee set up at the Central level and 1265 received in May and June, 1986 are from the participants of Arya Samaj Movement which has recently



been recognised for the purpose of Samman Pension. The Arya Samaj cases will also be decided by a separate Non-Official Screening Committee which is being set up at the Centre.

(b) and (c). It was earlier decided by the Government to issue first class complimentary Cheque passes to freedom fighters drawing pension from the Central revenues. The Scheme came into effect from 1st November, 1985. The complimentary Cheque pass was valid for 6 months and the freedom fighter was also entitled to take his wife or, in the absence of wife, an attendant in the same class. A number of freedom fighters drawing pension from the Central revenues had availed themselves of this facility. In the meanwhile on representations from various quarters, the Government have reconsidered this matter and it has now been decided to issue Complimentary Card passes instead of Complimentary Cheque passes to freedom fighters who are in receipt of pension from the Central revenues. The Scheme will come into effect from 19th November, 1986. Passes will be issued by the Ministry of Railways from 19th November, 1986 to 18th November, 1987 which will be valid for one year for travel on Indian Railways from the date of issue.

#### **Holding back pressure of fission of nuclear plants**

1350. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details regarding the additional guard to regulate and control the excess energy released by fission in the Indian nuclear 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) : Indian Nuclear Plants have several layers of containments to prevent release of radioactivity. These consist of containment of primary fuel in a cladding material which are themselves enclosed in a strong container called Calandria. The Calandria is then placed inside a concrete vault. The concrete vault is further strengthened by an outer concrete structure.

#### **Central investment in Agriculture, Power and Industry**

1351. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the Central investment, Statewise and year-wise, since the beginning of the Sixth Plan for Power, Industry and Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHRAM) : The figures of Statewise Central investment are not maintained in the Planning Commission as Plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infrastructural and social welfare services. However, Planning Commission has worked out, in consultation with the Ministries, some rough estimates of State wise investment in these sectors during the Sixth Plan. A statement giving these figures is attached.

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted Statewise, this compilation is based on certain assumptions. Further, in view of large number of sources from which the data has been collected the statement can at best help only in a dimensional appreciation of the Central Sixth Plan investment in different States in these sectors.

## Statement

*Distribution of Sixth Plan expenditure in the Central Sector 1980-85  
in Agriculture, Industry and Power*

(Rs. crores)

States/UT's	Agriculture*	Power	Industry (including VSI)
1	2	3	4
<i>A. States</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	100	634	2193
2. Assam	26	Neg.	754
3. Bihar	85	307	1177
4. Gujarat	94	138	889
5. Haryana	58	20	137
6. Himachal Pradesh	33	146	27
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8	257	28
8. Karnataka	77	37	747
9. Kerala	78	19	262
10. Madhya Pradesh	132	765	1479
11. Maharashtra	151	40	1244
12. Manipur	10	63	5
13. Meghalaya	11	...	3
14. Nagaland	2	Neg.	34
15. Orissa	65	30	1855
16. Punjab	68	23	117
17. Rajasthan	80	53	261
18. Sikkim	2	1	1
19. Tamil Nadu	69	516	366
20. Tripura	7	Neg.	13
21. Uttar Pradesh	168	1130	327
22. West Bengal	66	509	720
<b>Total A. States</b>	<b>1390</b>	<b>4706</b>	<b>12639</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>B. Union Territories</b>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar	3	...	1
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4	...	2
3. Chandigarh	1	Neg.	2
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Neg.	...	...
5. Delhi	16	77	53
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2	20	1
7. Lakshadweep	Neg.	...	2
8. Mizoram	3	2	9
9. Pondicherry	1	3	...
Total B. Union Territories	30	102	70
<b>C. Unallocated</b>			
	1933 <sup>1</sup>	45 <sup>2</sup>	1647 <sup>3</sup>
Total A+B+C	3353	4853	14356

<sup>1</sup> includes an unallocated amount of Rs. 1118 crores for Department of Banking, Rs. 478 crores for Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Rs. 225 crores for Department of Food, and Rs. 112 crores for Department of Commerce.

<sup>2</sup> includes an unallocated amount of Rs. 45 crores for ancillary facilities.

<sup>3</sup> includes Rs. 466 crores for IDBI, Rs. 187 crores for EXIM Bank, Rs. 150 crores for IRBI, Rs. 106 crores for Replacement and Renewals R & D, Township etc. for BHEL, Rs. 93 crores for Geological Survey of India, Rs. 123 crores for Small Industries Development Organisation, Rs. 141 crores for KVIC and Rs. 58 crores for Credit Guarantee Scheme.

\*Excludes an amount of Rs. 3 crores for Nutrition.

Neg. Negligible.

The above figures do not include central assistance given for State Plans.

**Per capita investment in different States**

during the first two years of Seventh Plan so far ?

1352. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the per capita investment by the Union Government in the different States

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM): The figures of Central investment in different States during the first two years of the Seventh Plan are not available.

**Colour service in the armed forces**

1353. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether increasing of colour service from 7 to 17th years has resulted in dissatisfaction in the armed forces; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Civic amenities to slum dwellers of land belonging to Defence in Bombay**

1354. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Government of Maharashtra for issue of 'No objection certificate' for providing civic amenities to the slum dwellers of the land belonging to Defence in Bombay;

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

(c) the time by which 'No objection certificate' is likely to be issued by the Union Government ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter has been considered and the State Government of Maharashtra apprised that, except for certain areas required urgently for specific Defence projects, the Government of India have no objection to the provision of civic amenities to all

slums on Defence lands in Bombay by the Maharashtra Government.

[Translation]

**Security belt to check spying and smuggling**

1355. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
SHRI DILEEP SINGH

BHURIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up a security belt to check smuggling and spying in the western border areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if no decision has been taken, 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), (b) and (c). On the 13th August, 1986, the Rajya Sabha adopted a Resolution under Article 249 of the Constitution enabling Parliament to make laws in respect of the matters enumerated therein in order to deal with the situation in Punjab and other areas in the North West Borders of India. Legislation in pursuance of the Resolution is under examination.

**Gap between demand and supply of firewood, timber and fodder**

1356. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Tourism and Wildlife Society of India in connection with declaring of private forests and tree plantation as an industry;

(b) if so, action taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(c) if no action has been taken as yet, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). As important policy issues are involved, the matter is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

#### **Infiltration of Bangladesh is in Orissa**

1357. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sought reports from the State of Orissa regarding the infiltration of Bangladesh is in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons at present in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore as well as seashore areas and since when;

(c) whether Union Government have taken initiative regarding their being sent back to Bangladesh; and

(d) 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). As per the available information received from State Government there has not been any large scale influx from Bangladesh into Orissa in recent years. No statistics in this regard are compiled by the Union Government. The number of such persons in Cuttack, Balasore Districts and other areas of Orissa are, therefore not available.

(c) and (d). The State Government has standing instructions to expel/push back unauthorised Bangladesh Nationals as and when detected.

#### **Special examination for ad-hoc employees**

1358. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued directives asking ad-hoc employees to appear for a special examination to be held in December, 1986;

(b) if so, what is the number of employees involved; and

(c) criterion fixed 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) A Special Qualifying Examination is proposed to be held in early 1987 for ad-hoc LDCs, Telephone Operators, Grade 'D' Stenographers etc. with a view to giving them a last and final opportunity to qualify for appointment on a regular basis.

(b) The number of employees involved is not available.

(c) The conditions of eligibility for the aforesaid examination are set out in the statement given below.

#### **Statement**

*Conditions of eligibility* : The Special Qualifying Examination, 1987 would be open to such of the ad-hoc LDCs, Telephone Operators, Stenographers Grade 'D' who satisfy the following conditions :

- (I) He/She must have passed the Matriculation Examination;
- (II) He/She must have been recruited through the Employment Exchange;

- (III) (a) (i) He/She did not or could not appear in the Special Qualifying Examination, 1985 held on 28.7.1985 because he/she did not satisfy conditions of eligibility laid down in the Scheme of that Examination and had been within the age limit for appearing in the Clerk' Grade Open Competitive Examination of the Staff Selection Commission at the time of the initial continuous appointment as daily-rated employee followed by appointment as ad-hoc employee without any discontinuity; and
- (ii) had rendered as on 1.1.85 one year's continuous service including (a) service as daily-rated employee (ignoring the periods of technical breaks) and (b) service as ad-hoc employee;

OR

- (iii) He/She had completed one year's ad-hoc service (including service as daily-rated employees followed by ad-hoc appointment) during the period from 1.1.85 to 30.9.86 including those ad-hoc appointees whose services were terminated during the period from 1st January, 1985 to the 30th September, 1986 for reasons not connected with misconduct or general unsuitability and who rendered at least one year's ad-hoc service before such termination.

**Note :** Candidates who appeared in the Special Qualifying Examination held in 1982, 1983 and 1985 as eligible candidates and failed to qualify shall not be eligible to take the Special Qualifying Examination, 1987.

**Land for Project Tiger under Simlipal Tiger Project**

1359. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

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

(a) the number of villages which have been served notices to vacate their homestead land for 'Project Tiger' under Simlipal Tiger Project in Mayurbhanj, Orissa;

(b) the alternative arrangement made for their rehabilitation; and

(c) the criteria of compensation for land, house, agriculture farm etc. fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government of India has not served such notices.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In cases where villagers agree to exchange their land and settle outside a 'Tiger Reserve', criteria and quantum of compensation and other facilities to be provided to such villagers is decided by the State Government. The Government of India, on the demand of the State Government, provides cent per cent financial assistance under the Project Tiger, for their resettlement.

[*Translation*]

**Proposals for construction work in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. under Forest, Conservation, Act, 1980**

1360. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposal for construction works received by his ministry from Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during the past three months for according prior approval by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) the details of these proposals and the time by which decisions on these proposals are likely to be taken; and

(c) the shortcomings in the proposals which have been received more than once for the approval of Union Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 from the above two districts of U.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Twelve proposals pertaining to Almora

district and one proposal pertaining to Pithoragarh district were received during the months of August, September and October, 1986

(b) Details of the proposals are given in statement below. All the thirteen proposals have been approved by the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Proposals for diversion of forest lands in Almora and Pithoragarh districts received during the months of August, September and October, 1986*

Sl. No.	District	Purpose for diversion	Date of issue of approval
1.	Almora	Khalikhan Canal	28.8.1986
2.	Almora	Dewaldhar-Girichina motor road	8.9.1986
3.	Almora	Sanj Bhatko Tank Project	28.8.1986
4.	Almora	Neoni drinking water scheme	9.9.1986
5.	Almora	Bhakura Talla Lift Irrigation Project	9.9.1986
6.	Almora	Kalikhan Canal	22.9.1986
7.	Almora	Jakhane drinking water scheme	9.9.1986
8.	Almora	Bhikiasen-Barikot Petti Vinayak & Ganai Jaipasi motor road	14.10.1986
9.	Almora	Singoli drinking water scheme	19.9.1986
10.	Almora	Farica drinking water scheme	19.9.1986
11.	Almora	Titakot drinking water scheme	17.10.1986
12.	Almora	T.V. Relay Station	27.10.1986
13.	Pithoragarh	Police Radio Station	5.11.1986

[English]

Construction of a tunnel at Rohtang to connect Leh with Ladakh

1361. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for construction of a tunnel at Rohtang to connect Leh with Ladakh so that a all-weather road could be built there;

(b) whether any survey in this connection has been undertaken; and

(c) if so, the total amount proposed to be spent on this project and when the work is likely to be taken up and completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :** (a) There is a proposal to construct a tunnel at Rohtang in order to increase the period of availability of Leh-Manali road to traffic.

(b) Certain preliminary studies relating to the construction of the tunnel have been conducted. However, a detailed feasibility study has not so far been undertaken.

(c) It is premature to give any indication regarding the cost or likely commencement of the works.

#### Welfare organisation in H.P.

**1362. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the voluntary welfare organisations in Himachal Pradesh receiving grants from the Social Welfare Department of Government of India;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding misuse of funds by these welfare organisations; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against these organisations ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

The undermentioned voluntary welfare organisations in Himachal Pradesh are receiving grants from the Welfare Ministry of the Government of India.

- (1) Society for Social Uplift Action, Jagjit Nagar, Solan.
- (2) Divya Manav Jyoti Anathalaya, Doha, Mandi.
- (3) H.P. State Council for Child Welfare, Mini Secretariat, Shimla (H.P.).
- (4) Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Shimla.

#### Prosecutions under protection of Civil Rights Act

**1363. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of prosecutions made under the Protection of Civil Rights Act during 1985-86 State-wise;

(b) number of cases decided during the years; and

(c) number of persons penalised under the Act during the year ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) to (c). A statement is given below,



## Statement

Statement showing the number of cases challaned in the Court, number of cases disposed of by the Court and number of cases ending in conviction under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 during the calander year 1985 (based on the information received from the various State Governments/UT Administrations)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Cases		
		Challaned in the Court	Disposed of by the Court	Ending in conviction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	153	143	15
5.	Haryana	2	1	...
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	...
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	506	164	4
9.	Kerala	24	31*	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Maharashtra	281	565*	104
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Orissa	66	32	2
17.	Punjab	1	...	...
18.	Rajasthan	108	55	38
19.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Tamil Nadu	944	1032*	50
21.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Uttar Pradesh	122	100	41
23.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Delhi	7	4	1
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	...	...
7.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Pondicherry	11	8	2

\* Includes the cases of previous year.

N.A. — Not available.

**Competitive examinations conducted  
by Staff Selection Commission**

1364. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission during 1985-86;

(b) the number of candidates who appeared, the number of persons who were selected and the number of persons finally recruited in each case; and

(c) break up of the candidates who appeared in the examinations and those finally selected, State/Union Territory-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI).: (a) The required information is given in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3205/86].

(b) The number of candidates appeared and selected in each case is given in statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3205/86]. Since the Staff Selection Commission only recommends the successful candidates to the user Departments for appointment and the actual offers of appointment are made by the various appointing authorities of different offices, no centralised information regarding the number of successful candidates actually appointed by the various Ministries/Departments is available.

(c) The required information is given in statement-III to VIII laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3205/86].

**Drug abuse**

1365. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is concerned at increased drug abuse in the country and also law and order problems arising there from; and

(b) whether the situation has been examined and analysed by Government and non-Government organisations and if so, results thereof and action proposed ?

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

(b) Results of any such surveys are not available. However, the Government have taken a number of legal, welfare and publicity measures to counter—act the problem of drug abuse.

**Letter by GNLF Leader to King of  
Nepal**

1366. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Leader of the Gorkha National Liberation Front had written a letter to the King of Nepal on 23 December, 1983 about their demands, also whether copies of the same was sent to the heads of different countries including U. N. O.;

(b) if so, what are the contents of the letter; and

(c) what action Government are contemplating 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). The Gorkha National Liberation Front submitted a Memorandum to the King of Nepal on December 23, 1983. Later they sent copies of the same to the UN Secretary—General and Heads of some Governments. A copy of the Memorandum (English version) is given below. In his letter of September 15, 1986, to the Union Home Minister Shri Subhash Ghising has regretted any misapprehension or doubt caused by sending the Memorandum to the U. N. and some Governments. He has made assurances of total loyalty to India.

### Memorandum

To

His Majesty the King Birendra Bir Bikram Shree, Narayan Hiti King Palace, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Benign Sir,

Even thirty-six years after Bharat Independence the settled ethnic race of the Gorkhas of more than six millions are living as degraded human beings in every parts of the country of India and the parts of their own ceded land of Sugaullee Treaty by surrendering their national spirit, national identity, historical pride and their homeland and destiny, and further they became the naked victims of foreign national issue deportation issue and unnecessary police torture, arrests, raids, killings and continuous undesirable inhuman acts of deligrate imposition of systematic domination of other Indian races. And under such cruel pressures of racial segregated atmosphere and directly denial of justice of liberty, equality, fraternity and opportunity the Gorkha National Liberation Front had to be formed to meet the above cruel challenge of a series of apartheid and genocide crimes done by the state and central Governments of India since Bharat Independence and further to ventilate the same view points of the said untold tragedies of the Gorkhas to the International forum. This organisation was compelled to appeal to the real historical court of your Majesty in the context of dire consequences of the past treaties and agreements of the then British Government and Nepal that the aboriginally inhabiting Gorkhas became in serious false position when their historic lands and territories were mercilessly ceded to the land of British Empire by the Treaty of Sugaullee on 2nd December, 1815 and thereafter a large number of the frustrated Gorkha spontaneously left their humiliated country with their wounded hearts and mental agony due to serious repercussions of the said damaging treaty of Sugaullee and the cruel atmosphere of internal political turmoils of the country of Nepal and further they joined in the British troops as soldiers and as labourers in the coal fields, oil fields and tea gardens without any official sanctions of the Nepal Government and this type of mass exodus continued from the year of 1816 to 1884

from the land of vivisected country of Nepal to the various parts of Indian soil and the parts of their own ceded land of Sugaullee treaty and the parts of Rajabhatkuwa Treaty on 11th November, 1965 and thereafter from the year of 1885 the Gorkhas were officially allowed to join in the British troops by the written agreement of the then British Government and Nepal and this the real history of 10th Gorkha Battalion was started from the year 1890 in the soil of foreign country and thereafter the aforesaid Gorkhas of three categories and thoroughly censused and the year of 1891 and made them Nepal subjects or national under the direct suzerainty of his Majesty the King of Nepal by the concluded reciprocal treaty of 21st December, 1923 of the then British Government and Nepal and further just after the end of World War-II one of the main responsible signatory of the past treaties and agreements Britisher themselves gone back to their own country of England having decided only the fate and fortune of the Hindus and Muslims of Indian origin by creating two separate independent countries of Bharat and Pakistan and the said Gorkhas and their ceded land and territories were left at the cross roads of cyclic stage of self destruction from the date of 15th August '47 without revoking and suspending the past treaties and agreements of the then British Government and Nepal or without deciding or confirming the future status of the said ethnic Gorkhas and their ceded land by the legal act of Plebiscite of the act of handing over either to the Government of Nepal or India; and this type of unjustifiable act of the then quitting British Government utterly disregarded the general moral obligations of the said international treaties and agreements further created bitter feelings of terrible confusion doubts controversies in the minds of the whole settled ethnic race of the Gorkhas in present Independent country of India—who are the most ignorant of the true facts of the past treaties and agreements of the then British Government and Nepal and under such complexities and deep rooted illusion they have unknowingly considered themselves as the true citizens or inhabitants of Independent Union of India and India as their motherland or country since Independence just after three years of Bharat Independence the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 21st July, 1950 and British-Nepal Treaty of 30th October, 1950 also did virtually nothing to repair the

damaged fate of the said Gorkhas and vis-à-vis their ceded land and territories and revoked exactly the same damaging terms and conditions of the said past treaties and agreements of the then British Government and Nepal; and such an act of inhumanity of these two merciless treaties has directly violated the very principle of right of self-determination proclaimed by the President Woodrow Wilson, in his 14-points programme on 8th January, 1919 on the face of the International Peace Treaty and at the same time violated the very principle and essence of Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10th December, 1948; and thus permanently sealed the fate of the whole settled Gorkhas in present Independent India by sustaining the same old dehumanizing cruel method of out-fated colonialism, feudalism, barbarism and fraudism that the Gorkhas were perpetually subjected to fight the wars of other countries by losing everything of their own of National Identity, Political safeguard and their historical home land and destiny.

As such seriously keeping in view of above mentioned unpardonable historical crimes against humanity or still unresolved question of very political existence of future status of the said Gorkhas in Indian Union the above three responsible signatory countries of Nepal, Bharat and British have been urged to abrogate the said existing Indo-Nepal and Indo-British treaties of 1950 and further adopt a fresh new treaties for a permanent political settlement of the said victimised Gorkhas as per mentioned in the provisions of the charter of United Nations and also confirm accordingly the future status of their ceded land and territories and for this serious burning ethnic issue of the said Gorkhas the Gorkha National Liberation Front submits this memorandum to the true and dynamic leadership of your Majesty to take up a bold step for historical decision and your Majesty's selomonic judgement.

Now the verdict lies with your Majesty.

For and on behalf of the Gorkha National Liberation Front.

Subbash Ghissing, 23.12.83

President G. N. L. F.,

Gorkhaland, Bharat.

Copy to the Presidents :

1. President of America.
2. President of U. S. S. R.
3. President of France.
4. President of India
5. President of Pakistan.
6. President of Bangladesh.
7. President of Shree Lanka.

Copy to the Prime Ministers :

1. Prime Minister of India.
2. Prime Minister of China
3. Prime Minister of Great Britain.
4. Prime Minister of Nepal.

Copy to His/her Majesty to the King/Queen/Prince :

1. His Majesty the King of Nepal.
2. His Majesty the King of Bhutan.
3. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.
4. His Majesty the Prince of Nepal (Gyanendra).
5. U. S. Secretary General, U. N. O. (New York), America.

And others :

1. Ex-Prime Minister Suryabhadur Thapa.
2. Ex-Prime Minister Dr. Tulshi Giri.
3. Ex-Prime Minister Kirtinidhi Bista.
4. Supreme Court Advocate Sambhu Prasad Gawali.
5. Supreme Court Advocate Krishna Prasad Panth.
6. Supreme Court Advocate Krishan Prasad Bhandari.
7. Harkabahadur Gurung Ex-Minister.
8. Intellectual and Writers and Press Reporters.

**Joint venture in electronics**

1367. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a meeting of the Indo-US Chamber of Commerce meeting views were expressed that there is much scope for joint ventures in electronics and that leading US companies were interested in helping large scale investment in component manufacturing industries; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN)** : (a) and (b). In a Seminar organised by the Indo American Chambers of Commerce held in February, 1986 a general view was expressed that India offers great scope for investment and technology transfer opportunities in the field of electronic, components and computers. However, there was no reference to US companies evincing interest in making large scale investment in component manufacturing industries in India.

**Receipt of foreign funds by some organisations**

1368. **SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN** : Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following institutions have been receiving foreign funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act during the years 1981 to 1984; (i) Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi, (ii) Institute for Youth Development, Bangalore, (iii) Centre for Youth and Social Development, Bhubaneswar, (iv) Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, Nagpur;

(b) if so, the amount received year-wise in each case; and

(c) the countries from where the funds have originated and the names of organisations which have contributed the same ?

**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). The information is given below.

## Statement

List showing the names and amount of foreign funds reported to have been received by certain voluntary organisations during 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984

Sl. No.	Name of organisation	Amount received in (Rs.)			Name and country of Donors	
		1981	1982	1983		1984
1.	Vishwa Yuvak Kendra New Delhi			Does not figure on our records		
2.	Institute for Youth Development, Bangalore	2,07,981.75	6,46,647.00	6,54,652.10	7,62,761.95	Institute for International and partnership Konrad West Germany. Stiching Hivas programme financing Din Haag. Missions ZMTEL DN Frengiskann West Germany.
3.	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare, 230, Hill Road, Nagpur	2,47,423.15	6,10,778.15	11,59,063.57	Not reported by the Association	International Institute of partnership West Germany
4.	Centre for Youth and Social Development, Bhubaneswar	Not reported by the Association			950.00	OXFAM (INDIA) Trust 274, Banbury Road OXFord, OXZ 7DZ, U. K.

**Double verification of antecedents**

1369. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Supreme Court set aside the order of double verification of antecedents of persons from Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura selected to serve in Central Government establishments; and

(b) the steps taken by Government on the basis of the Supreme Court decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 26th August 1986 held that the practice evolved by the Central Government for special verification of character and antecedents of the candidates from the States of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura for recruitment to Central Services, was violative of Article 14 of the Constitution and that it was discriminatory. Government of India have, therefore, withdrawn the special verification procedure in respect of candidates hailing from these States by an order issued on the 4th September, 1986.

**Pollution Acaused by Automobiles**

1370. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans to instal smoke analysers throughout the country to check air pollution which is on the increase;

(b) whether air pollution has increased due to spectacular increase in mopeds, autorickshaws, motor-cycles etc. which use mobile oil with petrol;

(c) if so, how is air pollution to be controlled; and

(d) what is the breakup of total number

of internal combustion engine vehicles in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir; however, smoke analysers have been installed in some of the metropolitan cities and industrial areas.

(b) No specific study has been made in this regard; however, it is well-known that two-stroke engines do increase air pollution.

(c) Emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been prescribed and the State Governments have been advised to enforce the standards under the Motor Vehicles Act. The question of the number of two-stroke engine vehicles must be viewed in the context of the urban commuter traffic problems in each city.

(d) The break-up of the number of motor vehicles on road as in 1982-83 is as follows:

Type of Vehicle	Number in Thousands
Two wheelers	3519
Auto-rickshaws (including tempos)	182
Jeeps	154
Cars	1061
Taxis	136
Buses	178
Goods Vehicle	696
Miscellaneous	793
<b>Total Vehicles :</b>	<b>6719</b>

**Foreign contributions to organisations in Bhopal after gas tragedy**

1371. SHRIMATI GEETA

MUKHERJEE :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the gas tragedy a number of Medical, educational institutions have been established in Bhopal which receive financial and other kinds of help from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are keeping a watch on the functioning and activities of these institutions;

(d) whether it is a fact that a hospital set up with the aid of Union Carbide Corporation in Bhopal has since been closed down; 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) to (c). Three organisations, namely, Bhopal Technical and Vocational Training Centre (BTVTVC), Carbide Employees Sponsored Relief Trust, Bhopal and Gas Peedhit Rahat Samiti Bhopal were registered under the Foreign

Contribution (Regulation) Act for receiving foreign assistance after the gas tragedy of which the first named organisation has since been prohibited from receiving the funds.

(d) No information has been received regarding the hospital having been set up with the aid of Union Carbide Corporation.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Implementation of Assam Accord

1372. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which clauses of the Assam Accord have not been implemented so far; and

(b) what are the difficulties in implementing these clauses and when are these likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the clause wise progress of the implementation of Assam Accord is given below :

#### Statement

##### Implementation of the Assam Accord

Sl. No. of Accord	Text	Progress
1	2	3

5.2 All persons who came to Assam prior to 1.1.66 including those amongst them whose names appeared on the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections, shall be regularised.

The citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985 has come into force with effect from 7.12.85. The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1986 and amendment to the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 have been notified on 15.1.86 to give effect to the provisions of this Act in respect of 1.1.66 to 24.3.71 entrants.



1

2

3

5.3 Foreigners who came to Assam after 1.1.66 (inclusive) and upto 24th March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964.

5.4 Names of Foreigners detected will be detailed from the electoral rolls in force.

Such persons will be required to register themselves before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

5.5 For this Purpose, Government of India will undertake suitable strengthening of the governmental machinery.

5.6 On the expiry of a period of ten years following the date of detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be restored.

5.7. All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since re-entered illegally into Assam, shall be expelled.

5.8 Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March, 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected, deleted and expelled in accordance with law, immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expell such foreigners.

Necessary guidelines have been issued to the State Government who have started the work of detection.

Necessary guidelines have been issued to take up this work.

Sanction has been accorded and conveyed to the State Government to the creation of 18 additional posts in the rank of S. P. for appointment as Special Registration Officers together with nucleus staff and purchase of vehicles.

To be undertaken in due course.

This is a continuing process. The State Government of Assam have informed that they are examining a proposal made by DG, Police Assam for further intensifying the process.

This is also a continuing process. The State Government have been requested to give it a push.

1

2

3

5.9 The Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the AASU/AAGSP regarding the implementation of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.

6. Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people.

7. The Government take this opportunity to review their commitment for the speedy all round economic development of Assam, so as to improve the standard of living of the people, Special emphasis will be placed on education and Science and technology through establishment of national institution.

8.1 The Government will arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates in future only by the authorities of the Central Government.

8.2 Specific complaints that may be made by the AASU/AAGSP about irregular issuance of Indian Citizenship Certificates (ICC) will be looked into.

9.1 The International border shall be made secure against future infiltration by erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Patrolling by security forces on land and riverine routes all along with international border shall

A proposal for amendments to the Illegal migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 is being examined in consultation with the State Government.

A proposal has been received very recently from the State Government.

Planning Commission are giving due consideration for the speedy all round economic development of Assam. The Assam's Seventh Plan Outlay has been finalised at Rs. 2100 crores as against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1115 crores. The plan would be almost wholly financed through Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 2065 crores.

The power of issuing citizenship certificate has been withdrawn from the collectors of the Districts. This power would henceforth vest only in the Central Government.

No complaints have been received so far.

It has been decided first to construct a jeepable road all along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Assam PWD are undertaking survey work for the road in Assam sector of the border. CPWD and Border Roads Organisation have been entrusted with this work in other sectors. The question of border fence

1

2

3

be adequately intensified. In order to further strengthen the security arrangements, to prevent affectively future infiltration, an adequate number of checkposts shall be set up.

9.2 Besides the arrangements mentioned above and keeping in view security considerations, a road all along the international border shall be constructed so as to facilitate patrolling by security forces. Land between border and the road would be kept free of human habitation, wherever possible. Reverine patrolling along the international border would be intensified. All effective measures would be adopted to prevent infiltrators crossing or attempting to cross the international border.

10. It will be ensured that relevant laws for prevention of encroachment of Government lands in tribal belts and blocks are strictly enforced and unauthorised encroachers evicted as laid down under such laws.

11. It will be ensured that relevant law restricting acquisition of immovable property by foreigners in Assam is strictly enforced.

12. It will be ensured that Birth and Death Registers are duly maintained.

13. AASU/AAGSP call off the agitation assure full cooperation and dedicate themselves towards the development of the country.

will be taken up after construction of roads.

A plan to strengthen the net work of BSF border outposts and observation to wars and equip them with necessary anti-infiltration devices and vehicles for intensive round-the-Clock vigil and patrolling has been taken up for implementation.

According to the State Government, the existing laws are sufficient and would be strictly enforced.

State Government is initiating action in this regard.

According to the State Government the existing system of registration of births and deaths in Assam has been replaced by a revised system for ensuring proper maintenance of the Birth and Death Registers.

The agitation was called off.

1

2

3

14. The Central and the State Government have agreed to :

(a) Review with sympathy and withdraw cases of disciplinary action against employees in the context of the agitation and to ensure that there is no victimisation.

(b) Frame a scheme for ex-gratia payment to next kin of those who were killed in the course of the agitation.

(c) Give sympathetic consideration to proposals for relaxation of the upper age limit for employment in public services in Assam, having regard to exceptional situation that prevailed in holding of academic and competitive examinations etc. in the context of agitation in Assam.

(d) Undertake review of detention cases, if any, as well as cases against persons charged with criminal offences in connection with the agitation, except those charged with Commission of heinous offences;

(e) Consider withdrawal of the prohibitory orders/notifications in force, if any.

According to information received, the State Government and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned have reviewed the disciplinary cases of respective employees in connection with participation in the agitation.

According to the State Government the next of kin of the persons killed/missing in the course of the agitation have been paid ex-gratia grant @ Rs 5,000/- in each case. The Central Government have since agreed in principle to enhance this amount to Rs. 20,000/- in every case and requested the State Government to submit necessary proposal for reimbursement.

Orders issued for general relaxation for 6 years for a period of 5 years by the State Government as well as the Central Government.

All the NSA detenus detained in connection with the agitation have been released. The criminal cases have also been reviewed by the State Government.

State Government have withdrawn notification under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955 through out the State except in cases of vital installations and Assam-Nagaland border area. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. have also been withdrawn.

*Implementation of Assam accord regarding Para 3 of the  
statement of Home Minister on 15.8.85*

Ref. No.	Brief Subject	Remarks
1	2	3

*Para-3*

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| (a) | The Election Commission will be requested to ensure preparation of fair electoral rolls;  | The Election Commission extended the time by 30 days upto 27th September, 1985 for filing claims and objections to the draft electoral rolls.  |
| (b) | time for settlement of claims and objections to be extended by 30 days, subject to this being consistent with the election rules, and | Ten Central observers were also deputed to Assam to supervise the preparation of the electoral rolls. Electoral rolls finally published on 7th November, 1985 and elections held in Assam on 16/12/1985. |
| (c) | the Election Commission will be requested to send Central Observers.  |  |

3(2)

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | to establish an oil refinery in Assam in the Private Sector,   | The State Government have been advised to identify suitable parties and to get a feasibility report prepared. Central Government will give necessary assistance.   |
| (b) | Central Government will render full assistance to the State Government in their efforts to re-opening; |  |
|     | (i) Ashok Paper Mill   | Consultation are going on between the Central and the State Governments concerned and the financial institutions regarding re-opening of the Ashok Paper Mill. Meanwhile, Central Government have released ways and means advance of Rs. 2.84 crore for payment of past salaries and wages for emergent repairs of plant buildings and equipments. |

1

2

3

(ii) Jute Mill

The Central Government have agreed to provide Rs. 240.60 lakhs for the complete rehabilitation of the Mill, provided the State Government agree to provide by way of exemption or otherwise Rs. 95.45 lakhs due towards payment of Sales Tax and Purchase Tax to the State Government.

(c) An I.I.T. will be set up in Assam.

The proposal for setting up an IIT in Assam is under active consideration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development who are pursuing this proposal in consultation with the State Government. A site near Gauhati has been tentatively selected.

**Foreign funds for People's Action for Development (India)**

1373. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the People's Action for Development (India) (PADI) has been receiving funds from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act for distribution to voluntary organisations; and

(b) if so, the amounts so received by PADI for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ?

(b) The amount of foreign contribution reported by PADI to have been received by them during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is as follows :-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Amount of foreign contribution received in (Rs.)</i>
1980	2,05,14,462 63
1981	38,33,549.25
1982	6,91,685.00

**Receipt of foreign funds by some organisations**

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,

1374. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following organisations have been receiving funds from abroad under

the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act in the years 1981 to 1984 :

- (i) Mysore Rural Development Association (MYRADA), Karnataka.
- (ii) Bombay Urban Industrial League for Development (BUILD), Bombay.
- (iii) Professional Assistance for Development Action, New Delhi.
- (iv) Agrindus Institute, Banwasi Seva Ashram, Distt. Mirzapur, U.P.

(b) if so, the amount received, year-wise; and

(c) the names of the donor organisations and the countries concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes Sir, However registered name in respect of Sl. (iv) is only Banwasi Seva Ashram of the same address.

(b) and (c). Information is given in the statement below.

## Statement

*The names and amount of foreign funds reported to have been received by certain organisations during the years 1981 to 1984.*

No.	Name of Organisation	Amount of foreign contribution received in (Rs.)				Name of Donor Organisation and Country
		1981	1982	1983	1984	
1	Mysore Rural Development Association (Myrada), Karnataka.	Not reported by the Association.	46,61,173.00	87,38,230.79	25,83,647.80	Foster Parents International Plan—USA. M/s. Netherland Committee 1966—The Hague. M/s. Canadian Hunger Foundation, Canada. Canadian High Commission Canada. Mrs. Rita Panthurst England. Tibetan Refugee Aid Society, Canada. North Row Trust Portmen Square, London. Stiching Vlunhteling Stadhaerslaan Netherland.
2		3	4	5	6	7



7

6

5

4

3

2

1

M/s. Deutsche Wethungerhilfo  
West Germany.

Board of Trustees Stadhauder-  
hauderslaan. The Hague.

Deutsche Cesellas Chaft Fur Tech-  
niche Zusammenerbtt West Germany.

Food for the Hungery Canada.

South Aisiq Partnership Canada.

Christian Aid, P.O. Box-1, London.

Christian Conference of Asia-Urban  
Rural Mission, Hongkong.

DAGA, 57 Peking Road, Hongkong.

United Churchs Canada, Canada.

Bread for the World Stull govt. West  
Germany.

World Cynal of Churches,  
Switraland.

Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd  
Streed New York-10017 USA.

\* IDRC of Canada, 11 Jorbagh, New  
Delhi-110003.

19,69,518.37

15,18,321.68

16,35,299.23

10,67,119.09

2. Bombay Urban Indus-  
trial League for Deve-  
lopment 11, Sujata  
Housing Society SV  
Road, Bombay-50.

4,76,657.40

Not reported by the Association.

3. Professional Assistance  
for Development  
Action, New Delhi.

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

4. Agrindus Institute, Banwasi Seva Asbram, Distt. Mirzapur (U.P.)	7,41,227.00	57,64,028.00	38,01,611.00	11,29,863.00	Christian Children Fund USA. Bread For the World-7, West Germany. Central Agency for DER AID-53. West Germany. WAR OM WANT-467-Caledonian Road, London. Protestant Central Agency for Deve- lopment Godevberg. OXFOM-274 Banbury Road, OXFORD, U.K. DR. ENLLITTORIGN TILBE CK West Germany. Church of the Nuzreen World Head Quarters 6401, Depeso, USA.
--	-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---

### Overstaying of foreign nationals

1375. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD

SETHI :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign nationals have been detected in various States who were living in the country beyond the expiry period of their visa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). As and when any foreign national is detected living in the country unauthorisedly beyond expiry period of his visa, action under the law is initiated. State Governments have been delegated powers in this regard. No statistics in this regard are maintained by the Central Government.

### Marine Park Project at Malwan

1376. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether clearance has been given to the 'Marine Park' Project at Malwan on the Konkan coast of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, steps taken to speed up the project; and

(c) when is the project likely to be completed ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government of Maharashtra has to take action to speed up the project.

### Steps to prevent property tax evasion in Delhi

1377. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether based on a study report of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, various steps including amending the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act are being taken to prevent property tax evasion in Delhi effectively;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) details of the recommendation contained in the study report in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). The Study Report, which was received in December, 1985, is under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. No decision has yet been taken about carrying out the amendment of the DMC Act, 1957 to delete proviso to section 126(1), as suggested in the Study Report.

### Deaths in Bharat Electronics Limited, Sahibabad, U. P.

1378. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons died during their service during the last two years in BEL, Sahibabad, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the reasons of their death;

(c) the number of dependents/widows of these employees given service in BEL (Sahibabad) and the time taken by BEL to give these employments to the dependents/widows of the deceased employees;

(d) whether some cases of that nature are still pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay and the time by which these employments will be given to those widows/dependents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). 8 persons employed in BEL, Sahibabad, died during the last 2 years. Four persons died due to prolonged sickness not connected with service, and 4 persons died due to personal accidents outside the factory. None of the deaths is attributable to service.

(c) to (e). Out of the above eight cases, two widows of the deceased employees were given employment within six months of the death of their husbands. One deceased employee's widow was already employed in BEL at the time of his death. Of the remaining five cases, three dependents have applied for any suitable job in BEL. They were interviewed by a preliminary Selection Committee to assess their potential for employment. At present, no suitable post has been identified against which they can be employed. Efforts will be made to give them employment if and when vacancies arise.

#### Enquiry into activities of foreign missionaries

1379. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI :  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made any high level enquiry into the activities of foreign missionaries operating in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action has so far been taken on the report of the Neogi Commission which had dealt with the activities of these missionaries ?

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.

(c) State Government of Madhya Pradesh had appointed a Commission headed by Dr. M. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi in 1954 to enquire into the activities of Christian Missionary Activities in Madhya Pradesh only and any action on the recommendations of the Commission was to be taken by the State Government and not by the Central Government.

#### Diseases around the vicinity of NPP

1380. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive survey has been made by Government to ascertain the increase in diseases in the vicinity of nuclear power plants of the country ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that according to a UK Government's investigation report the incident of leukaemia among children near the nuclear power plants are ten times above the national average; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d).

Government's attention has been drawn to the report in question. While no specific survey is being conducted amongst the general population residing in the vicinity of Nuclear Power Plants, there is no indication of increase in the incidence of cancer or leukaemia among the workers of the Nuclear Power Plants and their family members residing in and around the Nuclear Power Plants of the Country, who are constantly monitored under the Health Service scheme of the Department of Atomic Energy.

**Review of decision regarding national test range in Baliapal, Orissa**

1381. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the announcement in the House during the Monsoon Session in 1986 by Government that the site of the National Test Range Project in the Baliapal-Bhogra in the Balasore district of Orissa will not be changed, there has been a grave discontent, among the agriculturists and fishermen in Baliapal and Bhogra; and

(b) if so, in view of a strong public opinion against the location of the site in Baliapal-Bhogra, whether Government propose to review their earlier decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) After the announcement of resettlement and rehabilitation schemes in the Lok Sabha on 6 Aug. 86, Orissa Government has published a booklet giving the details of the project and of the resettlement/rehabilitation schemes. This has been distributed widely. Adequate publicity has been given to facts that in addition to adequate compensation for land and assets, all displaced families, would be resettled in model villages and one person from each displaced family would be offered job opportunity in various schemes being set up for this purpose. This has removed the apprehension of the people to a large extent.

(b) No, Sir. As Baliapal/Bhogra region is the only suitable site in the country for

setting up National Range, the project will not be shifted to any other site. The Central and Orissa State Governments are taking necessary steps to implement the schemes and to see that the displaced families are looked after well and rehabilitated properly.

**Supply of technology information to entrepreneurs**

1382. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Directorate General of Technical Development propose to provide computerised information to entrepreneurs, both Indian and Foreign on a gratis basis as reported in the Times of India, dated 10 October, 1986; and

(b) whether Government also propose to organise similar service for R & D information discoveries and patents etc., developed by ICAR/ICMR/DSIR/AEC and other public sector, semi-Government and Government organisations and make R & D effort of Science and Technology institutes needbased and fruitful ?

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 Technology Policy Implementation Committee (TPIC), set up by the Government, has recommended establishment of an Industrial Technology Data Bank (ITDB) to provide technological information to entrepreneurs on a commercial basis. Government is considering the provision of such information through a computerised system.

(b) No, Sir.

**Air pollution in Delhi**

1383. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

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

(a) whether there is too much pollution in Delhi due to smoke emitted by buses, auto-rickshaws and thermal power stations; and

(b) if so, steps to check air pollution in Delhi ?

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

(a) Smoke levels are high in certain pockets of Delhi due to emissions from vehicular exhausts and industries including thermal power plants;

(b) Steps taken to check air pollution in Delhi include the following :

—air pollution control areas have been notified;

—industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed emission standards;

—thermal power plants have been asked to instal high efficiency electrostatic precipitators;

—emission standards for vehicular exhausts have been evolved; and

—The Delhi Administration has been advised to enforce the standards under the Motor Vehicles Act.

#### Factors responsible for Venus Circus tragedy

1384. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main tent of Venus Circus caught fire on October 15, 1986 at Parade Grounds Delhi;

(b) whether five persons died and more

than fifteen persons were injured in the accident; and

(c) the causes of fire and how much compensation was paid to bereaved families and the injured persons ?

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 tent fell down due to a storm, 15 persons sustained injuries and four of them expired in the Hospital. Rs. 10, 000/- has been sanctioned to be paid to the next of kin of the deceased persons and Rs. 2, 000/- each to the persons seriously injured.

#### Strength of constables in Delhi Police

1385. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of constables in Delhi Police as on April, 1985;

(b) the number of posts of constables which fell vacant during 1985-86;

(c) the number of additional posts created during 1985-86; and

(d) the number of constables recruited during 1985-86 ?

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) 19018.

(b) 636.

(c) 2560.

(d) 1538.

**Foreign missionaries directed to quit  
India**

1386. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign christian missionaries asked to quit India;

(b) the reason for this order;

(c) whether foreign missionaries who have served in India for a long period will be allowed to continue here;

(d) whether representations have reached the Government to reconsider the deportation of foreign missionaries; and

(e) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Seven foreign Missionaries were asked to leave the country in 1985. Out of them the cases of six were reviewed and they were allowed to stay in India on a half yearly extension, and one has left India.

(b) There were adverse reports against them.

(c) Yes, unless they come to adverse notice.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Action as stated in reply to part 'a' of the question was taken.

**Expenditure on Antarctica expeditions**

1387. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) yearly amount paid as membership or other obligations and liabilities undertaken under Antarctica Treaty; and

(b) the details of total expenditure incurred on Antarctica expeditions so far ?

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 Antarctic Treaty is open for accession to all members of the United Nations. No membership fees or other financial obligations are involved in accession to the Treaty.

(b) India has so far launched five expeditions to Antarctica. The total costs of the five expeditions work out to be Rs. 22.44 crores approximately. The details are as follows :

First expedition	... Rs. 1.90 crores
Second expedition.	... Rs. 1.95 crores
Third expedition.	Rs. 5.70 crores
Fourth expedition.	... Rs. 6.19 crores
Fifth expedition.	... Rs. 6.70 crores
	-----
Total	... Rs. 22.44 crores
	-----

**Consolidation of orders on service  
matters relating to disciplinary  
cases**

1388. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consolidate the orders and issue distinct clear cut guidelines in matters of confirmation, efficiency bar and promotion regarding those employees against whom disciplinary proceedings are either continuing or finalised in order to safeguard the interests of the employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Instructions already exist clearly laying down the procedure to be adopted for considering cases of promotion, confirmation etc. of Government servants against whom departmental disciplinary/court proceedings are pending. Review of various rules and orders relating to different aspects of conditions of services of Government servants, including their promotion and confirmation etc., is an on-going process and they are revised or consolidated as and when necessary.

#### Stoppage of grants to certain organisations

1389. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations in its 1st and 2nd interim reports has identified a list of organisations to which Government should not give the grants in case they are still given;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development) has already sent written instructions on 28 May, 1986 to the concerned organisations to stop the grants; and

(c) if so, which are the institutions whose grants have been stopped ?

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) Kudal Commission has not given any recommendation that the grant to the organisation should be discontinued. However, it was decided to inform the concerned Ministries/ Departments to consider the questions of discontinuance of grants to the organisations indicated by the Commission in their first two Reports.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the instructions, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development) has issued instructions to the Central Social Welfare Board, Indian Council for Child Welfare; Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust to discontinue grant to the organisations mentioned in statement given below.

#### Statement

##### List of the organisations

- | <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the organisations</i>  |
|----------------|---|
| 1.             | <i>Avard and following affiliates</i>                                   |
|                | (i) Santhal Pargana Antyodaya Ashram, Deoghar, Bihar.                   |
|                | (ii) Matru-Mandir, Deorukh, Maharashtra.                                |
|                | (iii) Gadadhar Mishra Smarak Nidhi, Bihar.                              |
|                | (iv) AFFORD.  |
|                | (v) Gram Seva Sansthan Tanasa.  |
|                | (vi) Nirmali Prakhand Swarajya Sabha.                                   |
|                | (vii) Kariyat Agricultural And Rural Management Assistance.             |
|                | (viii) Anchal Gram Swarajya Parishad, Chounsa, District Saharsa, Bihar. |
| 2.             | <i>Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and following affiliates</i>                     |
|                | (i) Gandhi Smarak Gram Seva Kendram.                                    |
|                | (ii) Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai.                                   |
|                | (iii) All India Prohibition Council.                                    |
| 3.             | <i>Sarva Seva Sandh and following affiliates</i>                        |
|                | (i) Kosi Seva Sadan (Subsidiary of Society for Developing Gramdan).     |
|                | (ii) Utkal Gram Swarajya Sangh.   |
|                | (iii) Society for Developing Gramdan.                                   |
| 4.             | <i>Gandhi Peace Foundatton</i>  |
| 5.             | <i>Lok Niti Parishad</i>  |



**Findings of Kudal Commission  
regarding Gandhi National  
Museum Trustees**

1390. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kudal Commission has, in a report submitted to the Government sometime back, indicated the trustees of the Gandhi National Museum besides pointing out gross irregularities in the Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the Kudal Commission and action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) whether a copy of the Report will be placed on the Table of the House ?

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 4th and 5th Interim Reports containing the cases against Gandhi National Museum and Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi are under examination. These reports will be placed on the Table of the House in due course of time.

**Posting of professionals in top position  
in Ministries**

1391. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme of putting professionals in top position in Ministries requiring technical knowledge and experience; and

(b) if so, 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). Appointments to senior posts in the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are normally made from various organised Services. For posts at the Senior levels, outstanding scientists, technocrats, economists, etc. are also considered keeping in view the specific requirements of such posts and the experience and qualifications of persons available in the field of choice. Most of the Ministries/Departments which are predominantly of a technical character already have technocrats at the senior levels. Moreover, senior posts included in the various professional cadres of organised services are filled by Members of the respective professional/technical services.

**Establishment of Associated Research  
Foundation**

1392. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Associated Electronic Research Foundation was set up recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the objectives and functions of the Foundation; and

(c) the assistance given by Government for organising the Research laboratories ?

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) According to the information given by Associated Electronics Research Foundation (A.E.R.F.), the research foundation has the following objectives :

(i) To strive for excellence through Research and Development in the fields of professional electronics, home electronics and defence electronics with a view to minimise the technological gap between our products and those from developed countries.

- (ii) To undertake R&D projects in the aforesaid areas to achieve improved designs specifically keeping the following aspects in view.

Improve quality and reliability  
Reduce material costs  
Compress shopfloor time  
Improve ergonomic and aesthetic aspects.

- (iii) To indigenise on a large scale electronic and mechanical components to promote national goal of self-reliance and save as much foreign exchange as possible.
- (iv) To closely interact/with academic institutions such as IITs, government sponsored research laboratories to develop high technology products as also to solve problems of industry.
- (v) To establish a highly sophisticated Materials Appraisal Laboratory to ensure quality and reliability of materials, components and finished products.

(c) The following assistance is normally given by Government through Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) :

- (i) Import facilities for R & D activities.
- (ii) Preferential treatment in delicensing to units based on indigenous technology.
- (iii) Fiscal incentives for scientific research.

**Assessment of potential for generation of electricity from sea waves in West Bengal**

1393. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey team was sent to West Bengal to assess the potential for generation of electricity from sea waves;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey team; and

(c) the response of Government thereto ?

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

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

**Public Sector Undertakings without Chairmen**

1394. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Public Sector Undertakings which are without Chairmen for the last three years; and

(b) 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) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

**Transfer of technology by Netherlands**

1395. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Netherlands Government is willing to enlarge the scope of technology transfer to India through exchange of science and funding of selected projects;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Department of Science and Technology and its Dutch counterpart signed in July, 1985 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Scientific Cooperation between India and Netherlands. As a follow-up the Indo-Netherlands Joint Committee on Science and Technology met at New Delhi on March 3-4, 1986 and identified the following four areas for bilateral cooperation :

—Instruments;

—Anaerobic Waste Water Treatment of Pollution Control;

—Surveying and Mapping Technology; and

—Astronomy.

**Income ceiling regarding educational facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

1396. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the income ceiling of the parents of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children, to provide educational facilities to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Welfare has already raised the income ceiling of the parents/guardians from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/- p.m. (excluding house rent allowance) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations. As regards the other Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, a High Level Official Committee has been set up by the Ministry to examine the various aspects of

the scheme and give suitable recommendations regarding increase in the rates of scholarships, upward revision of the income ceiling of parents etc.

**Plant for manufacture of push-button telephone instruments**

1397. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plant has been set up near Bangalore for the manufacture of push-button telephone instruments;

(b) what are the various kinds of telephones to be manufactured;

(c) the likely turn over of the plant; and

(d) 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) Push-button telephones are manufactured by units in and around Bangalore.

(b) Decadic and Dual Tone Multi Frequency (DTMF) type telephones are to be manufactured.

(c) The licensed capacity of the plant is 5 lakh nos. each per annum.

(d)	Unit	Annual licensed capacity
(i)	Indian Telephone Industries.	5 lakh nos.
(ii)	Swede (India) Teltronics Ltd.	5 lakh nos.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you behaving like this, I can't understand.

[English]

Why this daily chorus ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : There is no medical facility in Delhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : I have given a privilege motion against the Minister for Water Resources for making an untrue statement.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When ?

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The Minister said that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has not replied to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra which is not a fact.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you not ashamed of it. Does it behave you ?

[English]

What is this cacophony ? I am not going to listen to anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Nobody is allowed. You decide whether you want to work this House or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You can call us one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to decide whether you want to work this House or make this howling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is impossible for me to listen to all these people all at once. I do not think it behaves you either. This is against rules and there is nothing which cannot be discussed properly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not supposed to answer every question from this Chair. You are welcome to see me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed and whatever the Hon. Member says does not from part of the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You have not got even the decency to sit down when I am on my legs. You must be sorry for that. I only say why have you to do like this all the time. We have daily this cacophony in this House and without rhyme and reason. There is not a single subject which I am not going to allow to be discussed. What is the fun in doing this, I do not realise. What do you 'get out of this ? I am open to you. I will allow every question whichever you raise. But it should be according to the rules. There is no rule which allows all of you getting up like this. You must have decency. You must behave like Hon. Members of this House. You must follow the rules. They are your rules, not mine.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
You call one by one.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Let them say whatever they like. I will just sit here and see whether this House will run or not.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to listen to anybody.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We have tabled notices.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter. That does not entitle you to raise it here. You must read the rules and then come to me. You have not read the rule. You do not put any question according to the rules. I have disallowed that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
You call me.

MR. SPEAKER : If I call you then others should stop. If I listen to you, others should listen. Then I will like to ask you "What is your point of order?". If you have any point of order, I will allow; otherwise not. So simple it is. What is your point of order ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is not a point of order. But, I have given notice about a news items that has come.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You can come to me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let him finish.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
Zero hour is not a point of order hour, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no zero hour. Let me know if there is any zero hour. If I

deny you the right, Mr. Chowdhary, to discuss anything, then, I am at fault. You come and I will allow you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
Sir, I have given a notice. The GLF leaders have asked them to launch an armed struggle at Darjeeling. They are going to give them arms. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : Out of order. I disallowed it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed a discussion. I am not going to allow it for the second time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :  
The Home Minister is here. He can make a statement.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Mohan, what is your Point of Order ?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : All the Delhi Hospitals are paralysed.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to get it discussed I have already taken notice.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is your Point of Order ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I thank you for the opportunity given to me. So many trains have been cancelled. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Doesn't matter. It is out of order. Please sit down. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have tabled an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be. I did not allowed it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I have given notice of Police atrocities in Kerala.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not allowed. There is no Point of Order.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Last week, for 12 hours, Police entered the houses of innocent people of Idukki District...

MR. SPEAKER : State Subject. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, you are interrupting the Hon. Member. I told you to behave properly. Not allowed. I disallowed it. My rulings are not to be discussed here.

*(Interruptions)\**

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the happenings in Punjab...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to discuss Punjab next week.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not transgress the limits. I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House if you say like this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Sir, situation in Uttar Pradesh has worsened as a result of drought as well as floods.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing drought and flood. I have told you so many times. Why do you get up/daily like this ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given 2 notices for Calling Attention. One is regarding strike by junior doctors and the other is regarding Telecommunication Junior Engineers.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it. It is going to be discussed. It is already under consideration. But I cannot give you the date.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Negotiations have not led to any solution. The strike is not being called off. The situation is deteriorating.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have given you the answer. You could have come and asked me this question. I would have satisfied you.

*(Interruptions)\**

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in India...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not you, Mr. Thakur.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This question, you can give it to me. I will find out.

[Translation]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : In the offices of United Nations...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You could have asked me. Why are you wasting the time of the House ?

[Translation]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : There should be a discussion on this subject.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is irrelevant.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, 6 lakh NGOs are on strike for the past 5 or 6 days.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it to me in writing and see me. I cannot listen properly. Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : There is acute shortage of water; terrible drought conditions prevail...

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to discuss drought and floods. I have told you. Why don't you listen.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Day before yesterday, the Health Minister has promised the agitating Doctors, in the morning, to give...

MR. SPEAKER : I told you now, we are going to discuss that problem. Please sit down.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : But you must know this. In the afternoon, they

refused it. Impose ESMA on them. Lakhs of patients are perambulating outside.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you come and see me ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily wasting the time. All are irrelevant points.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain things which you have to understand. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Once I have given you a discussion. Mr. Amal Datta, you are a very learned man. Why all the time you are on your feet ? You are a very honourable person.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We do not want to bother you. The Ministers are there to carry out...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed the discussion. What more do you want.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Even to raise this question of trains, one cannot come to Lok Sabha by train.

MR. SPEAKER : They can come by Matador.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications, under Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1057 (E) 8n Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1986, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3184/86].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1010 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 344/86-Customs and 345/86-Customs dated the 16th June, 1986 so as to include one specified raw material in each of the Notifications.

(ii) G. S. R. 1046(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to consumable goods required for the purposes of research when imported into India by any public funded research institution from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(iii) G. S. R. 1047(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 154/86-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to delete an entry.

(iv) G. S. R. 1078(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 232/83-Customs dated the 18th August, 1983 and 67/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985.

(v) G. S. R. 1086 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 329-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to exempt dielectric mica strips from the export duty of 10 per cent ad valorem.

(vi) G. S. R. 1106 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 154/86-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to amend the description of an item in the said notification.

(vii) G. S. R. 1132 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 62/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1986 so as to exclude from its scope wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared.

(viii) G. S. R. 1133 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 311/86-Customs dated the 13th May, 1986 so as to provide that the wood sawn



lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared would not qualify for auxiliary duty exemption.

(ix) G. S. R. 1134 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 312/86-Customs dated the 13th May, 1986 so as to exempt consumables imported by public funded research institutions for research purposes from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.

(x) G. S. R. 1146 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain specified machineries used in solvent extraction oil industry from the basic Customs duty in excess of 30 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.

(xi) G. S. R. 1147 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 314/86-Customs dated the 13th May, 1986.

(xii) G. S. R. 1159 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to coffee when exported out of India from the basic customs duty in excess of Rupees 1,000 per quintal.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1044 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 274/86-CE dated the 24th April, 1986 so as to make certain changes in conditions for availing exemption from additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax in respect of damaged or sub-standard textile fabrics.

(ii) G. S. R. 1064 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 175/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to extend the benefit of general small scale exemption scheme to side-cars of motor cycles and scooters.

(iii) G. S. R. 1065 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to systems and sub-systems of launch vehicles and systems and sub-systems of satellite projects of the Indian Space Research Organisation or the Department of space from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iv) G. S. R. 1069 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 32/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to restructure the excise duty rates on loose tea.

- (v) G. S. R. 1070 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 197/62-CE dated the 17th November, 1962 so as to prescribe the rates for rebate of excise duty on export of package tea and loose tea.
- (vi) G. S. R. 1071 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a rebate of 50 paise per Kilogram in respect of tea used in the manufacture of blended tea or package tea which is exported out of India.
- (vii) G. S. R. 1087 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to exempt PVC compounds having a specific gravity of less than 1.28, and fixing an effective duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on PVC compounds having a specific gravity of 1.28 and above.
- (viii) G. S. R. 1088 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 175/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to extend the benefit of general small scale exemption scheme to PVC compounds.
- (ix) G. S. R. 1089 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 198/86-CE dated the 14th March, 1986 so as to withdraw the facility under which credit of duty paid on PVC resins was available to manufacturers of wires and cables.
- (x) G. S. R. 1090 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 208/83-CE dated the 1st August, 1983 so as to extend the excise duty exemption to all cast Iron Pipe fittings.
- (xi) G. S. R. 1096 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to tea packed in containers of content exceeding 20 Kilograms from payment of excise duty if such tea is made out of duty paid tea.
- (xii) G. S. R. 1097 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 241/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986.
- (xiii) G. S. R. 1109 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 241/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 1131 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all exciseable goods manufac-

tured in shipyards and used in the manufacture of ocean-going vessels.

(xv) G. S. R. 1137 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide set off of excise duty paid on naphthalene used in the manufacture of certain specified excisable goods.

(xvi) G. S. R. 1138 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all varieties of lime including burnt lime and hydrated lime used captively or in any factory of the manufacturer of lime, in the manufacture of sugar, bleach liquor and paper and paperboard from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xvii) G. S. R. 1139 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 40/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1986.

(xviii) G. S. R. 1166 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 432/86-CE dated the 6th October, 1986 so as to provide that such credit would be available in respect of synthetic tanning agent.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3186/86].

All India Services (Provident Fund)  
Second Amendment Rules, 1986

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 932 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1986, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3187/86]

Notifications under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, Annual Report and Review on the Working of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. New Delhi for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI  
BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : Sir, I beg to lay  
on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 :—

(i) The Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Services of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1092 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1986.

(ii) The Karnataka Administrative Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1130 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3188/86].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3189/86]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3190/86].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding

Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3191/86].

12.10 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :—

“I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill, 1985 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1985, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th November, 1986, with the following amendments :—

### Enacting formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Thirty-Sixth” the word “Thirty-Seventh” be *substituted*.

### Clause 1

(short title, extent, Commencement and Application)

(2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “1985” the figure “1986” be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

*Bill as Amended by Rajya Sabha*

**DOCK WORKERS (SAFETY,  
HEALTH AND WELFARE) BILL  
AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Bill, 1985, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

-----

12.12 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS' BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS**

**Twenty-fifth Report**

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : Sir, I present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

-----

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Central Advisory Committee for  
National Cadet Corps**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

*The motion was adopted*

-----

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**Twenty-Ninth Report**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 11th November, 1986."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th November, 1986."

*The motion was adopted.*

-----

12 13 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

**Reported Fire in Sahar Terminal  
of Bombay Airport**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, I call the attention of the

Minister of Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“Reported fire in module II of the Sahar terminal of the Bombay Airport and the steps taken by the Government in that regard.”

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** On the night of 9th November, 1986 at about 1020-25 hrs. some smoke was noticed in the extreme western end of the Mezzanine floor of Phase-II, Terminal-II of Bombay Airport. The Airport Fire personnel, who were immediately alerted, reached the scene of accident within about 3/4 minutes. Five Airport Crash Fire Tenders and one Water Tender were pressed into service. Announcement was also made on the Public Address system advising the public and staff to vacate the building. The City Fire Service was also summoned. The fire was located and extinguished within a period of about one hour thirty five minutes by the joint efforts of Airport Fire Service and City Fire Service. Action was also taken immediately to propel the smoke out of the building.

Since the entire departure concourse on the first floor was filled with smoke, Air India operations were shifted from Module-II to Module I, where necessary arrangements were made for security inspection of baggage and passenger check-in. Module-II, with the exception of the affected portion of the Mezzanine floor, was reopened for normal operations at about 6400 hours on 10th November, 1986.

Preliminary investigation reveals that the fire had originated from Shop No. 1 dealing with ready-made garments which is located close to the Boarding Gate No. 14 on the Mezzanine floor of Module-II. The fire had spread through the entire shop and reached the adjoining Shop No 2 which deals in leather goods. Both the shops were gutted. It has been reported by I. A. A. I., after a preliminary investigation, that the fire was probably caused by an electric toaster which was being used in Shop No. 1.

However, the exact cause of fire will be known only after the detailed enquiry is completed.

The damage to the airport property is estimated to be around Rs. 10—Rs. 15 lakhs. Apart from the Shops No. 1, and 2, the damaged portion includes a part of the false ceiling, escalator and an electric store adjoining Shop No. 1. Workers have already been deployed to clear the debris. The building is insured and steps are being taken to file the claims. There has been no injury whatsoever either to the public or to the staff present in the affected area. One fire officer who was extinguishing the fire had a small cut on the finger.

The repairs to the damaged portions of the building are being carried out on top priority and the building is expected to be made fully operational within a period of about three weeks.

The Director (Operations) of the International Airports Authority of India has been asked to conduct an enquiry into the incident and submit a report within a period of one month. The inquiry would, among other things, identify the cause of fire, assess the extent of damage to property and recommend preventive measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** From the statement made by the Hon. Minister it is, of course, clear that the Director (Operations) of the International Airport Authority has been asked to conduct the inquiry. He will submit his report within a period of one month. He has been asked to identify the cause of the fire etc.

However, from the preliminary investigation which is stated in this statement, some issues arise. In the first place it has been stated that the preliminary investigation reveals that the fire had originated from Shop-1 dealing with the readymade garments, and it has spread to the leather goods shop. Surprisingly it is stated that the fire was caused by an electric toaster. I don't know what the electric toaster was to do with the readymade garment shop or the leather shop.

MR. SPEAKER : It was to do with the people occupying those shops.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : It is a matter for inquiry. Perhaps, some unauthorised canteen might have been carried on by the shop keepers and therefore, the toaster or some such electrical appliances came into existence there with the result, perhaps, the fire had taken place.

Secondly, the fire was detected within three or four minutes and the fire personnel were alerted. It is stated that the Crash Fire Tenders and one water tender were also pressed into service immediately. Even then it took nearly 1½ hours to extinguish the fire. From this, one important thing arises according to me. The duty-free shops which are located there, have been located in such a congested way and I should say that the designing of the Module II of the Sahar Airport has been so faulty that it might have happened due to this congestion only. It is good that luckily the fire was extinguished and no damage was caused to any personnel. But because of this faulty designing sometime in future it may also take a very serious turn if any such fire takes place.

I submit that even though more than half the international traffic passes through the Bombay International Airport, more money is spent on the Delhi International Airport than on the Bombay. The Module-II which has been designed, though very recently designed, has been very faultily designed. There is no place even for persons to receive the passengers on arrival. Then, there is no reception lounge in the ground-floor and so many other faulty designs have been made. By this not only the passengers and the persons who come to receive them are inconvenienced; but also any time if any such fire takes place, there will be a great disaster and it would be difficult for the people even to go out for safety.

So, from this incidence which has taken place and which has been able to be controlled, we must take a lesson and I should submit that after this inquiry, even the designing of the Sahar Airport has to be reconsidered and if possible more space should be provided, so that in future we can

not only protect the Airport from fire, but also we can provide more convenience to the passengers and the persons who come to receive them or to see them off. Even for the Customs officials also conveniences are not there and from this point of view also I request the Minister to look into this matter.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say some pinching things about Bombay Airport. But first I will say some good things and later on, some pinching ones.

MR. SPEAKER : You may first say pinching things and later on put balm on them.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : First I will say soothing things and subsequently pinching ones.

As a whole, the work in the Civil Aviation Ministry is going on well, specially Vayudoot has done a good job in providing its services in the backward areas and far-flung areas. (*Interruptions*)

Now I would like to ask Shri Tytler two or three questions. First is that when this building was constructed, whether some security measures used to be taken or not in such buildings—it is not confined to only Bombay Airport, it can apply to other buildings also—so that in case of fire etc. necessary steps to control it could be taken immediately? Because the Statement you have made shows that you could control fire only when fire tenders were requisitioned from outside and in this process much time was wasted. In the meantime huge losses could have occurred and it was only by chance that the losses were not to the extent these could have gone. One thing I want to know is whether such security measures are taken in all the airport buildings or not?

Secondly, it was not for the first time that fire incident took place. Earlier also such incidents have occurred. It occurred at Calcutta Airport and at Bombay Airport too there had been once fire accident. Why these fire fighting measures are not permanently stationed there? Why is such arrangement not made at places where property worth

crores of rupees is involved and where this can happen at any time? Permanent arrangement should be made there. The moment there is fire, the fire tenders should be pressed into service. Either at the airport itself or somewhere nearby this arrangement should be available. Are you thinking of making such arrangement?

This fire by heater or toaster is not confined to the Airport alone or it is not that these are available only in one shop. This can happen at other places also and this work cannot be done without the connivance of the employees of the airport. Will you enquire into the aspect whether such things are not being done at other places also so that in future such incidents do not take place? Will you look into this also?

Lastly, I would like to say that may be it is a minor incident, but the purpose of the Hon. Speaker in allowing this to be the subject of the Calling Attention Notice is that it could have been the cause of the major incident also. Therefore, there is need to be vigilant about this. What precautionary measures are going to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents? Kindly give details about this.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : The reports received from the Bombay newspapers are conflicting.

12.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some papers say that fire was due to a toaster, others have reported that some girl was cooking food on a heater and a curtain nearby caught fire which later on spread to other parts. Some are of the view that the fire was due to short circuiting and scores of people saw short-circuiting happening with a spark which later turned in a big fire. When you have entrusted the enquiry of the entire incident to some officers, how can you say with surety that the fire was due to a toaster?

It is also a matter to think that the contractors who were awarded this job used inferior quality wires because of which there was short circuiting.

Secondly, in big buildings there is provision of fire alarm. It is in Delhi as well as in Bombay. If there is fire or smoke, the bell starts ringing violently and fire tenders reach there immediately or if you have your own fire tenders you can start extinguishing fire. Fire started at 1.45 and you could not control it. There was no fire alarm there and it was a serious lapse. The Chairman, Prof. N. K. Singh is a good friend of mine, he is quite competent person and I do not want to put him in embarrassment, but in his Press Conference he stated that with the grace of God a big fire incident was averted. How many times will the God shower his grace, such fire incidents will take place frequently.

Moreover, public address system was not systematic. It is true that only one person got minor injury, but there could have been stampede. Every big building has sprinklers and in case of fire these automatic sprinklers start working and extinguish fire. But here the fire ravaged for one hour and 35 to 40 minutes and no sprinkler could work. You had to call fire tenders from outside. It is really very strange.

Another thing Prof. Singh has said that when he gives report...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : When did he say this? Did he tell this thing to you.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : It has appeared in the newspapers. I can show you the newspapers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I asked you and you have replied. That is all.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Prof. N. K. Singh has said in the Press Conference. PTI has reported this, it cannot be wrong. He said that on my submission of the report, the Minister will consider whether he needs to visit Bombay Airport or not. I would like to say that a serious fire has taken place and the way the country is facing problems, the incident can be misinterpreted in foreign countries and it can be termed as sabotage. In such a situation, was it not the responsi-



bility of the Minister to immediately visit the place, in stead of waiting for the report of Prof. N. K. Singh ?

I would like to say something more also. It is a general tendency to get the big buildings under-insured. I have a definite information that the Bombay Airport too has been under-insured. The Minister should tell us as to how much under-insurance has been there in the case of Bombay Airport and how much insurance claim has been filed with the insurance company ?

In conclusion, I would submit that earlier also once fire took place at Bombay Airport and an enquiry was conducted and findings were given. I want to know about those findings and the precautions that were taken on the basis of those findings ?

**SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhour) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on this issue the Hon. Members have expressed their concern and have asked questions also. I would like to ask only one question that as you have said in your Statement, within 3/4 minutes of fire taking place, fire tenders tried to control fire and fire tenders from the city were also requisitioned and they both jointly extinguished fire in one hour and 35 minutes. This means that a serious accident was going to occur. By the grace of God, life, and property worth crores of rupees could be saved, otherwise it would have been a major fire accident. I want to know that after what time of pressing your fire extinguishing service into service, the city fire service reached on the spot ? When this incident took place, its cause was given as a toaster. You have appointed the Director as enquiry officer. This shows that you have made clear before the enquiry that the cause of the fire was toaster and nothing else. When this fire took place, there was smoke also and you have said that you immediately made arrangements and controlled the fire. Some inconvenience was caused to the passengers also. The question is that it can be a deliberate attempt as well as unintentional fire. Such incidents do happen. In the circumstances prevailing in the country, every thing is possible. You will have to think seriously over it. I would suggest that in stead of asking the Director to enquire into

the incident, a judicial enquiry should be instituted so that the facts may be brought to light, because the people who are found to be guilty would like to defend themselves. Therefore, impartial enquiry should be held. Whether any favouritism was shown in the allotment of the shops to private persons, violating the set procedure, as Shri Dighe has said that there is a procedure and the place was very congested ? What was the condition of the electricity equipment installed there, who was the contractor and why did such an incident take place ? All these things should be enquired into. We should be thankful to the God for saving us from a disaster. Definite arrangements should be made to control such incidents immediately. If you look into the matter seriously, there will not be recurrence of such accident. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious incident. It is a newly constructed airport and not an old one. Fire had broken out there, but was controlled in time. But what are its causes ? It might not have been caused by wiring, because wirings are quite new and are inside the walls. These wirings were also tested. There was nothing in flammable inside the shop, so how did the fire break out. You also cannot say anything definitely. Now a days all types of incidents are occurring in our country, so suspicion is natural that it might be a part of a big conspiracy of creating disruption or to distroy the building I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that judicial inquiry should be conducted into this incident. Who was present at the shop at that time, did any stranger come to the shop and what was burning there at that time ? So it is necessary that all these facts are enquired into. Nothing such has been said in your statement. The fire had broken out in shop No. 1 which was a shop of readymade garments and there was nothing in flammable. At least you should have taken us into confidence through your officers about the probability of the incident. We were expecting a reply from you as to whether it was a part of a big conspiracy or an act of the foreigners or intruders who wanted to create disorder in our country. As per the report received from the press, we are thankful to your department

that they succeeded in controlling the fire immediately. The fire extinguishers are kept at every place there and with their help the fire could have been extinguished immediately. The buckets of water and sand are also available there. Had the fire spread, the consequences thereof would have been horrible. It appears that there was none to operate the fire equipments. Had those equipments been utilised in time, the fire could have been extinguished at the initial stage itself. It is also possible that all the people working there, might not be knowing the operation of the equipments, therefore it is necessary that they should be imparted proper training of it. Since this incident was related to Airport, so it could have caused us a huge loss. Therefore we want that complete judicial enquiry should be conducted into the reasons of incident and facts may be made known to the general public. We expect only this much from you.

[English]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Sir, first of all, I am grateful to the Members for the concern that they have shown, the suggestions that they have given and also the comments which they have made regarding International Airport Authority.

Small fire or big fire, it is alarming because nobody knows what turn the fire can take. After all, we are all humanbeings and we may or may not be able to control it. I would like to go back to 1979 when the first fire took place in Bombay. There was some recommendation which was given at that time, as one of the Hon. Members had said. The recommendation at that time was that we must have insurance, I do not know exactly for what amount. The recommendation, I would inform you, was for the installation of fire detection and fire alarm systems and to use less wood. Then also, because the fire took place, where the exhaust of the air conditioning valve had blasted, and they had asked them that this should be installed in the air conditioning system because fire had started from the air conditioning unit.

I would like to inform the Members that all these precautions we had taken and

some other suggestions which came from Digheji that faulty construction, no proper place where people can come and sit, but anyway whatever is made now, nothing can be done. But the third module which is going to be made in that we will see some more modifications can be done as per your suggestions and we would let the architect know about it. The mere fact that, you are able to control the fire in time, it only shows that the International Airport Authority office and the people concerning them, had done their job well and we must congratulate them. It was only because the fire alarm system was working that we came to know about the fire within a minute or so. Probably, if the fire alarm system had not worked, we would have had a serious fire.

Coming back as to how we came to the conclusion that the fire had started from Shop No. 1 on a heater, now it is common precaution which I do not want to say, but I agree with it. I would make sure that this Committee will look into it and that the responsibility may be fixed on the Airport Manager to check that all these dangerous things which are being done inside the Airport, which could be safety hazards, they should be fined or punished or their licenses should be withdrawn, if they break this thing. We will see to it that this is done. Regarding fire, as soon as I came to know about the fire, there was no flight and I was very keen to go but within a hour or so, we got the information that the fire is under control and by the first flight, our Chairman went there. He is a senior most person, as far as the International Airport Authority is concerned. Our concern is there. Our officers' concern is there. Even my officers in the Ministry are all aware what is happening? What precaution are being taken to see that thing should not recur? Even the Air India did a good job because their public address system was working. That is why, in a very systematic way, the people were taken to the module 1 where the luggage was removed and not a single pile of luggage was damaged. No passenger got hurt because all people started running here and there. We got it done very systematically by moving people from one place to another. But the fire did not engulf them. They could move in a care free manner. The mere fact that we control-

led the fire that was the reason why there was not much damage suffered. Why we have said this because, we have still to file a claim from the insurance people. Roughly, we have said that the fire damage must be between Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. We do not know. I do not think it is that much. But it is for the insurance people and the airport authorities to decide. It cannot be done now, because we have come to Parliament within two days of the fire. We cannot tell you exactly. But the damage was done to the escalators, ceilings, some tiles and flooring. All this has to be repaired, but we do not know how much is the damage.

I have just got a report: the total insurance at the airport is for Rs. 42.82 crores, i.e. for Terminals I and II. Terminal-II is insured for Rs. 20.58 crores. That is the insurance that we have.

Coming to the first point, Mr. Dighe had asked how we can conclude in any manner, because when the Chairman of the International Airport Authority had gone there and saw things, nobody had reported anything. I do not want to comment on it, because I have a full enquiry; and if the enquiry does not bring out a satisfactory answer to some of the questions you have raised, and if it does not satisfy me about the cause of the fire or the precautions, surely we would like to give it to another authority which is competent; but that decision can be taken only after I am not satisfied, or if the report which comes is such that it gives vague answers. But if it does not bring out results, I will make sure that we have a proper enquiry on it.

We have taken precautions. I have also mentioned them. One Hon. Member had spoken about God. Naturally, we are all God-fearing people. We would all like to pray to God to see that no damage is done to either the national property or to any individual persons. It is a general phrase which anybody can use. But I would like to inform the House that every precaution has been taken, and that is why we were able to control the fire. Whether it is a small fire or a big one, it is the concern of my Ministry, or my Department; and we

have to see that passengers are safe, and that the building is safe. After the insurance work is started, we will try to bring the building into operation as quickly as possible.

12.42 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation].

- (i) Need to start a new train from Kota or Ratlam to Delhi and to restart Dehradun Express

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Kota is a largest industrial city of Rajasthan where the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and various other big factories are situated and the people from all parts of the country are working there. All the trains running from Kota to Delhi are so overcrowded that thousands of passengers have to go back from the station due to non-availability of reservation. In Frontier Mail the ticket is to be purchased up to Meerut instead of Delhi and in Bombay-Jammu Tawi the ticket is to be purchased upto Ambala. The reservation available in Delux and Sarvodaya trains is almost negligible. Under such circumstances, the poor and middle class people can only travel by Dehradun and Janata Express. Therefore, I request the Central Government to start a new train from Kota or Ratlam to Delhi.

19 Down and 20 up Dehradun Express running between Bombay and Dehradun, have been cancelled, though it was the most useful train on this route. Therefore, this train should be restarted immediately. If it is necessary to cancel a train due to certain reasons, any other train running on this route may be cancelled. But Dehradun Express should be restarted. In addition to it, a new train from Ratlam-Kota to Delhi should be introduced.

[English]

- (ii) Need to declare the people of Ladakh region as Scheduled Tribe

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : The mini-census in connection with the grant of

a scheduled tribe status for Ladakhis has already been completed on 30th September 1986, and a similar census in the other parts of Jammu and Kashmir State is likely to be conducted some time early next year, i.e. 1987. Since the case relating to Ladakh region is specific and separate from the rest of the State, as the original demand for grant of a scheduled tribe status for them had come from Ladakh long back, the issue needed to be isolated, from the issues relating to the other two regions of the State. I, therefore, urge upon Government of India to compile a separate report in respect of the mini-census conducted for the Ladakh region, and early steps initiated for the declaration of the people of Ladakh region as a scheduled tribe, to fulfil their long standing demands.

(iii) **Preventive steps needed to save Lakshadweep from the menace of sea erosion**

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : I wish to draw the attention of government to the devastating effect that sea erosion is steadily having on Lakshadweep.

There is a dire need to draw up both short term and long term comprehensive plans to put a stop to this menace. I suggest that priority be assigned to attend immediately on the dimension of this problem. To begin with the inhabited islands which are ten in number be taken up. The smallest island namely Bitra having a population of 200 inhabitants spread over an area of 27 acres be pulled out of the grave situation.

There should not be a long gap between now and the action plans and their implementation to reclaim what has already been lost.

I appeal to the government to mobilise all the available resources to save Lakshadweep from ruinous damage.

[*Translation*]

(iv) **Demand for TV Relay Centres at Damoh and Panna districts of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I would like to submit as under :

In Bundel Khand region of Madhya Pradesh Damoh and Panna are backward districts. In Damoh a Doordarshan Prasaran Bhavan has been constructed with public cooperation and a dise has also been brought there. The average population of Harijans and Adiwasis is 40 per cent in that area. I would, therefore, like to draw the attention especially of the Hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting that this Doordarshan Relay Centre should be started in 1986 itself. Similarly Panna is also a backward district and the population of the Harijans and Adiwasis is 40 per cent of its total population. Therefore a Doordarshan Relay Centre should also be opened there in 1986 itself.

[*English*]

(v) **Need to take immediate steps for the development of Paradeep Port**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Paradeep Port is a major port in the country. Economic progress of Orissa is interlinked with the development of the port. But to achieve the high export possibility of the port, the following problems need immediate attention of the Government of India :

(i) Need to take speedy decision on the revised proposal of M/s Hyundai Corporation of South Korea envisaging deepening of Paradeep Port to accommodate vessels of 1,70,000 WT, and to provide railway aiding and mining facilities to enable augmentation of the exports of iron ore from the Port to the extent of 6 million tonnes annually.

(ii) Removal of wrecks of two sunken dredgers, namely, Dredger Konark and MOT No. III at Port with the

help of the navy as the two sunken dredgers are a potential danger to the safe navigation in the channel of the Port.

(iii) Need for early implementation of the recommendations of the Beach Erosion Board to stop the sea erosion at Paradeep.

(vi) Need for organising voluntary consumer efforts to protect them from unhealthy trade practices

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : The recent investigations into the so-called sale of consumer goods have revealed how consumers are being misled. In one such sale where consumers were told that rock bottom prices were being offered, MRTP found that mostly rejects from the mills were being sold as genuine material. In another case, the MRTP found that sarees claimed as belonging to a well-known brand were not so. These instances may only be the tip of the iceberg. In most of these cases the consumer gets wiser only after the event. To protect the consumer voluntary efforts could be organised as in some foreign countries where traders organisations have to certify the genuineness of the sale and penalty for misleading consumers is heavy. The Government should consider legislating on these lines to protect the consumer.

(vii) Need to release grants by University Grants Commission to Vidyasagar University, Midnapore in West Bengal

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal has been functioning for nearly five years. Post-Graduate teaching has started in this University and nearly 35 colleges are affiliated to it. The University lays emphasis on teaching non-traditional subjects like marine biology, oceanography, cooperative movement, Panchayati Raj, etc. Though the Government of West Bengal released grants of more than Rs. two crores for the University, the U. G. C. so far has not released any grant. The original understanding was that if the State government spends more

than Rs. two crores, the U. G. C. would grant Rs. six crores. Already faculty members have been appointed. But the U. G. C. under one pretext or another is not releasing funds.

I demand that the UGC should release the amount for the said University without any further delay.

(viii) Need to help the State of Tamil Nadu to augment the generation of thermal power

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Electricity power is always a constraint so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. The Tamil Nadu Government have already exploited almost all sources for power generation. Now Tamil Nadu is depending upon Thermal and Atomic Energy. It is very necessary to have Russian aid for a Thermal Power plant with three units of 210 MW each at Cuddalore in South Arcot District. It is also understood that there was already a discussion between the Prime Minister of India and the President Mr. Gorbachev of USSR in this regard permission also has to be granted to the Southern Energy Development Corporation Limited in Madras to import streaming coal from Australia to implement and operate Third stage expansion of the Tuticorin Thermal Power Plant consisting of two units of 210 MW each in a joint venture with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. Industrial growth in Tamil Nadu is very much affected due to lack of power generation and there is more unemployment and under employment. The Government of India has to come forward immediately to the help of Tamil Nadu.

12.50 hrs.

DELHI FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE SAFETY BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up Item No. 10. Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the 11th November, 1986, namely :

“That the Bill to make more effective provision for the fire prevention and fire safety measures in certain buildings and premises in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Somnath Rath.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** Sir, this Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill is a very welcome measure. There are massive buildings in Delhi, besides five-star hotels and a few months back there was a big fire havoc in a hotel in Delhi where some persons died and many were injured.

The owners of multi-storey flats do not provide the necessary fire safety measures in high buildings as required. Fire fighting and fire safety measures in the Union Territory of Delhi are the responsibility of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

While coming to the Bill I see that there is a departure from the normal procedure in this Bill. I will invite the attention of the Hon. Minister through you to clauses 4, 5 and 7 of the Bill. Clause 4 deals with the measures for fire prevention and fire safety. It says that the authority can direct the owner or occupier of such building or premises to undertake such measures as may be specified in the notice. Clause 4(2) says : “The nominated authority shall also give a report of any inspection made by it under section 3 to the Chief Fire Officer. Then comes clause 5 relating to power to seal building or premises. It says that the Chief Fire Officer can even seal the building or premises forthwith. Clause 5(2) says that the Chief Fire Officer may direct any police officer having jurisdiction in the area to remove such persons from the building or premises and such officer shall comply with such directions. Clause 7 says :

“The Chief Fire Officer shall, in the event of non-compliance of any notice issued under section 5 or section 6, take such steps as may be necessary for the compliance of such notice.

(2) All expenses incurred by the Chief Fire Officer in relation to any steps

taken by him under sub-section (1) shall be payable by the owner or occupier on demand and shall, if not paid within ten days after such demand, be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.”

It pre-supposes that the Chief Fire Officer had to spend some money. It may be necessary to dismantle or change the premises and it may come to huge amount. Surprisingly there is no Financial Memorandum in the Bill. So, where from will he get the money? How will he discharge his duties under section 7 under which he has been empowered to do so unless funds are placed at his disposal. The Hon. Minister may reply that it will be provided in the rules. It cannot be. Rules can speak how the funds will be utilised. Rules cannot provide funds. It is the Act that will provide funds. Rules derive their existence from the Act and they cannot over-ride the Act. It is a great lacuna in the Bill. I have also given an amendment. If the Hon. Minister so pleases, he may accept it. I have given an amendment for insertion of a new clause 7A. It says : that the this expenditure should be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India. Or else clause 7 will be inoperative. When the Hon Minister replies, I hope he will clarify the position.

13.00 hrs.

Another point that I would like to mention is that this Bill is meant to take speedy action. In section 8 it has been stated that against the order of the Chief Fire Officer, there shall lie an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within thirty days. Then there is also a second appeal. Of course, there is an amendment by some Hon. Members that it may not be appeal, it may be revision because there is lot of difference between appeal and revision. If the appellate authority so wishes, he can condone the time limit. Section 8(2) says, “An appeal shall lie to the Administrator against the order of the Appellate Tribunal.” That is also within thirty days and here also the Administrator is empowered to condone the delays. So, how long will this process go on? When we are thinking of the safety measures, fire fighting measures, are we to

[Shri Somnath Rath]

wait till the appeal is disposed of after one year or more because the first appeal will take some time, then the second appeal will also take some time? Is it in the fitness of things that there should not be two appeals? It must be summarily disposed of. In Section 9, jurisdiction of courts has been barred. Under these circumstances, I submit that these are two important factors which need the attention of the Hon. Minister and I request him to reply to these.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch and will reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *in the Chair*]

DELHI FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE SAFETY BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raj Kumar Rai.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill.

Sir, through this Bill, an effort has been made to improve the service of Fire Brigade in Delhi to deal with the fire incidents in multi-storeyed buildings. Therefore, our Government have brought this Bill with good intention and the efforts have been made in it that if it is strictly followed, the number of fire incidents can be reduced considerably. The past experience shows that so many multi-storeyed buildings have come up in Delhi and last year a devastating fire incident took place in Sidhartha hotel. Two

to two and half years back, when our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was General Secretary of the Congress (I), a possible devastating fire incident was averted and the Fire brigade could not reach there in time and the matter is still being enquired. In the absence of some competent authority, various effective actions could not be taken and the penal process is so weak that if someone ignores some rules and does not strictly follow them, very minor punishment is given. Therefore, it is a good thing that Government have brought forward this Bill which provides for more vigorous punishment and more fine. The most important thing in this Bill is that if any one commits this mistake second, third or fourth time his punishment will also be increased accordingly. In Delhi the law is being followed strictly as compared to the other States, but when it is necessary to follow the laws more strictly, at the same time it is also equally important that the general people should be properly educated and when even they intend to construct a multi-storeyed building, they should get the map approved and should themselves follow the provisions of this Bill.

So far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, they are good. There should be proper arrangement for extinguishing of fire, when it breaks out in any building. There should be no violation of these rules. Generally it has been observed that such laws are violated by the big people and the big officers silently watch such violation. Therefore, when you have introduced this Bill in the House and now when it is being passed, you should ensure that big people may not violate it. It is an open secret that the mistakes are started by the big people only.

Besides, it is also necessary that the morale of the employees of this service should also be kept high. We can keep their morale high by providing them more promotional avenues, housing facility, communication facility and increasing their salary. The most important thing to be looked into is that sometimes old vehicles are given to them which are not workable.

Sir, though it is related to Delhi, but deviating from the subject, I would like to draw your attention towards the villages in far flung areas where a poor farmer collects

his crops after a year long hard work and sometime, he becomes a victim of such fire accidents. I am talking about the area particularly the one I represent. In Uttar Pradesh, this facility is not provided at all in all the cities or is negligible. Therefore, it is also necessary to make fire brigade service in Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Banaras and Allahabad cities in Uttar Pradesh more efficient and effective. Ours is a welfare state, therefore it should also pay attention towards the prevention of fire incidents in fields and threshing places in the rural areas.

I know that in the case of a fire incident, the Police officials were informed. The District Magistrate and S.S.P. had issued orders to the big officers of Fire services, but no action was taken because vehicle was not in order or staff was not ready or water was not available. And as a result, everything was reduced to ashes and nobody could do anything. Had the water been available there, the fire could have been controlled by employing man power.

Sometimes hundreds of houses are reduced to ashes in a single fire accident and the earnings of the entire village is lost. Therefore, it is necessary to extend fire service facility to villages more speedily and appoint staff for this purpose. You should make provision to provide this facility to rural areas as well.

Sir, you are aware that our Government wants to do a lot for the rural development. Sir, Indiraji had said that if we wanted to see India a safe, developed and prosperous country, then first of all, we would have to pay more attention to our villages, because 70 per cent of the population of our country is living in villages. If we want to pay our attention towards our villages, then we have to bring about upliftment of our farmers and labourers. Therefore I request the Government that when it is doing this good work, it should also bring another legislation to prevent such fire accidents in the villages and small cities and towns throughout the country.

Sir, as you know, when any calamity befalls man, it may not be totally destructive. But floods and fire are two such calamities

which destroy man completely. All his earnings, property, possessions, food, clothing and all other resources and even his self respect is destroyed completely. Hence, it is an aspect on which we should deliberate with calmness so that we can take certain steps against it.

Sir, I want to draw your attention to two or three points. In Delhi, there have been cases of negligence and the Government, in order to check such carelessness, has ordered maximum punishment for the culprits, but the said orders are not being enforced within a time limit. The files containing the above mentioned orders are not being cleared in time and as a consequence such cases of negligence are being repeated. I want that wherever there is any negligence of duty, or fire—fighting provisions are not implemented, then the guilty should be punished within a definite time-frame, so that they can become examples for others, and people could take measures to save themselves from fire hazards.

With these words, I would fully support the Bill, and hope that whatever little suggestions I have offered, would be considered by the Government.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I welcome this Bill though it is belated and though it has certain loop-holes. The Delhi Fire Brigade is controlled by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Of course, the present provisions in the Corporation Act are not adequate to enforce preventive measures or safety measures on any body. I welcome the idea that there should be a single agency to control and to take preventive and safety measures.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon Minister to one or two loop-holes in the present Bill. Of course, I am sure the Minister will give proper clarifications. In Clause 3 it is stated "the nominated authority may, after giving three hours' notice to the occupier, or if there be no occupier, to the owner of any building having such height as may be specified by the rules"...In this connection, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these



[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

provisions of law will apply only to high-rise buildings, or even to the ordinary buildings. It is a contradiction. The building is defined in the definition of the Bill "building" means a house, out-house, stable, latrine, urinal etc. etc. It is quite clear that in the definition you have given the definition of the "building" as has been existing right now. In Clause 3, it is stated that the nominated authority shall inspect only high-rise buildings. Can they not enforce these preventive measures and safety measures on others? I would like to have this clarification from the Hon. Minister. If it is so, then I feel that it is really a mistake. I do not on what basis and on what motive this has been done. I would request the Hon. Minister to clarify this point. If necessary, I suggest that even now it is not too late to bring an amendment. Because, building means every building. The nominated authority shall have powers to inspect any building. I would request you to just go through the whole matter.

Sir, in Clause 6, it has been mentioned that the Chief Fire Officer may enter and inspect any building. It does not say it is only high-rise buildings. It says he can inspect any building. Here, height is not given. Of course those buildings which were constructed before 1983, that you have mentioned. The Chief Fire Officer has authority to inspect any building. The Nominated authority is not supposed to inspect other buildings. I would request you to clarify this.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister is that this House is the Supreme Legislative Body of the country. Any Act passed by this House should be a model to other States. Just now, one Hon. Member has said that the fire services have been inadequate even in metropolitan cities—leave alone rural areas. Of course there is even in big cities, we do not have adequate fire preventive measures. Of course, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. But the legislation we make should be a model for all the States; it should be such that every State should emulate it. We should see that all States take similar preventive measures everywhere.

In Delhi, the fire brigade has jurisdiction over the entire Union Territory of Delhi and at the moment there are four local bodies here in Delhi. It is good that now, so far as fire brigade is concerned, they will come under one single agency and powers are given to punish those who do not take preventive measures. According to the byelaws of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, before any licence is issued by them, a no-objection certificate has to be taken from the Chief Fire Officer. I know what happens. I was a Municipal Corporator, I was a Mayor and I was also Urban Development Minister. The responsibility of the Chief Fire Officer should not stop immediately after he has given the no-objection certificate. He must see to it that the necessary preventive measures are taken. He should inspect the building. Now what happens is, he gives the no-objection certificate and the Municipal Corporation issues the licence; afterwards, the Chief Fire Officer will not have any responsibility; he will stop after issuing the certificate. In many Municipalities there is a provision in the Municipal Act for compounding an offence if there is a deviation. If there is no such provision in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, I would suggest that we should have an amendment, in this piece of legislation, a provision that, when there is a deviation or there is something against the recommendation of the Chief Fire Officer, without consulting the Chief Fire Officer, the Corporation authorities shall not compound the offence. I am sure the Hon. Minister will look into this aspect.

More than these provisions, what is important is that our fire services must be alert and very efficient. This legislation is an offshoot of the many fire accidents that took place in New Delhi, the Capital of our country. There were fire accidents in Siddarth Hotel and Gopala Tower. Last week there was a fire accident in Chandni Chowk, and I read in the papers that the fire brigade came one hour after they were informed and by that time the shops and other properties had been gutted. It should not happen like that. We should see that the fire brigade is very alert and smart. The moment they get information, telephonically or otherwise, they should rush to the spot and take the necessary measures. In almost all the localities we have fire brigade stations and they should be able to take immediate action.

Fire brigade is a very specialised one and it is very hazardous also. The fire brigade personnel work not only when there is fire, but their services are also utilised when there is a building collapse or some such thing. It is a specialised service, and you must see that they are given proper training and also all facilities.

So far as Delhi is concerned, I do not know whether they have sufficient equipment. We must see that, wherever there are high-rise buildings, in cities like Bombay, Madras, Delhi and other places, they have proper equipment. That is necessary to fight the fire. I am sure the Hon. Minister will look into this aspect also.

In today's paper I read a report that about 900 huts were gutted in one of the unauthorised colonies of Delhi. They are unauthorised constructions and you cannot ask them to have preventive measures in their places where the slum-dwellers are residing. It should be the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation to take fire preventive measures in such areas. They may be living in unauthorised colonies, but they are all human beings and they are our voters also I am sure the Hon. Minister will look into this.

One or two years back there was a fire accident in one of the marriage parties conducted in a *shamiana*. Even in such places you must see that pre fire preventive measures are taken. Even if there is a temporary construction, preventive measures must be taken.

I welcome this piece of legislation. I have pointed out certain loopholes in the Bill and I am sure the Hon. Minister will see that those loopholes are plugged and the clarifications that I have sought are given.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill, 1986. Due to the shortage of enough number of fire brigades and other preventive measures, several buildings and premises are destroyed by fire,

killing thousands of people and destroying property worth crores of rupees. The instruction power which has been provided in this bill, and the power granted to seal buildings and premises in case of fire, and imprisonment of those who are found violating the law, in my opinion, would greatly help in controlling various fire-accidents. The Parliament is the highest law making body of the country. Therefore, such laws should be framed which could be emulated by all the States and fire prevention and fire safety laws could be framed by the respective States on that basis. Therefore, this law should be made after careful consideration of every aspect. In this connection, I would suggest, firstly, that the fire safety equipments are so worn-out at places, that only 1/4 of its original efficiency or usefulness is left, due to which a number of difficulties have to be faced. At times such fire brigades are used, which take half-an-hour merely to start their engines. Hence, it is important to pay attention to the equipment. My second suggestion is in regard to the communication gap which exists between the place where a fire accident has occurred and the fire control offices. Due to the lack of information, the fire brigades do not arrive at the spot of the accident in time and in fact, arrive when all the harm has already been done and everything has been reduced to ashes. This must be given due consideration.

My complaint in regard to the staff is that they begin to work only when fire has actually broken out somewhere, otherwise they keep sitting on their chairs like rusted iron. By this Bill efforts should be made to provide the staff with continuous training so that they may remain alert and may work with necessary agility when needed. Moreover, emphasis has also been placed on the height of the building in this Bill. It has been stipulated that for enforcement of this law, the height of any building should not be less than 15 metres. We should not unduly bother about the height of buildings. If a smaller building catches fire, then also there is harm done, although it may be on a lesser scale. Therefore, safety measures should be adopted and enforced strictly, regardless of the size of the building. Equal attention should be paid to posh colonies and slums in regard to fire prevention and fire safety measures. While passing plans of new buildings it should be seen whether fire fighting

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

provisions have been made there or not. Often it is seen that building plans are sanctioned without scrutinizing whether such provisions have been made. They never visit those buildings even after they are constructed and sanction plans of even multistoreyed buildings. There are hundreds of buildings in Delhi where adequate fire fighting provisions have not been made. In spite of the lack of fire-safety provisions, buildings have been constructed and are being used. Action must be taken against such officials who show dereliction of their duty by permitting the construction and use of buildings which lack necessary fire fighting provisions. If in spite of this shortcoming, buildings are allowed to be constructed, then they might prove to be dangerous at any time, and it was because of this reason that some buildings had caught fire recently.

In future, strict action must be taken against those officials who give permission for the construction of buildings, without the provision of proper fire prevention and fire safety system. These officials should be punished and even dismissed from service. Finally, I would request that such provisions may also be included in the Bill.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill and I find the Bill is not one day too late. It should have come much earlier. But what I find is that the Bill has come into this august House by virtue of the fact that Delhi is in the Union Territory otherwise there is no scope for a discussion of such an important matter in this House. Various subjects under the Ministry of Home Affairs are raised in the House but fire services are never mentioned and never taken seriously anywhere.

While supporting every provision of the Bill I would not like to go into the niceties of the legal provisions. Certain good points have been raised by my friend Mr. Krishna Iyer. We should not look at this Bill in isolation. It is a matter which affects the country

as a whole and; as such, I would go into its long-term aspect rather than short-term aspect.

Sir, I came in contact with this organisation during the war days when it was called Air Raid Precaution and Civil Defence. Eversince then nothing has been done worthwhile to improve this organisation. It is indeed a State subject and Centre cannot do anything. But, Sir, police is also a State subject and whenever there is a discussion on Police the Centre gives due attention and tries to improve the State police as well. Therefore, fire brigade should not stand on a different footing. It is as much important as is police. The pattern of problem to be dealt with by fire brigade is changing from what it was 40-50 years ago. Certain improvements have been carried out but it is not so in the rural areas. We have now problems of gas leak. We have now problems of electrical short-circuit at unexpected places. We have chemical leakages, we have nuclear leakages too. That is why, it is a question of reorganization of the fire services in the country. I think we should think in a manner which would envisage an overall improvement of the fire services with regard to its specialization and moderanization of the services. It is at present so much neglected that in the 4th Pay Commission Report there was no mention about the pay and allowances of fire service personnel. That would reflect the type of interest the Government at the Centre and Governments in the States are taking. The excuse is that there are no funds, no land for setting up fire services. Most of the accommodation for fire services in various big cities as also in other cities is in dilapidated rent houses. Even the fire service tenders do not have any garages. They are left outside to rot.

Then, it is a non-plan thing. I, therefore, suggest that in future the aspect of specialization and moderanization should go in the Plan budget and the normal fire brigade administration into the non-Plan budget.

We have various aspects under fire fighting. We have fire prevention, fire fighting, first aid and major fires. First aid is very much important in the sense that in foreign countries, first aid is given not by medical institutions, it is given by the fire brigade.

That is why we should also remodel the idea of fire brigade here. Even ambulances in other countries are run by fire brigade. I do not know whether it is run by fire brigade here or not. May be it is done here, but it is not done in the other cities. Therefore, instructions may be issued by the Minister to the different fire brigades in the States to take up ambulance services as well.

As regards equipment, I am told that they do not have ladders of the type they need to fight fire in high rise buildings, they do not have gas masks in different fire brigades. They do not have even hydrants from which they would draw water and use it for fighting fire. Not only that, they do not have static tanks in areas where fire is likely to occur. In other countries, they have special parking places for vehicles, but we do not have there. That is why, a lot of rethinking is necessary. I would suggest that in future we should have a unified fire service for the whole of India. I would insist upon setting up of a Fire Service Commission in pursuance of the wishes of the All India Fire Services Association which asked for it in 1980. I am told that there is no system of evaluation of fire services. The Centre has a lot of responsibility to take up this matter. I am told that there is a Fire Service Advisory Council, but their suggestions are just mere suggestions and nobody looks up at them. And no body in the Home Ministry has time to have a look at them. I suggest that a competent body should be set up, whose suggestions should be considered mandatory.

So, with these words I wish you well and I hope that the Government will set up a Commission to go into the various lacunae and disadvantages of the Fire Service.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, first, I did not know as to why the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, has introduced this Bill. He must know that before moving such a Bill it is essential to bring a financial memorandum also. If he has not

done that, then he may say as to how much expenditure will be incurred on it ?

If our Hon. Deputy Speaker has paid attention to this bill, then he may have noticed that it is a mandatory provision and the Hon. Minister should elaborate as to what the annual expenditure would be ? He has not presented any memorandum in this regard. The Hon. Speaker should have returned the Bill, but God knows as to how you have moved it and it is being discussed.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You just put forth your argument.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This is very important. I want to invite the attention of the Hon. Deputy Speaker. It is the duty of the Speaker to take note of the facts. The rule says that there should be two times, one is delegation and the second is financial memorandum. When there is no financial memorandum, this Bill should have been returned.

[*Translation*]

I have not come to know as to how there could have been a fire in Delhi before this Bill was moved. Delhi is a large metropolitan city. If instead of Delhi, the same had happened in Calcutta or Chandigarh, what provision are there for its prevention and control ? What arrangements are there in large cities for fire prevention and fire safety ? I am implying that the scope of a Bill should not be so little. It must have wider jurisdiction.

In this Bill, which deals with fire fighting arrangements in Delhi, it is written and I quote;

[*English*]

“This Act will be called Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act and it will extend to the whole of the Union Territory.”

Why cannot it be applied to such other areas that the Central Government may notify ?

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[*Translation*]

It might have been added in this Bill that its provisions would apply to other areas also when the Central Government issues the required notification. But this did not strike the Government officers, and they framed a Bill which has very little scope thinking that the new Minister would pilot the Bill without asking many questions. Was it considered before, framing the Bill, that its provisions fall under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. I was saying that construction and maintenance of buildings falls under the jurisdiction of the Corporation. Before constructing, building experts should be consulted to find out as to what equipments should be there to check fire. You can consult the engineers also in this connection to determine the heights of buildings and houses to be constructed. Don't you take care of all these points when approving the maps? Section 400 reads :

[*English*]

“The Commissioner may by public notice prohibit in any case where such prohibition appears to him to be necessary for the prevention of danger of life or property, the stacking or collecting of wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials.. etc.”

[*Translation*]

I think it would have been better that instead of incorporating all these provisions in this Bill, the Municipal corporation of Delhi would have been entrusted with this task. In this way you have created a separate new Authority. Any new authority was not needed when the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority are already there.

[*English*]

There is a new authority, Administrator. “Administrator” means, the Administrator of Delhi appointed by the President Under Article 239 of the Constitution.

[*Translation*]

After the implementation of this Bill you will issue orders for the demolition and

repairs of buildings and construction of emergency exits. It will involve heavy expenditure. You should issue all the instructions regarding height of the building, emergency exits and availability of water to extinguish fire before the commencement of construction. After this the Municipal Corporation of Delhi should be entrusted with responsibility for all these things.

[*English*]

They must take all precautions. Before he gets permission for putting up or constructing a building, he should take all precautions.

[*Translation*]

We have heard a new thing that you will make certain facilities obligatory in the buildings already existing. The Members here do not know even how to place the cooking gas apparatus. Sometime they do not even close the regulator of gas. They do not know how to use that gas. You must pay attention to all these basic things..... (*Interruptions*) So I was submitting that you have made these provisions due to certain reasons, but there are no such reasons.

Then you have granted the right to appeal within a period of one month. You must have thought about it while drafting the Act.

[*English*]

It should be from the date of receipt of notice, and not from the date of issue of notice.

[*Translation*]

You have to be careful about the provisions to be made. Then there is clause 8 :—

[*English*]

It says under proviso to sub-clause (2) :

“Provided that the Administrator may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if he is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filling it within that period.”

[*Translation*]

In the provision for notice.

[*English*]

—You have mentioned : notice of appeal against such an order within thirty days from the date of the notice. It should not be so; it should be from the date of receipt of the notice.

[*Translation*]

So you have made certain lacuna in this law. You do it in every law. He can appeal to the High Court, but this provision is also not there.

[*English*]

Clause 13 says :

“No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate shall try an offence punishable under this Act.”

Under this Bill, if there is no procedure, he can try this under the Cr.P.C. But you do not mention it so.

[*Translation*]

You prepare all these Acts in a haste and about which Mr. Deputy Speaker usually says :—

[*English*]

“Within a limited time, get it passed.’ Even our Ministers in charge of Parliamentary Affairs do not apply their mind to the Bills. They say, ‘Go ahead; finish it by 5 p.m.’ This is so, because there is no committee which goes through the Bills, considers them and bring them up here. This is not being done.

[*Translation*]

Then it contains some guidelines about buildings.

[*English*]

But what about cinema halls, and office buildings like Krishi Bhavan ?

Clause 2(c) says :

“building” means a house, outhouse, stable, latrine, urinal, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall) or any other structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or other material;

Why not include office buildings cinemas etc. ? Everything is a house. Why don't you define it so ? Now the definition is not complete.

[*Translation*]

I wanted to give some amendments in writing but it is not possible as you will not accept them.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

There is a rule that when a Member speaks, he should not be interrupted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga can interrupt while others speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have found that these are points. It is for the Minister to define ‘house’ fully, because he is piloting the Bill. It is not for me to do so.

[*Translation*]

Now it is a matter of common sense. If someone is shifting house and for all other such things you have written Rules to be framed. The study of the complete Bill suggests that you want to enforce preventive measures. But what preventive measures have you suggested in this Bill ? You have left all this to the discretion of the bureaucrats. Whenever the issue is raised, the same question faces us that we do not know as to how this Bill will be implemented. Today also we do not know as to what rules will be framed under the Bill and the bureaucrats will deal even those matters which should not be covered under this Bill. The time is approaching when we will entrust everything to the bureaucrats. Gradually they will start even framing our policies. The Bill contains provision about an officer to be appointed and punishments for certain violations,

[*English*]

**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) :** Why do you look at the officers?

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** No; I do not look at them; why should I? We have other forums where I can see them. I need not do it here. After all, Ministers depend on them. Why should I look at the officials?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** When you give suggestions, they will look into them.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** My point is that you should incorporate some rules in the basic rules framed by you. You have envisaged this law only for the territory of Delhi, but what arrangements have you made for the fires which break out in small houses and granaries in villages. You have overlooked the poor man who loses everything in case his harvest is destroyed by fire. I suggest that there should be some provision for him also. I understand that soon you will bring an amendment, but I do not scorn your Bill, rather I support it.

[*English*]

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Bashirhat) :** It gives me great pleasure to address my old friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi who is here for the first time as a Minister.

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :** For the first time, he is playing with fire.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** I am extinguishing the fire.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Just a week ago, on the 6th of November, all the leading dailies of the capital carried summarized reports of the findings of the one-man judicial enquiry commission set up by Government to go into the causes of the fire that took place early this year at the Siddharth Inter-continental Hotel. I hope the Minister has had time to study that report. In that fire, 37 people lost their lives, out of whom

some—I do not know the exact number—were not Indian citizens, but foreigners staying in that hotel.

Before I come to some of the main points which have been emphasized in the judicial enquiry report, I want to say one thing: these people, or rather the relatives or kith and kin of people who were killed in that fire, or may be who suffered from a severe type of burn injuries, or lost all their private belongings, but mainly the kith and kin of those who lost their lives, are waiting to know how they are going to be given any compensation. Up till now, there has been no arrangement for payment of compensation. The normal practice, I believe, is that the Government has to appoint a Claims Commission.

15.00 hrs.

[**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN**  
*in the Chair*]

And before that Claims Commissioner, all people who considered themselves eligible had to file their claims for compensation; that is an expeditious way of settling these claims. But, as far as I know, the government has not announced up till now any appointment of a Claims Commissioner and therefore these people are expected to go to file private suits in courts, civil courts and file cases which will take years and years to dispose of. I think this is not the way that victims of a major accident like this should be treated. I am well aware of the fact that people who were victims were obviously well-to-do people. Otherwise, how could they be living in a Five-Star Hotel. But that is not the point.

When people were killed in a railway accident or in some other accident, they are considered to be victims, but nobody bothers to find out how well-to-do they are. Here foreigners are involved. The good name of our country is involved. So, I would urge upon the government especially when the report is out, which I will refer to briefly, that they should lose no further time in appointing a Claims Commissioner before whom the victims of this fire can file their claims so that early, speedy, settlement of their application can be made. This is essential. Otherwise, there will be endless trouble for these people.

If one looks at some of the main points of this enquiry report as published in the press from that point of view, of course, the Bill before us seems to be rather inadequate; of course, we support the Bill; I support the intention of the government behind this Bill, but the provisions seem to be inadequate. What does this enquiry report say? First of all, it says,

“The hotel did not possess a permanent occupancy certificate.”

At least such a certificate is required and some authority has to issue it. They did not have a permanent occupancy certificate. This is what the judge had found and they had only for three months no objection certificate issued by the Delhi Fire Service during the days of the 1982 Asian Games. So, the fire service itself has given them a no objection certificate which was valid for only three months at the time of Asian Games. That means it had expired long ago and nobody had ever bothered about applying for a new certificate or issuing a new certificate; and this is done by the Fire Service itself. Then the report further says as follows :

“In clear-cut violation of building laws, the hotel management converted its car parking area in the basement into a banquet hall and built an extra floor at the top. The fire broke out in the basement due to leakage of cooking gas.

The Report says the hotel's basement did not have mechanical ventilation and signs of escape routes were inadequate. The hotel itself was constructed in such a way that it was not accessible by the tenders from all directions.

The emergency lighting system and auxiliary supply also failed to work, the report has pointed out.

The report has also criticised the Delhi Fire Service, the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Police and the Delhi Administration for a wide variety of reasons.”

I know that the fire service, after it arrived on the spot, the personnel of that fire service, did a very good job as best as they could under the circumstances and exposing themselves to considerable risk; nevertheless Justice Khanna says that though the fire service did not allow the fire to spread, it was hampered by shortage of vital equipment, making the rescue operations unsystematic. It further says :

“The fire service lacked jumping nets, cushions, immediate medical aid and oxygen.

The DDA has been blamed for permitting violations in the hotel building and for providing additional land to its management.”

These are a few of the points, apart from the criticism that has been made of the totally irresponsible way that the management behaved. The fire detection system was faulty. Not only faulty, it failed. And the staff of the hotel behaved in a completely panick-stricken way. Nobody was warned. People were sleeping at night, it was 1.30 in the morning, in winter time. Nobody bothered even to knock on the doors of the guests to wake them up or to use the public address system, or the internal telephone system to warn them that a fire has broken out, everybody was left to themselves, and those people had to remain within their rooms as the corridors were smoke-filled by the time they tried to escape.

Of the thirty-seven casualties 34 were suffocated to death, two died by jumping, only one person was actually burnt to death. It is not only the question of burning, it is a question of suffocation also, when fire breaks out.

So, what I would like to say is, and to point out, I am sure the Minister will consider this in rather depth because this Bill is really inadequate to meet all these contingencies. I think this is rather some sort of a hang over from the past and does not take into account the actual experience that we have had in the course of these fires.



SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Half-clad.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Half-baked Bill, half-baked in Sir, I should say, baked in the fire.

We had this experience here in Gopala Towers and then the devastating fire in this hotel, and this has shown that all the arrangements that are required to meet an emergency like this are totally lacking. The construction of the building itself is one very important thing. Certain norms are laid down for that, certain specifications, and certain regulations which more often than not are also violated and some times violated by the DDA itself. Some times the inspection is done by people who are not very reliable persons or who are bound to being bribed and they give the inspection reports which do not reflect the seriousness of the situation and that is one thing that has to do with construction, whether the construction has been as per the regulations and norms laid down and the other is even if a building has been properly constructed, if the internal arrangements, in the case of an emergency, are not adequate, then it is not possible to avoid a large number of casualties taking place. There should be fire escape systems. In these high rise buildings you have the lifts; the shaft of the lift by which the lift goes up and down. That is one favourite passage by which flames go up if the fire breaks down below. Is there any way of sealing this off? We do not know what the arrangements are.

Some times, I think if a fire breaks out in Parliament House, it is not a multi-storeyed building, thank goodness, but if a fire breaks out in Parliament House, actually, what are the arrangements here? We do not know anything about it. Members are coming here every day and spending hours and going out, and what are the arrangements here? The internal arrangements, when a fire breaks out, what are they? There are these small portable fire extinguishers hanging here and there which most of us I think do not know how to handle also, and if called upon, we might find that many of them, those extinguishers are no longer in a working condition because they are never tested. So then, we will also have to

wait for some fire brigade to come from outside. So, these things should not be treated now in this kind of a light hearted fashion and therefore I would suggest to the Minister—I do not know whether he is prepared to improve this Bill now by introducing some additional provisions, probably not because our time-honoured methods are, once a Bill has been drafted and it has been introduced in the House, Heavens may fall, that Bill has to go through, nothing can be done about it. Of course, some other Bill can be brought up, or some rules may be framed. At least what are the arrangements? They must be tightened considerably and the owners of these buildings or in the case of the hotels or cinema houses or the like the managements the owners, of course the managements also must be held primarily responsible if this kind of fire breaks out. The fire may break out due to causes beyond their control. But that has to be found out what the fire was due to—negligence or carelessness or what it was. And then if there were not adequate arrangements to protect the people who happened to be in that building, whose responsibility is it going to be? This is not a joke. So many people lose their lives. There must really be some deterrent punishment for this kind of a thing.

I do not want to take more time. But this is really a very serious matter. Unfortunately, I have to leave. I will not be here to hear Mr. Panigrahi's reply. But I hope, he, being an old friend of mine, will not take advantage of my absence and not to reply to the point about the Claims Commissioner going into the compensation claims of the victims of the Siddhartha Hotel fire.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : I rise to support this Bill. The earlier practice was to build two, three or four storeyed buildings. Even the Britishers constructed buildings and bungalows in isolated areas. Delhi is not like Calcutta or Bombay where there are sky scrappers. But as time went on, a need was felt very acutely and specially in the market areas to construct high rise buildings. Subsequently, multi-storeyed buildings were allowed for residential purposes. Afterwards because of Asian Games, so many multi-storeyed hotels had also

come up. But at the same time, fire tender or fire brigade system has not been strengthened. These high rise buildings require hydraulic pressure ladders and other modern equipment with which the fire brigade people can cope up with the fire. That is why, we have seen in Gopala Towers and even in Siddaratha Hotel that many lives were lost before the fire could be brought under control. As we see, the committee which studied about 200 buildings regarding their susceptibility to fire, has suggested that there are 26 buildings comparatively safe from the point of view of accidental fire. In these 26 buildings Siddaratha Hotel was one of them. Even then, that Hotel has shown us that fire can occur in safer buildings also. That means, whatever remedy has been suggested, that still falls short of complete fire proof system in these buildings. And it is not the point that fire occurs only in high rise buildings. In the market areas also fire takes place. In Sadar Bazar, one year before, there was a big fire. One of the causes was unauthorised construction. The Delhi Municipal Corporation had conducted a study about the main causes of fire. It had been found that in 59 per cent of cases fire took place due to short circuit and in 19 per cent cases due to negligence. That means, due to faulty electric connections fire takes place. The contractors who instal electric fittings in such buildings, may be using very inferior material. After the passage of time, this phenomenon of short circuit occurs and the fire breaks out. Out of 100 cases, 59 cases, are due to short circuit. So, there should be a provision in the Bill to punish not only the owner of the building, not only the company which is having the possession of that building, but also the person who is indirectly responsible for the cause of that fire because of the faulty installation.

In commercial buildings we find the misuse of basements and staircases. There is lot of crowding there and because of that crowding, there are chances of fire breaking out. The measures which are adopted inside the building for fire protection are not useful if the fire takes place in the basement or in the staircase which are used unauthorisedly. In many buildings we find that such places are being used unauthorisedly. So, punishment should also be awarded to the person

who keeps inflammable materials in places where they are not allowed to be kept. This unauthorised storage of such material must be punished and provision should be made in the Bill in this regard.

We also require awareness to be created in the minds of people because our people are very much accustomed to throwing burning cigarettes carelessly. We find fires taking place in offices also. It is not the short circuit that is always the cause, it may be a burning cigarette or it may be a burning match-stick also. So, proper awareness should be created among the public regarding the fire hazards. Small fires occur but the losses are greater. Sometimes even precious records are destroyed. We find that during the last two years, a fire broke out in Yojana Bhavan. Similarly, after few days a fire broke out in the P and T Building adjoining the Yojana Bhavan. So, in such places where there are offices, where people are sitting and smoking during day time, awareness should be created among the people about the fire hazards. 19 per cent of the fires are caused due to such type of negligence which can be avoided if consciousness is created among the people.

Delhi is not the only city where fires take place. In many other cities also such types of calamities occur. But in Delhi if there is a fire, even the lifts may not be working because we find that the supply of power in Delhi is very erratic as compared to other metropolitan cities like Bombay. So, there should be a provision for persons working in the multistoreyed buildings to come out from the alternative staircase, which is not provided in many of the buildings. This may be provided in these buildings or hotels. After the fire took place in Siddhartha Hotel, they have started providing such types of staircases. It is a belated wisdom.

The clauses of this Bill are comprehensive but their implementation should be strict and punishment should be stringent. Then only human life and a lot of precious records will be saved. At the same time, strengthening of the Fire Brigade Stations, strengthening of the fire fighting personnel and their proper training should also be looked into.

[Translation]

**\*SHRI MATILAL HANSDA (Jhargram) :**  
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill. This Bill should have been brought forth much earlier. The Central Government wakes up after the event. The devastating fire in the Continental Hotel opened the eyes of the Government and this Bill has come as a result of that. In that fire many people lost their lives which included some foreigners also. A Committee was constituted to enquire into that fire incident and it conducted some enquiries also. But its report has not been placed before this House. We are totally in the dark about the findings of that enquiry Committee. All those who were killed in that incident or were seriously injured they or their families have not been paid any compensation also. I do not know what the Government is doing in the matter but I will request the Hon. Minister to take necessary steps in this respect. What was the cause of that fire, were there no fire fighting or fire extinguishing arrangements in that Hotel? This is our question. Devastating fires of similar magnitude has occurred in other big cities also. I do not think that such incidents can be prevented or checked just by passing a Bill like this. What is required is that when a city is planned at that time such fire safety measures should be made obligatory and should be enforced stringently.

Sir, it has been stated in Section 3 of the Bill that an empowered authority will be able to inspect any building at 3 hour's notice. Our question is that this nominated authority will consist of how many persons, who will nominate them and what would be their minimum qualifications? All these things have not been mentioned in the Bill. I will request the Hon. Minister to clarify all these things in his reply. Now, the nominated authority will be empowered to inspect any building or premises in Delhi after giving 3 hours' notice. But I want to know whether they would inspect the buildings on their own or after something is reported to them?

Sir, in Section 10 of the Bill it has been provided that :

**\*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.**

“Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act shall, without prejudice to any other action taken against him under section 7, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both and where the offence is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to three thousand rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues”.

So, whoever contravenes the provisions of this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment upto six months or a fine of Rs. 50,000 or both. I feel that the punishment should have been more stringent. The punishment does not appear to be adequate. But who will decide the quantum of punishment? The Bill is silent about that. I hope the Hon. Minister will clarify this point in his reply.

In the end I would like to say that such devastating fires cannot be prevented just by bringing forth a Bill like this. We must have some comprehensive plans for this, and the fire fighting equipment should be available and used extensively. On top of all, we must chalk out comprehensive plans to prevent fires, only then we would be able to combat this menace effectively and this Bill will be really fruitful.

With that Sir, I conclude.

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) :** Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill, 1986. Keeping in view all the problems faced during the fire accidents in Delhi some days back, this Bill has come before the Parliament after it has been passed by the Metropolitan council of Delhi. Not only in Delhi, but at some outside places also devastating fire accidents have taken place. The Gopala Tower fire accident, Siddhartha Hotel fire accident and the devastating fire accident of Indian Oil depot in Shakurbasti are some of the major fire accidents which had occurred in the recent past. We had suffered heavy losses of life and property in all these fire accidents. The Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary fire accident is the

most devastating of the fire incidents that took place outside Delhi. I mean to say that in the absence of proper safety measures, losses have been occurring since long. The Government has taken a praiseworthy step by introducing this Bill before the Parliament and it provides many measures for the safety of life and property. Here I want to bring certain points to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

The present Bill applies to Union Territory of Delhi only and it includes the rural areas also, but the way provisions have been made, it seems that no attention has been paid to the rural Delhi, crops and buildings in the rural areas of Delhi. It seems that our Government has paid less attention to this aspect. Though today you have made this Bill applicable only to the Union Territory of Delhi, but our Government have demarcated certain areas under National Capital Region. The Government want to develop this area in different phases and so buildings and offices will also be constructed there. I request that this Bill should be made applicable to the whole area falling under the jurisdiction of the National Capital Region Act.

Otherwise, after formation of the National Capital Region, such areas would be left there on which this Bill will not be applicable and in order to make it applicable on them also. You will have to bring a new Bill in the House which will be a wastage of time any money again.

I would like to make one more submission that there are many villages in Delhi where a number of unauthorised factories are functioning. The Government should also look into it whether sufficient measures have been taken in these factories against the fire hazards or not and whether before issuing a licence it should be ascertained if such measures have been taken in these factories or not and should also add the necessary provisions in this Bill for safety from fire in these factories.

Apart from this, there were some lacunae in our previous rules and the punishment was very minor and the officers were not empowered to inspect a building on the spot and if there was any hinderance, then they

could do nothing and they could not take any action against the owners of that building. An effort has been made to include all such provisions in the present Bill. But I would like to say one thing that the rural area of Delhi, the area under Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the area under the New Delhi Municipal Committee have in total only 17 fire stations, which are totally inadequate. Therefore, I want that there should be a provision in the Act that fire station would be established according to the population and there must be at least one fire station for a population of 50,000, because these days a lot of fire accidents are taking place due to safety lapses, lack of proper equipments, electrical short circuit and carelessness. Therefore, I want to say that a provision should be made for fire stations on the basis of population.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the employees who work in fire protection service should be supplied latest and sophisticated equipments as they save the life and property of other people, risking their own lives, which poses a great danger for them. There are certain diseases which generally attack the persons, who work in fire protection service. These employees are prone to heart troubles as they have to go very close to the fire. High blood pressure and tuberculosis is also prevalent among them. If you make an enquiry about the employees of the fire protection service as to how long these employees survive after their retirement, you will find that in comparison to other retired employees, they die much earlier. These people suffer from these diseases due to Carbon Mono-Oxide and heat. Therefore, they must be provided with the latest equipments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with this I also want to say that the persons who work in the fire protection service should be insured for an adequate amount. The Government should also take care of their dependents, because they save other people at the risk of their own life. They may also even lose their life, so their dependents should not face any difficulty in case of their death. The Government should, therefore, get them insured for a heavy amount.

Sir, I would also like to submit that fire fighting equipments have not been installed

[Shri Dbaram Pal Singh Malik]

in sufficient quantity in five star hotels, Cinema houses, big industries and even the offices of the Government, the same should, therefore, be installed in sufficient quantity. If there are equipments, but nobody knows how to operate them, then it is also of no use. Therefore, I want that the general public should be given training about fire fighting and also about the operation of the equipments.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also want to submit two or three more points. You have made a provision of punishment of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000 in case of fire safety lapses, but in my view, it should be enhanced even more. I also want to speak about two or three shortcomings in this Act. I want to speak about the Section 3, 5, 7, 8 and 11 of the Bill which, has been moved in the House.

I has been mentioned in Section 3 that an officer can inspect any building and the owner or the occupant thereof cannot deny him this right. But it is not mentioned in this Bill if the owner or the occupant of that building does not allow that officer to inspect the building, then what punishment will be given to that owner or occupant of the building. There should be a provision in this regard also. It says :—

[English]

We shall allow proper authority to inspect his house but they have not mentioned what punishment they will give in case the occupier or the owner does not allow him to inspect.

[Translation]

It is mentioned in section 5 that if that officer does not find any building safe or the safety equipments have not been properly installed in it, then he can seal that building. If the owner or occupier of that building does not allow the officer to seal it, then there is no provision about the punishment in this regard? If the officer has sealed a building then there is no provision about the punishment to be given to the owner or the occupier of the building in case he or she breaks the seal.

Section 8 has a provision for appeal. It says that the owner should appeal to the proper Authority within a month, but it does not speak about the time in which the appeal will be disposed of. I would like to say that the disposal of appeals under all the laws take a lot of time. This Bill should also indicate about the period of time for the decision of that appeal.

Section 11 mentions about the punishment for the offences. If the offence is related to any company, then it would get the punishment. A proviso is given further that if the owner or the director of the company proves his innocence about the safety measures, then he would not be punished. To my mind, the responsibility should lie on the owners, otherwise they would escape the punishment and they would implicate their own employees. Therefore, the responsibility should be fixed on the owners of the companies.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN  
(Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say two or three main points regarding this Bill. A number of Members have discussed this Bill and there is no doubt that this Bill is very important and essential.

These days, skyscrapers are being constructed in our country. Be it a hotel, a cinema or a Government office, people have a right to construct tall multi-storeyed buildings. But the question is that if fire breaks out, then what will happen? Thought must be given to it.

We pass the Bills, but they are not being implemented. It is very easy to pass a Bill, but it is difficult to implement its provisions I request that whatever is passed in the House must be implemented.

As some Members told just now, I had also heard about the fire in Gopala Tower and a hotel in the recent past. A number of people had lost their lives, but to date they have not been paid any compensation. This is a very bad thing on our part. Some of the victims were foreigners; at least they should have been paid the compensation.

Secondly, when a contractor is given a contract for a building, then he is made responsible for installing certain equipments. A certificate is issued for this purpose. It is issued by the officers. There is no doubt that bribe is taken for issuing this certificate. After paying a bribe, one can get it without any delay. You should pay attention to it. If anybody is caught redhanded while accepting bribe, then severe punishment should be given to him.

I would also suggest that sometimes there should be a surprise check. Just now, as one of the Hon. Member wanted to know as to what were the modes of extinguishing a fire if it breaks out somewhere? The equipments, which are hung on the walls of the Cinema Houses and Government offices are not effective enough to extinguish fire instantly because these are hung on the walls for years together and there is nobody to check them. You should also pay your attention towards them.

These days these sky-scrapers are being built everywhere in the country, therefore you should also see to it at other places other than Delhi. This is a question of life and death. I request you that you should instal modern and latest equipments and should also impart training to those persons who deal with these equipments. It will be better to instal the imported equipments.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machhliapatnam) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the Hon. Minister has come forward with the Bill, though it is a delayed one. In fact in view of the paucity of land, particularly in urban areas—probably in most of the cities and particularly in Delhi—the need for this Bill is very much. Also, on many an occasion, it is found that even the existing guidelines were not being followed by many of the builders of sky-scrapers in various cities causing a lot of havoc, loss of property and loss of life in certain times. So, a comprehensive Bill like this is the need of the hour. When I went through the Bill, I found that no mention had been made about

the availability of funds for the purpose, though they have said that in the delegation of powers, rules will be made by the authority concerned. I am of the opinion that this Bill or the purpose of this legislation can be achieved only when adequate guidelines are given by this legislation itself to the concerned authority as to how funds can be raised for the purchase of latest equipment for fighting the fire. I suggest that the Minister may make a provision in regard to the buildings which are already in existence. There are about 300 complexes in Delhi. The total areas would be about 3 lakh sq. ft. In case, if they are going to make it statutory to collect atleast one rupee per sq. ft., per annum, they will get Rs. 3 crores every year which will be neither a burden on the builders nor on the tenants. This Rs. 3 crores income every year as a recurring income is sufficient as per the estimates made by the Advisory Committee which went into the findings in 1983. They said that the minimum requirement to purchase equipment is about Rs. 8.68 crores in the years to come and this amount can easily be collected from the complexes which are coming up now by making an initial cess on sq. ft. of construction. The penalty for non-observance of the provisions is very much less; it is said that it is Rs. 50,000 or six months' imprisonment and in case they continue to violate the provision in spite of the warning, the penalty will be around Rs. 3000/- per day. There must be a discrimination between a small complex and a big complex. This penalty of Rs. 3000/-per day should have relation to the size of the complex. Again, the penalty of Rs. 50,000 for major complexes may not be much and there may be a chance for those people to continue to violate the provisions since the penalty does not exceed Rs. 50,000. Therefore, the punishment should be very stringent keeping in view the fact that these people are hoodwinking these provisions and may continue to do so even after the passage of this Bill. If it is not found possible to incorporate it in the Bill, let it be ensured that these points are placed in the rules that are to be made by the concerned authorities as delegated legislation.

Another aspect which I have observed many times is this. I was a member of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The

[Shri K. S. Rao]

concerned authorities are making a lot of delays inframing the rules and in placing them before Parliament. I request the Hon. Minister to ensure that the concerned authorities make the right type of rules to take care of the funds and also ensure that the builders and tenants do not violate the provisions of the Act. Particular emphasis must be given only at the time of construction rather than at the time of tenanting.

While going through the Clauses, I have found that it is stated in Clause 9 :

“No court shall entertain any suit, application or other proceeding in respect of any notice or order under this Act....”

That is all right. But in Clause 13 it is stated :

“No court inferior to that of Metropolitan Magistrate shall try an offence punishable under this Act.”

These two Clauses are possibly contradictory to each other. In case it is made open to regular courts, the purpose sought to be achieved by this Bill, will be defeated. I hope the Hon. Minister will think about Clause 13 again and incorporate the necessary amendment before the Bill is passed or at least it should be brought in the rules.

It has also been said in the Committee's report that the tenants must be given training, at least elementary training, to meet the situation when there is a minor fire. Now that is not being done and as a result, even if there are minor fires, till such time that the fire tender comes, a lot of damage is done—because they are ignorant.

Secondly, frequent checks of the worthiness of fire-fighting equipment have to be carried out by the concerned authorities without which only the equipment will be there and they may be defunct or may need repairs; and when fire accident takes place, time is of the essence and it is not possible to wait for repairs to be done at that time. This also must be ensured in the rules. These guidelines can be given to the concerned authorities.

As regards the rules to be made, a Technical Committee may be formed in order to make the rules in a way which are practicable and in a way that they are not taken advantage of by the concerned authorities to harass the builders or the tenants. Let it be ensured that they will be practicable and they will achieve the purpose without harassing anybody or without giving any opportunity to anybody to take undue advantage.

With these words, I support the Bill. I hope the Hon. Minister will ensure that the rules are placed before Parliament without any delay.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :  
Sir, I support this Bill. It is very nice.

Article 2 (f) says that Delhi means the Union Territory of Delhi. Our Minister is thinking about the multi-storeyed buildings where sometimes a fire may break. Most of the thinking of the Ministry also goes to the higher ups. But Delhi means the entire Union Territory of Delhi. So, I draw the attention of the Minister that in Chandni Chowk area of Delhi there are thickly populated lanes where open kitchens feed many people. There is every possibility of fire taking place in Chandni Chowk area. Besides, there are a number of Jhuggis where fire can take place in Delhi. Fire does not mind whether it is a high multi-storeyed building or a Jhuggi, whether it is a thickly populated area or a sparsely populated area. The possibility of fire catching is there everywhere. It is more so in slum areas where it can spread all over quickly. So, every care should be taken about open kitchens, road-side kitchens and the lane kitchens which are basically in the thickly populated areas.

Your officers and the municipality people should go there to see for themselves. These open kitchens are unhygienic also. There is all the time a fear of fire. I don't understand why can't you check this.

Most of the people in Delhi are poor people. They do not go to hotels. They are fed by the lane hotels and the hotels which are on the road side. 5 per cent of the Delhi people are fed by such hotels. You must look into all these things also. It should

cover the Union Territory as a whole. You must have a very careful watch on these hotels. You must go there and see that no such things happen.

You can enquire about the VIP areas. Full-time water supply is not there. You go to the North Avenue and South Avenue. You will see that water is available only for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. If fire breaks any time, it will not wait for water to come. You must see that proper water supply is there all the time. When fire breaks up, you have to give sufficient water to the concerned personnel. You cannot ask them to go to Jamuna and fetch water at that time. Fire will not wait and everything will be destroyed. The Union Territory administration should see that sufficient water is made available for any eventuality. Water supply should be ensured everywhere where there is a possibility of fire taking place. You must see that every corner is reached with sufficient water supply. It should be arranged immediately. This is my suggestion.

I hope the new minister will not play with fire and take it seriously. I wish him all the success in this mission.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :**  
 Sir, the efforts of the Hon. Minister for Home Affairs to extinguish fire are certainly welcome. Nobody says that fire should not be extinguished. I would suggest that we should all welcome this.

When this Bill has been framed for the Union Territory of Delhi, I think it is because Delhi does not have an Assembly. So, also other Union Territories like Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands which do not have Assemblies automatically this Act should be extended to them also. When the Parliament is enacting a law for the Union Territories my submission is that it should be extended to other Union Territories also.

Secondly, on a subject like this, why should there be a legislation only for Delhi? This has been pointed out by our elder colleague Shri Daga also. There should have been one legislation and if the subject falls

within the jurisdiction of States, then the Central Government should enact a model legislation on this subject and circulate it to all the States, so that they can also enact similar legislations. On the contrary I would suggest there should be a national fire-service which provides for extinguishment of fire and allied matters. Whether fire takes place in a house, industry, factory, etc. extinguishment of fire should be provided under one legislation. Therefore, I say national fire service is a must.

Secondly in many places the fire service is attached to a police station. I would submit that this aspect should be gone into and wherever fire service stations are attached to a police station they should be detached and put under an independent authority. Today we do not have fire stations at every nook and corner. A time should come when we should be able to provide in each village a fire service station.

Sir, as far as this legislation is concerned you may go through Section 3 (1) which says :

“The nominated authority may, after giving three hours’ notice to the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building having such height....”

It appears somehow the height referred to here is the height of the owner. It should be : “owner, of any building having such height.” Further when we are leaving this aspect of height to the rule making authority it appears that we do not know as to the height of the building we want to extend this legislation because we say the height will be decided by the rules. If it had been decided under the present Bill it would have been proper. The other aspects could have been left to the rules but height should not have been left unspecified.

Another vital aspect is in Section 3 (3) and I quote :

“When any building or premises used as a human dwelling is entered under sub-section (1), due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers....”



[Shri Shantaram Naik]

May I ask where a fire takes place how does the question of religious and other sentiments come in? Fire is an emergency. If there is a Gita in my room where fire has taken place and the firemen remove the same I would not say it is hurting my sentiments.

Further, Sir, it appears that this whole legislation is based upon not rules framed under the Act. Normally we frame the rules under our own Act but the present legislation is based upon the bye-laws not framed under the Act but on bye-laws already existing. How can we issue show-cause notices on the bye-laws which are existing and not framed under this Act? We do not know what these bye-laws are. On the basis of the bye-laws the nominated officer will give his report and issue show-cause notices and take other action. So relying on other bye-laws is not proper. Then we have said Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1977 is not sufficient, and, as such, we are enacting this Act. What is the position of that Act? If there is a contrary provision in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and the present provisions then what will happen. We have not repealed the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act also.

16.00 hrs.

Further, there is a provision for issuing of show cause notices. An officer can issue a show cause notice calling upon the owner or the occupier of the building to do this or that. When the owner or the occupier is being asked to do that, we are not giving him even eight days time to show cause why a particular thing should not be done. On the contrary, the law provides straightway for an appeal. The moment a notice is issued, an appeal can be filed. We are not giving even eight days time. In every law there is such a provision.

Lastly, our fire service should be strengthened on a national basis. If good work is done by the firemen they should be rewarded. We are already doing that, but we should do more. It is a risky job.

Then, those employees who do not report for duty in time or reach in time should be punished. May be that there is already such a provision in the service rules governing them, but there is no such provision in the Bill. Persons who neglect their duties or do not reach in time should be punished suitably.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill. In fact this was long overdue. The tragic incidents pertaining to Gopala Towers as well as Siddhartha Hotel have clearly proved the deficiency in the present legislation and brought out the need to bring the present Bill by the Government.

As far as the legislation is concerned, there are several provisions in this Bill to compel the owners of the multi-storeyed buildings to carry out necessary measures to prevent fire and the penal provisions may bring certain discipline among the owners or the occupiers of the high rise buildings.

According to a newspaper report in August 1985 only 26 out of 220 high rise buildings in the capital implemented fire safety regulations. This only indicates the sorry state of affairs in the city. The administration is not very serious in implementing the fire prevention regulations. In fact, the Siddhartha Hotel management where ghastly incident took place in the beginning of the year, succeeded in obtaining a licence from the NDMC authorities giving an assurance that they would undertake such measures, but subsequently they did not implement them.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : *in the Chair*]

There are many such instances. A study committee was appointed some time ago and it has clearly stated that the alternative staircase, wet risers, fire alarm etc. were not there or were not functioning in many of these high rise buildings. The Government should not feel satisfied only with this legislation. I request the Hon. Minister to continue their efforts and see that all these buildings which were found lacking in fire prevention measures and fire safety measures

should be properly equipped. In spite of the present penal provisions if the owners or the occupiers do not cooperate with them, the chief fire officer should undertake and implement the fire prevention measures and charge from the owners.

Further, unless the Delhi Fire Service is equipped with all the modern and latest equipment, it cannot help the unfortunate persons. Sometimes; owners and occupants of the multi-storeyed buildings do follow all the preventive measures that are to be taken. In spite of that, if the Delhi Fire Service is not fully equipped, then it will not really be able to help those people who face a fire accident. While there is need for nearly 60 fire stations in Delhi, at present there are only 19. And there are only two snorkels, the hydraulic platforms and only three 150 feet tall ladders. There are good number of colonies in Delhi where there are many multi-storeyed, high rise buildings. Hence the Delhi Fire Service should certainly be equipped with more of these tall ladders.

Many a time, these fire service people sacrifice their lives in an effort to save others. Is it not our duty to equip them with all the necessary breathing apparatus, masks and other material, which will help them in really fighting the situation very effectively ?

The building rules should be implemented strictly so that when such calamities occur, the Fire Department is in a position to carry on the rescue operations from all the sides to extinguish the fire as well as to save people. It so happens sometimes in the multi-storeyed buildings, they are covered on some sides leaving only one or two sides open for the fire service people to take up the fire-fighting operations.

The occupants of these high-rise buildings should be given some basic training as to how to use the equipment provided in the buildings for fire-fighting. In spite of providing the fire-fighting equipment in the buildings, many a time this equipment is not put to use because the occupants do not know how to use it in case of emergencies. So, some effort should be made to educate and train the occupants to use this equipment.

Lastly, I would like to make a small suggestion to the Hon. Minister through you. Let the Central Government examine the present legislative provisions in respect of other cities also. Let them not be satisfied with only Delhi. There are several other cities like Bombay, Hyderabad, etc. If the Central Government feel that the present legislative provisions are inadequate in the concerned States, I request the Hon. Minister to use his good offices to bring pressure on those State Governments also to bring some legislation on these lines, so as to help the unfortunate people at the time of fire accidents.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : Sir, I am extremely grateful to all my Hon. friends who participated in this debate. They have extended their full and hearty cooperation and they have also put forward many good suggestions for improving the fire service and also for improving various measures in which they find certain lacunae in certain aspects.

Altogether about 16 Hon. Members have participated in this debate and they have evinced a keen interest in the Bill, though I thought that perhaps there would not be many speakers on this. I am very happy and I am grateful to all the Hon. friends for participating and giving very very good suggestions. I am grateful to all the Hon. Members who participated in the debate, viz. Shri Sambu, Shri Somnath Rath, Shri Raj Kumar Rai, Shri Krishna Iyer, Shri Dhariwal, Shri Daga, (as you all know, Shri Daga is original in his approach, but some times it is not within the purview of this Bill), Shri Rahman, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Hansda, Shri Malik, Shri Patil, Shri K. S. Rao from our side and Shri V. S. Rao from Opposition, Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan, Shri Piyus Tiraky and Shri Shantaram Naik.

Perhaps it was Mr. Acharia or Shri Tiraky who said that in the very first day I am playing with fire. But, as I could find, with the abundant goodwill that the Hon. Members have shown, I hope, Sir, with their strength, we will be able to not only control but, I hope will extinguish the fire. I hope, we will receive the cooperation from them.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Here, some points were raised by the Hon. Members, I will just, as far as possible try to explain all of them. Mr. Rath and also other friends have suggested, that when there is no fund separately earmarked for all these expenses to be incurred by the Chief Fire Officer, in that case, naturally, there may arise some difficulties in getting finance. So, it is better to have it from the Consolidated Fund of India. But, Sir, as you know, there are rules, as to how to draw the money from the Consolidate Fund of India. So, once, we include this Consolidated Fund concept in this Bill, then what will happen is, we have to go again to the President to get this consent. Sir, I enquired that all the four Municipal bodies in Delhi, have sufficient funds at their command, and whatever funds are required by the Chief Fire Officer, these will be placed at their disposal and they do not draw this fund from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, they can draw it at any moment as and when they require.

Sir, I am happy that this Bill carries such a good amount of goodwill from the Members and perhaps every Member wanted that such a Bill should be extended to other cities or Union Territories and also, it should be extended to the rural areas. I should have been very happy, if the Hon. Members decide, all right, let us have a very comprehensive Bill so that the whole country can be covered and the Central Government can have the liberty to give guidelines to all the States and Union Territories. I shall be most happy, but Sir, it is for the Hon. Members, if they want such a Bill, they themselves can do so and then we can consider this Bill here. But for the present, it is only confined to the Union Territory of Delhi because such accidents happened in Delhi itself and the Hon. Members themselves wanted immediately that some kind of a Bill should come so that we can help them in respect of accidents which are taking place.

Sir, another thing which has been mentioned is about the delay. There might be delay in the process of two appeals. These things require summary disposals. Sir, as you know, we have inherited a system where you

can neither say 'yes' nor 'no' to anything at once. One Hon. Member suggested, don't harass the people—the owners. That is one aspect of it. There, not to harass means, there should be a chance of appeal.

Then, some Hon. Members have suggested that once if you go in for an appeal, there will be first appeal, there will be second appeal, and in that process there might be delay also. But Sir, we have to compromise with this system that we have inherited. In this system, neither we can harass now nor on any other occasion. We can't stipulate that the appeals should be disposed of within a definite time limit though we desire that appeals should be disposed of speedily. So, I hope you will consider best that no time limit is prescribed for disposing of cases by quasi judicial bodies. Supposing, we say, all right, you dispose it of within three or four days, and if somebody comes and says that you are interfering in the judicial machinery of the State, then what will you do? Therefore the Administrative Tribunals, I hope, will be conscious of the time period in such cases. Therefore, this will be taken care of and I hope this kind of delay which has been apprehended during the actual working of this Act, that we will learn by experience and let us see what we can do. But for the present, I consider that this is adequate.

Then, there is another thing which Mr. Krishna Iyer also had suggested and that is about heights. Sir, we have enlarged the definition of building. In fact, if you look to the Clause 2(c), it says :

“buildings” means a house, outhouse, stable, latrine, urinal, shed, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall) or any other structure, whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or other material.”

This will cover various types of structures. I hope the question of height does not arise now. Whenever we frame rules, the question of high-rise and other things will come up. Let us see what happens then. For the present, we have taken into consideration even the garden, *shamlana* and others, upto high-rise buildings.

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** It is contrary to the definition of 'building' given. It is mentioned in Clause 3(1) of the Bill—

"The nominated authority may, after giving three hours' notice to the occupier or, if there be no occupier, to the owner of any building..."

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** I agree with you. Therefore, while framing the rules under the proposed Act, these things will be kept in mind.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Does that mean that a particular building will not be of more than a particular height ?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Proviso to Clause 3 also takes care of what Mr. Krishna Iyer said; and also takes care of the rule-making powers, mentioned by Mr. Rath.

There is another thing which Hon. Members have pointed out, concerning bye-laws etc.

About the Siddharth Hotel, I listened to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's speech. He is not here now. His suggestions are always given serious consideration. They are worth nothing. We have taken note of his suggestions regarding that hotel. The Commission had been set up by the Delhi Administration under Justice Khanna, to enquire into the incident. The Commission has submitted its report to the Lt. Governor, and it is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration. The report will be laid on the Table of the House soon and it will be open for discussion. We can discuss it.

So far as compensation etc. are concerned, it is a private liability because it is a private hotel.

Regarding the suggestion for Claims Commission, it can be looked into. We can set up a Claims Commission, and things can be considered in depth, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta suggested.

Hon. Members also asked whether all the villages in Delhi are covered. I think all villages in Delhi are covered. Fire cover is already being provided in case of fire accidents. It is already there. So, there is no difficulty as far as Delhi villages are concerned.

Another important point is about the fire safety in Parliament House. When I was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, we went into the question of maintenance of Parliament House. Hon'ble Members of the Committee found some deficiencies. C.P.W.D. has rectified same and they are vigilant. As far as fire protection is concerned, there is a fire station nearby, in the North Block. There is a fire hydrant in the Parliament House. There is first aid available. There are fire-fighting appliances, and extinguishers have also been provided in the building. A test exercise was conducted in the building about a month ago, just to check whether the arrangements were adequate.

Hon. Members were apprehensive about these things. We are taking all precautions.

Another question was raised by Hon. Members, viz. why, when there are four local bodies for Delhi, this Bill was brought in here. We considered this point. As Mr. Rao pointed out just now, there are so many high-rise buildings, which do not have fire-fighting apparatus. So, it was felt necessary by members of the public, and by the Members of the House, that there should be a unified authority for enforcing stringent measures to prevent such accidents.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill, it has been clearly stated :

"The existing provisions in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, to enforce the fire safety measures, particularly in multi-storey buildings, had been found to be most inadequate in the absence of the necessary statutory authority for the fire prevention enforcement agencies to compel the owners of buildings to carry out the necessary measures for prevention of fires."

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Therefore, it was felt necessary to have a unified authority, and the Lt. Governor should become the Administrator for this unified authority so that in a coordinated way all these local bodies under the unified authority can really look into these fire accidents, because more high rise buildings have come up in Delhi.

Regarding equipping Delhi Fire Service with modern equipment, I hope they are doing a very commendable work. Therefore, sometimes, if we think that they are not doing a very good work, then it will not be charitable on our part to say that. But still deficiencies are there. As the Hon. Members have suggested, we shall try our best to see that Delhi Fire Service becomes one of the best fire services because it is in the Capital of India. Whatever lacunae are there, we shall try to plug them. Whatever suggestions the Hon. Members have made, because they have their own experience—we shall try to see that it should be made one of the most modern fire services in the Capital and all other Capital Cities in the country should follow them. I hope we shall take note of them. Besides all this, whatever more suggestions the Hon. Members have made, all those will be considered and whatever deficiencies have been pointed out we can bring them in the rules and try to make it a very comprehensive Act so that it can help us for the time being in improving the fire menace in Delhi. I appeal to the Hon. Members—as they have given their unanimous support to the Bill—to help us in passing this Bill. I shall be grateful to them for their helpful attitude which they have shown towards me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to make move effective provision for the fire prevention and fire safety measures in certain buildings and premises in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 6. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Default Powers of the Chief Fire Officer)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):  
I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 34 and 35,

for “take such steps as may be necessary for compliance of such notice.”

*substitute—*

“get the safety measures specified in the notices, taken through local authority, and that all the expenses incurred by the local authority in taking such measures shall be recovered from the occupier as arrears of land revenue.” (1)

If you go through Sections 4 and 6 you will find that we issue a notice for an occupier to do certain repairs in the interest of the building as an occupier. Fine. If he does not do those repairs, what does the law say? Here Section 7(1) says as follows :

“Take such steps as may be necessary for the compliance of such notice.”

What I am saying is this. Steps may not be specified. My amendment 1 reads as follows :

“Get the safety measures specified in the notices, taken through local authority, and that all the expenses incurred by the local authority in taking such measures shall be recovered from the occupier as arrears of land revenue.”

This sentence takes such steps as become very big. It does not mean anything.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**  
It is already there.

Therefore, there is no question of giving it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Do you want to withdraw your amendment ?

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :** Yes.

*Amendment No. 1, was, by leave,  
withdrawn.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

“That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 7 was added to the Bill.**

**New Clause 7A**

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** I beg to move :

Page 4,—

after line 39, insert—

“7A. In order to enable the Chief Fire Officer to meet all expenses referred to in sub-section (2) of section (7) a fund out of the Consolidated Fund of India shall be placed at the disposal of the Chief Fire Officer who will incur the expenditure as per the rules to be prescribed.” (4)

I have given an amendment to provide fund so that the expenditure incurred by the officials in the discharge of their duties like demolition of houses or repairs of house, etc. is to be met out of that fund. The Hon. Minister says that there is sufficient fund with other agencies which can meet the expenditure. But it would have been better if the financial memorandum would have been there mentioning what fund they have got. And what are the funds neces-

sary ? In the Act. There is no Financial Memorandum as to what are the funds needed and what funds are available. If the Hon. Minister is satisfied, it can I want to withdraw the amendment.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Expenses cannot be foreseen today. The funds are there. I hope I have already explained. But the expenses, what expenses will be incurred cannot be said now.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Do you want to withdraw your amendment ?

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Is it the pleasure of the House that Shri Somnath Rath be allowed leave to withdraw his amendment ?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :** Yes.

*Amendment No. 4 was, by leave,  
withdrawn.*

**Clause 8—(Appeals)**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Clause 8, there are two amendments by Shri Shantaram Naik. Do you move them ?

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :** I beg to move :

Page 4, line 47,—

for “An appeal” substitute, “A revision.” (2)

Page 4,—

after line 50, insert—

“Provided that no order of the Appellate, Tribunal shall be revised unless there is a grave error of law or that there are other exceptional circumstances for doing so.” (3)

When a notice is issued first appeal is provided, but after that appeal then again another appeal is provided. Sir, we are now doing away with the second appeal and we are providing only one. Here we are providing for two appeals. It is not fair. The second appeal may be converted into revision.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**  
I have already explained all these things, about the appeals and other things. Nothing new has been added.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Do you want to withdraw your amendment ?

— — —

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Yes.

16.28 hrs.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(RAILWAYS), 1986 87\***

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :** Yes.

[English]

*Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** We now take up Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1986-87.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :  
“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

Motion moved :

*The motion was adopted.*

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1987, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 12, 14 and 16.”

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :**  
I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1986-87 to be submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Railway Board	70,00,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	55,85,34,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	80,93,33,000

\*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

1	2	3
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	43,74,79,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	66,64,44,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	43,58,43,000
8.	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	62,23,18,000
9.	Operating Expenses—Traffic	105,01,32,000
10.	Operating Expenses - Fuel	1,29,61,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	27,38,19,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	32,61,37,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	70,00,00,000
16.	Assets— Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	42,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty to initiate the discussion.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : The Government intends to raise the freight rates by 15 per cent with a view to net an additional income of Rs. 320 crores during the current financial year. In a full year they were able to secure an additional revenue to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores. This is a huge amount—a substantial amount. And unexpectedly and with little or no justification the Government has taken recourse to a supplementary budget to raise such a huge amount.

As I said, I repeat, this is very disastrous, this is most unsustainable and this cannot be defended. A surplus of Rs. 69 crores in the Budget has ultimately turned out to be a deficit of Rs 415 crores consequent on the application of the recommendations of the Pay Commission report. Therefore, additional revenue is sought to be raised to the extent of Rs. 320 crores. Even this deficit would further increase to Rs. 95 crores, even after an additional income of Rs. 320 crores. There may be further increases in the dearness allowances in the course of the current

financial year in which case the deficit is also going to further increase.

This is the present state of financial affairs of the Railways. Let it be understood and realised that the contours of railway finances have not matched with the requirements of expansion and modernisation. The railways should tone up their entire system of budgeting and financial administration. Internal generation of resources for funding development activities and expansion is the greatest need of the hour and that is being emphasised day in and day out. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, Rs. 12334 crores are required for track renewal of 20,000 kms. and electrification of 3400 route kms. in addition to the rolling stock, etc. The outlay for the first two years is Rs. 4700 crores. Therefore, it stands to doubt whether the railways will be able to achieve an internal generation of resources to the extent of 50 per cent of the plan outlay in the coming years. This is the position of finances of the railways in a nutshell.

Coming to the budget proper, it is said that the additional levy has been put with a view to meet the additional commitment on account of increase in pay packet of the



[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

railway employees. The recommendations of the pay Commission have not come a day too soon. In fact, the Pay Commission has abnormally delayed submission of its report. So this is not an unexpected thing. This has not come as a surprise. Therefore, the Government should have provided for this in the budget itself. But that was not done. Again, let me refer to productivity linked bonus. A provision of Rs. 33 crores has been shown here in the Supplementary Demands under this head. This obviously is not a new concept. Could you not foresee this? It is claimed by the Minister that the productivity has increased and has rightly claimed credit for this. That being so, why was not this amount provided in the original budget itself? Is it not a lapse? Is it not expected of the Railway Board to visualise this contingency? Why was it not done earlier?

Again, the other item is the contribution to the pension fund. It comes to about Rs. 70 crores. This amount also can as well be anticipated.

Now, coming to DA, DA sanctioned from 1st of April implies additional liability of Rs. 25 crores. Further increase in DA was not taken into account at the time of formulation of Supplementary Demands. I do not know why. That can as well be anticipated by the Railway Board. There seems to be a continuous lapse, a habitual thing in this regard. As a matter of fact, because of the inflationary nature of the budget itself, the prices are bound to escalate and you have to neutralise them and, therefore, DA also has got to be paid to them. So this being the situation, you should have prepared for it. This is not a sudden development which you are confronted with. Therefore, I earnestly feel that at the time of presentation of the Budget this should have been closely scrutinised and gone into. Budget has been prepared in a very slipshod manner, in a clumsy way, in an haphazard manner, not on a scientific, systematic basis. Everything is done on an ad hoc basis.

The Minister says he had to raise additional revenues through increase in tariff rates, freight rates, under circumstances

which are beyond his control. Are the circumstances beyond his central and understanding? What are the factors which are beyond his control? Are not things like pension, provident fund, D. A., revised pay scales understood earlier? Budget implies a policy making also. It is not merely an accounting process. It is not a question of pluses and minuses putting together. Budget should signify the policy of the Government in terms of rupees, annas and pies. Now, what is the policy of the Government. The Government some time back had taken a stand that indirect taxation should be eliminated, should be dispensed with, should not be resorted to as far as possible because this indirect taxation goes against the very facets of the new policy frame work which is announced by the Government on the floor of the House and elsewhere too. I do not know whether there is any consistency between the policy announced by the Minister of Finance and also the policy followed by the Minister of Railways. These two things sometimes appear to be irreconcilable, sometimes parallel, sometimes moving in opposite directions. The Minister has rightly stressed upon a very important topic, namely, rationalisation of tax structure, in his speech. But let me submit that this again is not done. This is not attempted. Whatever is now done is done on an *ad hoc* basis, in an unscientific manner. I would welcome a rationalised tax structure on a scientific basis. Let a study be made. Let the experts go into it and produce a report which would be helpful for future. Therefore, a rationalised tax structure is the need of the hour. I entirely agree that if some formula is there, some in-depth study is there, that would really help. Let that be undertaken by the Minister. This is my suggestion.

The Minister has said that he has not touched the passengers—90 per cent of them. Yes, he did not. But he did the worst thing. He did not touch the passengers, all right, but he touched the common man because it has got a cascading effect, it has got an inflationary effect, it has got the effect of increasing the prices of all consumer commodities and, therefore, the pocket of every consumer is going to be taxed by this method. I want the Minister to really understand that these are the implications of the present measure. Increase in freight rates by Railways will result in coal becoming more

costly for consumers in deficit areas and for cement units. Steel plants will have to incur a heavier expenditure on the movement of raw materials from mines and plants. Similarly, it will have effect on despatch of finished products later. Movement of products like cement and fertilizers will become costlier. Other administrative prices may also increase. Electricity Boards may also revise their tariff rates. Steel and coal prices are apt to increase. Higher transportation cost will inevitably affect the prices of goods carried. Therefore, I submit that this indirect method of taxation may not affect the actual passengers but it will affect the common man, everybody, whoever is living in this country. So, now this cannot be justified in any manner even on the basis of the standards and norms which they have laid for themselves and proclaiming that they will not resort to indirect taxation.

It was also proclaimed by the Minister that the whole thing is done with a view to meet additional demand on account of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, with a view to meet the requirements of the employees. That means what? Every time you increase the salary of the employees, you want to specifically say that this is the amount for which you want to tax the ordinary man. Broadly, you mean the common people have to bear the additional burden of salaries and you specify that amount. That means you want to bring employees to public contempt. Supposing this method is adopted by every State Government and also the Central Government, what would be the effect and its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Third Pay Commission also.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : You have got a precedent and, therefore, this can go on. Supposing for a moment whatever is paid to the Government servants, whatever may be the expenditure for that purpose, some levy is to be made. This is very unfortunate. You are exposing them and bringing one Section of society against another.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : That is an exaggeration. Do not exaggerate.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : That may not be your intention but that is the consequence of your action. That is what I am pointing out. Anyway that is not a good precedent.

Let me come to the Service Conditions. These are not good. Railway men are being forced to work for 16 hours a day. In South, goods train are being run without guards even. Government should have parity in duty hours, bonus and wage structure of the employees of all public sector undertakings.

I would like to touch upon another important aspect. The Minister for Finance in his open House meetings made some marginal concessions, announced marginal concessions. These things are being appropriated by the Railway Ministry and whatever concessions he offers, they are being taken away now by the Railway Ministry. Therefore, what I suggest is—let there be a better co ordination between the Railways and the Central Budgeting system. The levies are not different from the tax imposed by the Union Ministry in a way as far as the net result is concerned. At the time of bringing forward certain demands, let there not be duplication of supplementary demands. There should be one Supplementary Demand Government should plan most of its taxes at the beginning of the year including administered prices.

Let me refer to the frequent railway accidents. I have statistics with me, month to month account, and accidents score board is available. The number of train accidents between April and December 1984 is 592. In 1985 it is 596. In the last two decades, figure was given by the Government themselves. It is 2131 and odd.

In broad guage 59.2 per cent accidents occurred. In metre guage and narrow guage, about 38.4 per cent accidents occurred.

Sir, the Report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety for 1984-85 said that human failure is mainly responsible for all these accidents and therefore, they made about 181 recommendations. I do not know what action is taken by the Government on these recommendations and it will be worthwhile if

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

the Minister also throws some light on the action taken or proposed to be taken on these issues.

Sir, I come to one or two aspects which concern some of us in our own areas. The Kotipalli-Kakinada railway line was an old one and it was abandoned some time during the Second World War. It has to be revived and it has got to be done. Let the action be expedited on this.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagar Kurnool) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Minister is talking, let him listen to what the Hon. Member is speaking. The Minister is not listening and they are also not listening. If they do not want to listen, then what is the use of sitting here ? Please listen to him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : We can listen to both of them.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Were it so, we do not know what would have happened.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : It does not matter. He has got two years after all like his two hands to listen to both sides. I have no objection. I am not objecting to their talking. I hope you will note down my points.

Sir, the final point before I conclude is that the Tenali-Vijayawada-Guntur line is also pending. A certain amount was also provided for in the budget for this. But the work is not taken up in right earnest. Therefore, I request the Minister to do something in this matter.

As far as Visakhapatnam is concerned, a road-cum-rail bridge in the heart of the

city is of vital importance to a big city like Visakhapatnam, which is a fast growing city. So, in the heart of this city an overbridge is necessary. The State Government also has offered to give some grant and in spite of that, the matter is pending for quite some time and therefore, I request the Minister to take some action on this also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is not much scope for debate on these Demands for Grants, but as an opportunity has been provided it enables us to review the working of the department and extend a few suggestions in that regard.

Sir, in his brief statement while presenting the Demands for Grants, the Railways Minister pointed to few important things which are encouraging. While highlighting the performance of his department, he said that whereas the target for transportation of goods in the current year was 267 million tonnes, Railways transported 128.4 million tonnes of goods upto September this year— i.e. one million tonnes more than the target fixed for the said period. This is indeed very encouraging. He hopes that by the end of the current financial year, Railways may be able to transport three million tonnes more goods than its target and I feel that it may come true. It is indeed commendable and the Hon. Minister needs to be congratulated for it. Besides, there has been marked improvement in the speed of trains. Railways, which is one of the biggest departments in the country, is vital for the development of the country. Country's progress and development depends to a large extent on Railways and if there is improvement in its working, the pace of development will accelerate. Our young Minister of State of Railways Shri Madhavrao Scindia has done a commendable job, by ensuring punctuality of trains and improving the performance within the limited resources and framework. He has given appropriate explanation for the taxes that have been levied by him. The department employs 17 to 18 lakh workers and the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission have thrown an additional burden of Rs. 462 crores by way of wages, an amount of Rs. 33 crores has been paid by way of bonus and Rs. 70 crores would have to be paid

by way of pension. It will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 520 crores. As this expenditure has to be met this year, the deficit shown at the time of Budget has increased. But the Hon. Minister has sagaciously acted to bridge the gap. He has only imposed a tax of 15 per cent on parcels and booking of luggage to cover the deficit. Even then there will be a deficit of Rs. 95 crores. Keeping in view the fact that the department is one of the biggest in the country this is not much. He was sagacious enough not to increase passenger fares. We welcome it and thank him for it. Crores of passengers travel by trains every year and the Hon. Minister needs to be thanked and congratulated that he did not increase their burden.

Sir, I feel this is an opportunity when we can bring to his notice some of our problems related to railways as also some of our demands. As I have already mentioned, Railways is vital for development and progress. The pace of development is very fast in the areas which are linked by railway lines. I feel that the Railway Minister and his department must be of the view that all the backward areas in the country should be linked by railway lines. I am not aware of the financial position of his department, but it has been reported and we often come across it here in this House that it is not very sound. It may be satisfactory, but it is not sound enough to meet the aspirations of the entire country immediately. He should always bear in mind that unless the backward areas are linked with Railway lines, they cannot be developed. I am not saying it in the context of entire country, but with specific reference to my area. The Hon. Railway Minister may be having some proposals in this regard which may be implemented in the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans. I would like to put forward a few suggestions with regard to my area. This is the area surrounded by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The area to which I am referring is eastern U.P., Western Bihar and Northern Madhya Pradesh. This is linked with all the three States. This is a very backward region and the Hon. Minister is aware of it. Its backwardness is heightened in the absence of any rail communication. That is why I would request the Hon. Railway Minister that he should pay attention to this area henceforth.

There is one thing more which is related to the Hon. Minister's home State. Rewa and Sidhi districts of Madhya Pradesh are adjacent to our district and the said district headquarters are yet to be linked by rail. I would request that this should be immediately linked. Secondly, I would like that Satna should be linked to Rewa and onward to Mirzapur and Bhadoi and thereafter the line should go upto Guwahati in Assam *via* Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur. This would link up Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar areas directly with Assam and they could thus develop. It would benefit those areas. Similarly, the line from Satna to Rewa could be taken upto Singrauli *via* Sidhi and Mirzapur and Bhadoi could be linked *via* Satna to Rewa. This line would thus go from Bhadoi to Banaras, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur and onwards to Assam *via* Bihar. This line is vital for the development of these areas.

There is a railway line which goes from unknow to eastern U.P. and passes through Gonda, Bahraich, Basti and Gorakhpur and onwards to Assam. This line should be converted into a broad guage line. This line conversion work has already been started on Banaras—Ghazipur—Azamgarh—Gorakhpur section. This should also be immediately completed. Varanasi and Allahabad, the two most important cities of Uttar Pradesh, which are at present linked by a metre guage line, should be connected by a broad guage line. We have demanded it earlier also and we once again repeat our demand.

Sir, there is need for renewal of tracks which have become old. Railway tracks have to be renewed, as one of the Hon. Member, has just stated. We are entering the 21st Century shortly and we want that our railway system should also correspond to the requirements of that age. The Government will be working in that direction.

There are two demands relating to our area. There is an old train 11 UP and 12 DN which goes from Calcutta to Delhi and back and passes through our area. This is a very old train and its condition is very bad. Its coaches, doors, bathtubs, latrines are in a very bad shape. Similarly there is one more old train which goes from Mirzapur to Lucknow and one train goes from Chopan to

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

Mirzapur. The condition of these trains is also very bad. This too should be looked into. I have already met the Hon. Minister in this connection and narrated to him the condition of these trains.

Mirzapur is one of the important railway stations in U.P. Last year one of the Assam bound trains used to pass through that station. That train has now been diverted to some other line. That train is being run for four days on Bhadoi line and four days on Mirzapur line. There used to be no restriction of 400 kms. on the train which was previously running and there used to no 'Super Fast' train charges also. Allahabad is almost the second capital of Uttar Pradesh. We have the High Court, The AG's Office, Pension Office, University, Police headquarters and Education Directorate there. Almost 15000 workers travel to and fro between Mirzapur, Allahabad and Kanpur. We had requested the Government that for the convenience of these commuters this restriction of 400 kms and 'Super Fast' train charge should be done away with so far as Neelanchal Express and Kalka Mail trains are concerned. Also a new train should be run between Allahabad and Banaras. That would enable the Mirzapur passengers to go to Allahabad and Kanpur.

Keeping in view the sentiments of our area in this regard, I hope the Hon. Minister would give due attention to our small demands and would try to meet them.

With these words, Sir, I thank you as will as the Hon. Minister.

16 58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I support the supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of railways moved by our dynamic young Minister Shri Madhavrao Scindia. I am sure that nobody can criticise this expenditure as avoidable or sheer waste. My friend from Telgu Desam has criticised supplementary demands as expected

demands; it could have been included in the original budget. But he has not said that this is a wasteful expenditure; this is an avoidable expenditure. So, I think that supplementary demands are mainly meant for the maintenance and repairs and for the staff benefits and other amenities. We cannot accuse the Minister for bringing this proposal for additional revenue because as a result of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendation, payment of Dearness Allowance instalments, payment of productivity-linked bonus, the additional expenditure comes to about Rs. 520 crores. In addition to that, Rs. 70 crores is necessary for contribution to the Pension Fund. My friend from the Telgu Desam has criticised these provisions for additional revenue. But he has not stated as to how the must meet the additional expenditure which was mainly meant for the benefit of the employees. He has not attacked the demands of the employees. But at the same time, he has not suggested as to how the Railway Minister must increase the revenue for meeting all expenditure.

17 00 hrs.

Anyway, I congratulate the Minister for not imposing additional passenger fares, even though now there is an uncovered gap. The revenue can be increased successfully by making more severe checks and eliminating these ticketless travellers. I may be excused when I say that there are a lot of ticketless travellers in the North when compared to the South. I am proud to say that the ticketless travellers in my State of Kerala are negligible, if not 'nil' and the passengers are very disciplined also. Nobody in my State travels on the top of the compartment. Nobody normally misbehaves inside the train. But that is not the case everywhere. There are incidents of high-way robbery and looting which have, how-a-days, become a common affair in the trains. In the long distance trains, especially coming from Kerala and the South, the passengers have heart-throbbing stories of robberies, molesting of ladies and they have to undergo unnecessary troubles, indecent behaviour etc. They complain to the authorities. But the passengers are, in fact, rebuked by many of the officers. They come and tell us about the sad state of affairs. But what can they do? So, my submission is that the Minister

has to take very strong action in stopping all these things.

Very recently, an employee of Matra-bhoomi, a leading Malayalam daily newspaper, was missing for days together. His box was found in the train. After so many days, when, he returned, he has so many stories to tell us about how he suffered with the co-passengers; how he was thrown out and all those things. Even, in today's paper in the Times of India, a report has come about the armed miscreants looting train passengers. I quote :

“Jabalpur, November 11”

“About five young miscreants armed with lethal weapons looted eight passengers in a second-class compartment of the Jabalpur-Nagpur train near Shikara railway station, about 50 km from here on Sunday, according to a South-Eastern Railway Spokesman”.

This type of reports comes every day in the newspapers. In the long-distance trains, these miscreants enter and treat the passengers very badly. Some passengers are even thrown out of the reserved compartment. Some of the miscreants enter the compartment without even tickets and occupy the seats reserved for long distance passengers. So, my humble submission is that Government should take very strong steps to stop this sad State of affairs in the trains.

In the new Railway Bill which has been referred to the Joint Committee, some of the provisions are really very good, especially inclusion of more offences and imposition of very stringent punishment. This may help to deal with the miscreants to some extent. Of course, I am not coming to details about the experience of people from south in the trains. Mr. Scindia, our main complaint is this We, the people of Kerala, have got a genuine grievance against your Ministry because we are neglected by the Railways. After independence, during the last 40 years, the only additional line we got was the extension of a broadgauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum and a subsequent extension to Kanyakumari which is in Tamil Nadu. We have been repeatedly asking for so many

additional lines. As my friend has stated, having additional lines means giving more scope for development in our State. But we are neglected. In 1979-80, construction of a new railway line from Ernakulam to Alleppey was approved and work started. In 1982-83 an extension of this line to Kayangulam was also approved. The total length of this additional line comes to less than 100 kilometres. I may request the Railway Minister...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please try to conclude. There are some Members wanting to speak today itself.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I request the Minister to expedite this line because it is very important. Additional amount should be allotted in this year itself. The entire money of Rs 4 crores allotted from the current year's budget has been completely exhausted. Therefore, please allot some more money for the current year.

So many requests are pending from our State Government. The main request is electrification of the railways in our State. I understand that the Kerala Government have offered electricity at a cheap rate. In the MPs Conference the Chief Minister told us to inform the Railway Minister that the Kerala Government is prepared to give electricity at a concessional rate; the Chief Minister has told all Members of Parliament from Kerala. Therefore, I request the Minister to take immediate steps there also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : There are so many demands from my State. Since there is no time, I am not elaborating on those. But I may tell you that there is a big criticism in my State that we are neglected by the Railways. Almost all the papers write editorials every year, after the Railway Budget is out, about the poor allocation of funds for the development of Railways in Kerala. In fact, they criticise us, the Members of Parliament, in their editorials. We are placing before you all our demands. But nothing happens. So, excuse me when I say that it is with much reluctance and with heartfelt pain that I tell you, Mr. Scindia,

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

that we will be forced to offer *Satyagraha* in front of your official residence if proper allocation is not made for the development of Railways in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then all the MPs will be before his house.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to invite him to offer a *Satyagraha* inside my residence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then your house cannot accommodate them because all the 540 MPs come to your house. I would like to mention that at 5.30 p.m. we are going to take up Half-an-Hour discussion. For those who want to participate in the discussion on the supplementary demands for grants of the Railway Ministry, I would give only five minutes today. If they want to speak tomorrow they can take sufficient time. Therefore, whomever I am calling may please take only five minutes.

Now Mr. V. S. Krishna Iyer will speak. He may take only five minutes, if he wants to speak today itself. The time is very short and other Members also want to speak.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker : I rise to oppose this Supplementary Demands... (*Interruptions*) When the Hon. Railway Minister began his speech, I thought that he would return home with bouquets; but that is not to be. I wanted to congratulate him; but when the latter part of his speech was heard by me with rapt attention, I was really very much disappointed as were many other Members.

The young and the dynamic Minister, with a stroke of pen levied and imposed an unprecedented levy of Rs. 1000 crores on the people of India. It is unprecedented. The impact of it, probably the Hon. Members have not felt. It will be known only in the month of December or January.

I have got some figures that the Railways have imposed in the past ten years. It was never so high as the one which the Hon. Minister has tried to do now. Even in 1985-86 it was only Rs. 495 crores. In 1986-87, the current year it was only Rs. 76 crores.

Now, the Hon. Minister very cleverly and stealthily imposed a very heavy burden on the people. I thought that he is really efficient. Even now I have admiration for him. I thought that by better management he would fill up the gap. We knew that due to the revision of pay of the railway staff, the cost will come more. We all thought that the Minister by his clever and better management will absorb that cost. But unfortunately it is not so.

What will be the impact of it? The price of the core materials like steel, coal, food stuff and all the essential commodities will go up very soon. So, I strongly oppose this. (*Interruptions*)

He cannot justify the imposition of Rs. 1000 crores because the extra cost due to the pay revision of the staff is only Rs. 500 crores. But why has he levied Rs. 1000 crores extra? I don't know what they would mean by long-term fiscal policy. Is this an indication for the next budget? You are going to levy something more. So, I oppose this.

I would like to mention one or two more points. Because for want of time I will straightaway come to my State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can go to your constituency also.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : The development of the Railways is not very satisfactory. It is not upto the expectation. We knew that it was because of the financial constraint. We know that Planning Commission has been very unkind to the Railway Ministry. That is why the entire House with one voice demanded that sufficient funds should be provided for Railways. What is the result? In the past two plans...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Try to be brief Sir. That is why I told you in the beginning itself that you could speak tomorrow.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, four hours are allotted for this. You know that generally I am very brief. The percentage of allocation by the Planning Commission used to be 15 per cent in the 1950s-1960s whereas now it is only 7 per cent. I

think the entire House will agree with me that the Planning Commission must come forward to see that sufficient funds are allocated to the railways. The future of the railways is very bleak. Mr. Bansi Lal while replying to the Railway budget debate had said for on-going track renewal projects Rs. 1500 crores are required but the budget provision is only Rs. 350 crores. Similarly for gauge conversion the amount required is Rs. 800 crores whereas only Rs. 150 crores have been provided.

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not say anything about my State. Mr. Vakkom Purushothaman spoke about injustice having been done to Kerala but I would say greater injustice has been done to Karnataka. Karnataka has been a neglected State. The Railway Minister said priority will be given to on-going projects. I would like to give one or two instances. One is Bangalore-Mysore broad-gauge conversion. It requires Rs. 25 crores but you have provided only Rs. 49 lakhs in the current year. Recently the Minister announced at the Congress office meeting at Bangalore that another Rs. 50 lakhs will be provided. We welcome it but at this rate it will take 25 years to complete this scheme and it will cost Rs. 40 crores. Similarly, for Chittardurga-Raidurga new line a meagre amount has been provided.

Lastly I have one or two suggestions for new works. As matters stand today no new works can be undertaken in the Seventh and Eight Five Year Plans but there are some new schemes which are a must. One is Karwar-Hubli railway line because foundation for the Karwar naval base has been laid by the Prime Minister recently. If you do not put up railways what effect it will have on the naval base. You must see that this line is taken up early. Then a word about Jallarpur-Bangalore railway line. It is unfortunate that no funds have been allocated for this scheme whereas Northern Railway surrendered Rs. 160 crores provided for electrification.

Our Chief Minister had discussion recently with you in regard to my constituency in connection with rapid transit system for Bangalore city. Bangalore has become an international city. The transit system is a must. You please again discuss

it with the Chief Minister and see that it is implemented and sufficient funds allocated for this.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Hon. Railways Minister, because there has been a marked change in the attitude of people towards railways during the last two years. People have started realizing that the railway administration and working of railways is improving fast. If confidence is generated in general public in favour of any Government department, more so about Railways, it is proof of the fact that Railways has made remarkable progress and its working is smooth. The credit of this improvement goes to the present Railway Minister under whose able leadership and direction Railways has progressed a lot.

The House is discussing Demands for Supplementary Grants of the Ministry of Railways at present. This has been done to implement the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission which has thrown an additional burden of Rs. 462 crores on the Railways, by way of enhanced wages to the staff. These Demands try to make some provision in that regard. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, imposition of tax had become inevitable and to meet the recommendations of the Pay Commission, Railways had to make some appropriate provisions, but I would like to add here that we expect higher efficiency in the agency in which raise in tax has been necessitated. If there will be lack of efficiency in the Railways in future, people will feel that great injustice has been done to them by imposing these taxes, because everyone is well aware that the additional burden of Rs. 462 crores or Rs. 590 crores on the Railways is mainly on account of payment of higher wages to the railwaymen. People now expect greater efficiency and better performance from the Railway staff. I hope that the Hon. Minister will try his level best to achieve this and also remove the short comings in Railway system that have been pointed out earlier by other Hon. Members.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to few problems regarding trains in my area and seek his consideration in that respect. Mr. Deputy Speaker,



[Shri Jujhar Singh]

Sir, first and the foremost thing is that recently the two trains viz., Dehradun Express and Janata Express, have been cancelled. Sir, the Dehradun Express was the only train between Delhi and Kota by which common passengers used to travel. The other trains on this route are either super fast or long distance trains. Common man does not travel by these trains, because they are not allowed in them. Keeping in view the heavy traffic that is generated there, it has been a long standing demand to introduce an additional train between Kota and Delhi. The number of existing trains was found to be inadequate, to meet the heavy rush of traffic. Instead of providing an additional train—which was required to be introduced there,—one of the existing trains viz., Dehradun Express was cancelled. This has caused great resentment among the local people and they are very much agitated over it.

It is very essential to cancel a train, then you may cancel some other train instead of it, but I request you not to cancel this Dehradun Express as it is very useful for the common man. Its cancellation has disturbed the minds of the people and there is an atmosphere of unrest. Therefore, I request you to restore the running of this train again.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Hon Minister through you, regarding the second class in railways which do not have the reservation facility, one faces difficulty in getting a seat and these trains run very crowded. Therefore, I request that arrangements should be made to provide a system similar to that of chair car to the passengers of the second class also by making a payment of nominal extra charge. At present the situation is that one has to wrestle to enter into a compartment and old persons like me, hardly can get into a train.

[English]

If you can make some sort of arrangements where people can get a seat in the second class compartment with a little extra charge.

[Translation]

then people would get a lot of relief thereby.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of traffic is generated from Ramganj mandi which is very big mandi. It would be very good, if arrangements are made to connect it by a fast train. It would be of great convenience to the people. I hope that you would certainly do something in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a very old railway line in Kota region which covers the constituency of the Hon. Minister also and that is called Kota-Bina line. No work has been done on this line, since its construction. Also no improvement has been brought about. Tracks are very old and the condition of the bogies of trains is very bad, and the trains run very slow. The stations on that route are situated at very long distance and roads are also insufficient for the traffic. Therefore, I request that you should open one or two new stations on that route in order to facilitate the people.

We have requested for a station at Koushali. We would be thankful to you if you kindly consider it and sanction it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

\*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the A.I.A.D.M.K., I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways brought forward by the Hon. Railway Minister, in this august House, I welcome the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Sir, there are about 15 lakhs of villages in the country. Out of this, about 80% villages do not have any transport facility, particularly railway transport system. Our country is developing very fast in all respects, but it is a sorry state of affairs to know that the villages do not have proper road facility and most of them are not connected with railway system. Under these circumstances, how can we expect the people living in villages progress? Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the Report of the National Transport Committee. The report mentions that the backward and neglected areas

\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

should be given preference in the matter of transport facilities. Therefore, we should give utmost importance for the development of these backward areas and this is possible only by providing transport facilities to the people living in these backward areas. But the Government has not taken up for consideration the recommendations of the National Transport Committee, right earnest. The Government should work for the people and their interests should be upper-most in the minds of the Government. But it is not doing so. It only sees the profit and loss whenever it considers a scheme for a particular area. I am sorry to note this kind of attitude of the government.

Sir, in the present Supplementary Budget, the Government has brought forward a proposal for collecting additional revenue of Rs. 315 crores by way of increase in freight rates. I would like to warn the Government that by this increase in freight rates only the poor and the common people are affected. I would point out that the Railways should not resort to this kind of action to meet additional wages and DA to be paid to the staff due to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. I would suggest that the Railways can avoid unnecessary expenditure and plug the corruptions that are taking place at various points. The Railways are regularly resorting to increase the freight charges and fares. But, at the same time, the facilities be provided to the passengers not commensurate with the fares they are charged. It is most unfortunate that the railway compartments are not maintained properly. The seats are either broken or the cushions are cut. In the long distance trains, invariably drinking water facility and the fan facility is not available. The toilets are stinking because the taps in the toilets very often go dry. The trains in the foreign countries are equipped with all modern facilities and they run fast. The accidents in railways occur quite often in our country.

For the last 35 years, the Southern Railway has been neglected and not a single railway line has been laid in any part of Tamil Nadu all these years. The old railway engines continue to be used. They have to be replaced with modern ones. Sir, between Dindigul and Kerur, work relating to conversion of metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge has been taken up long back but it has been

delayed because of the paucity of funds. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister kindly to allot more funds for this work so that the work can be completed as early as possible.

Sir, in my constituency, that is, in Nagapattinam, there is a railway line between Mannargudi and Nidamangalam and about a decade ago, due to some reason or other, the train running between these two stations was completely withdrawn. For the last two years, I have been requesting the Railway Minister for reintroduction of the train between these two stations. The reply given to me by the Hon. Minister was that it would not be economically viable to run a train in this line. In this connection, I would like to point out that this situation was prevailing about 10 or 15 years ago and at that time there was hardly any development in that area. I have now recently explained that Mannargudi is a big business centre and the merchants and small industrialists and consumers throng to Mannargudi. The Food Corporation of India has also got a godown in Mannargudi. There is also a rice mill of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. The foodgrains from the F. C. I. and the rice mill in Mannargudi have to be moved by trucks and lorries to Nidamangalam for distribution to other parts of the State by railways. There is also a fertiliser factory called 'Pamani' fertilisers. The fertilisers are also to be transported by trucks. In this way, the public and the private sector units at Mannargudi are paying crores of rupees to the truck and lorry owners by way of transportation charges. This huge sum can go to Railways if they put to use the railway lines already available there. In this area, the students going to high schools and colleges have to commute themselves by bus.

Sir, the Railways have withdrawn one of the two passenger trains running between Tiruthuraiipoondi and Vedaranyam. Since the public are put to lot of difficulties, I would request the Hon. Railway Minister to reintroduce this passenger train. Similarly I would request the Hon. Minister to reintroduce the train between Nagapattinam and Madras. I would also request the Hon. Minister to consider construction of a new railway line between Vedaranyam and

[Shri M. Mahalingam]

Nagapattinam. This is a long-standing demand from the public living in that area. This will mainly help the fishermen and the farmers living all along the coastal area. Sir, in Tiruvarur, about 10 years back, construction work of an over-bridge was taken up. There has been an undue delay in completing this small work. I would request the Hon. Minister to take necessary step for completing this work on priority basis so that the difficulties faced by the people in that area removed.

Lastly, I would request the Hon. Railway Minister kindly to consider all the demands of the people of my constituency very sympathetically so that there is all-round development in the country. I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity of speaking on the Demands for Grants for Railways.

— — —

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

#### Loss Incurred by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we are talking Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri Suresh Kurup.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that this type of occasion came to discuss about the functioning of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. On 4th November, while answering a question put by Prof. K. V. Thomas about the functioning of the HPC units, the Hon. Minister for Industry replied that the units have incurred a loss up to 31-3-1985 Rs. 136.31 crores. He has also given the estimated loss during the 3 years as Rs. 116.71 crores. The main reason which is mentioned by the Minister for this type of huge loss is, locational disadvantage and also taking over of sick units, power cuts etc. But one main reason was conspicuously absent. He did not mention that. I would like to say that reason and it is the mis-management and corruption that are going on in the HPC units. One important major

unit of the HPC is there in my constituency at Kottayam. I am not aware of the functioning of the other units of HPC. But I am a little bit aware of this unit in which I happen to be one of the office-bearers of the trade union and in that capacity also, I have written to the concerned Ministers earlier regarding some of the glaring mis-practices going on in the HPC unit there.

Sir, I have great respect for both the Ministers—Minister for Industry and Minister for Public Enterprises. For both of them, I have got great regard and respect and I hope they will take this into very serious consideration. I want to mention two or three points only regarding Hindustan Paper Corporation, Kottayam Unit, regarding that I have also earlier written to the Minister. The Hindustan Paper Corporation, Kottayam Unit which is known as the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, has entered into a contract with a firm in Madhya Pradesh for supplying burnt stone-limes which is used as raw materials in the hypo plant. Anybody who knows about Kerala knows that burnt shell lime which is equivalent to burnt Stone-lime is abundantly available in Kerala. This raw material is abundantly available in Kerala. Instead of buying from the local suppliers, the company management opted to buy the stone limes from Madhya Pradesh. Again, I fail to understand, why they bought it from Madhya Pradesh. If they were so particular about using burnt stone limes, they could have bought it from the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. But instead, they went all the way to Madhya Pradesh and entered into a contract with a firm there for the supply of this burnt stone-lime. But after all the trade-unions registered their complaints and protest regarding this, the management opted to withdraw it after a long time. But the person concerned, i.e. the then chief executive who entered into the contract, was transferred to Karnataka as in-charge of Mandya Paper Company. No action was taken, no enquiry was conducted. The Minister may not be aware of these things. All those persons concerned, who were responsible for this deed, are in various high positions of the Corporation up till now.

Another thing which, I think, Mr. Tewary knows : I talked to him also about

it. It is about the appointment of a retired ISA officer as a Consultant of the company. The Company maintains a liaison office in Trivandrum—I do not know for what purpose, what service it renders to the company. This superannuated IAS officer who retired some 15 years ago, was appointed as the Consultant or Adviser or something like that, at the Trivandrum office on a huge salary.

I demand that the Minister should institute a thorough enquiry into the functioning of this officer, and about the money he drew from the company. At last, I think probably under instructions from the Minister, the management was ready to curtail his services. But the funny thing is that he is not ready to be relieved from the company. He will not give charge to another person. He is still using all the facilities that the company has provided to him, even after he was ordered to quit. How does this happen? What is the necessity for such a liaison office in Trivandrum; what are they doing there? What liaison work are they doing there?

Another thing : a couple of years back, a material called Paper Podric was ordered by the Hindustan Newsprint Corporation from a firm in Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh, and the concern made the supplies. But the Paper Machine Department found that it had a high carbon content, and so it was not useful for the company's purpose. They decided that the company should not purchase this item. But suddenly the proprietors or the concerned persons in the firm in Madhya Pradesh paid a visit to the company's premises, and met the officers concerned, and the decision was reversed, and the company decided to buy the whole supplies, whereas the technical department of the company has specifically recommended that they should not buy the supplies from the Madhya Pradesh firm.

Now about tours. The officers of the company undertake tours often. It is a bit difficult for me to swallow the explanation that these tours are undertaken to serve company's purposes. Frequently, the top executives of the company are on tour—I do not know for what purpose, or what they are doing; what service they are rendering by undertaking these tours—whereas they

could have done some useful work by stationing themselves in the office, and looking into the affairs of the company.

I want to mention one incident : 2 or 3 weeks back, there occurred an accident in the company, and a worker was fatally injured. This firm was not having either a single ambulance or even a vehicle—leave alone an ambulance—to carry this injured worker to the nearby hospital.

When the workers went to MD requesting him to provide some sort of conveyance to carry the fatally injured worker to a hospital, he refused to provide it. This worker died in the hospital it. This incident occurred about three weeks ago.

A strike took place in the month of September in the HPC. From my constituency, I rang up Tewaryji and talked about the strike. This strike took place because of the stubborn attitude of the management. I can assure this House that this is the only unit of the five units where you get the fullest cooperation from the workers. I hope the Minister will not deny that. This strike took place because the management refused to give bonus to the workers to which they were entitled. Since this factory started production in 1982 four years have elapsed and the legitimate demand of the workers for bonus for 20 days has not been accepted; and the factory was closed : and I think by the intervention of the Minister and all that, this strike was called off. I do not know what sort of management technique they are adopting to push the workers to go on strike.

As far as my limited understanding goes, out of the five units, the unit in Nagaland has incurred the heaviest loss. I don't know whether the Minister has made any Personal enquiry about the unit in Nagaland. What has happened there? The astonishing thing is that while the private paper mills all over the country are making huge profit, this prestigious public undertaking, this prestigious public enterprise under the control of the Government of India has been incurring huge losses day by day. I have full confidence in the Minister's administrative capability, his honesty and all that. I request them to order a high level enquiry into

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

the day-to-day functioning of these units, especially the unit at Kerala where highhandedness of the high executives is going on. My only demand is that the Hon. Minister should order an high level enquiry into the functioning of these five units and the reason for incurring huge losses where they are incurring huge losses and go into details and find out the culprit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend, Shri Suresh Kurup, has raised certain points regarding Hindustan Paper Corporation particularly the Hindustan Newsprint Unit. It is a fact that because of certain reasons—many of the reasons he himself has quoted like locational disadvantage, non-availability of raw materials, lack of infrastructure in the areas, where these units are located; for

17.47 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

example, in Nagaland there is one unit; there are two units in Assam—this Hindustan Paper Corporation has suffered losses; and we have tried to identify the areas where efforts on the part of the government are needed; and we are maximising our efforts so that those losses are brought down.

The mentioned about the Nagaland unit. We have had two sets of meetings with the Chief Minister and the concerned officials there, and steps have been taken, and some are in the process of being taken, for making infrastructural facilities available and also to ensure availability of raw material from captive forests to the Nagaland unit.

So far as the Kottayam unit is concerned, from time to time we have been receiving complaints, complaints from the labour unions and also Members of Parliament, specially Mr. Kurup and Prof. Thomas. We have received complaints from them and whenever the complaints have been brought to our notice we have not tried to brush

them under the carpet. Necessary action was immediately initiated.

About the points he has raised, I think I must take them up point by point. The first point raised by him regarding mismanagement is not correct. Hindustan News-Print Limited Kottayam cannot be called a mismanaged unit. It was commissioned in 1982 and since then its capacity utilisation has been one of the highest. It has been 80 per cent all along, in 1985-86 it went up to 98 per cent. But because of certain in-built disadvantages the unit continued to suffer losses, but progressively the level of losses has been brought down considerably. I will quote the figures, and the reasons why losses have taken place in spite of the fact that the capacity utilisation has been of a very high order. The reasons are well-known to Mr Kurup himself. In the first instance power cuts exercised by the State Governments in all these units unfortunately is the main reason why production has gone down. Then, the availability of raw material in Kottayam unit also was a problem. The raw materials are basically bamboos and reeds, and they were to be made available to the unit by the State Government as per the terms of the agreement of 1974. But the required quantity of reeds and other raw material namely bamboo, were not made available. However, in recent months, we have had discussions with the State Government authorities, the Chief Minister himself and he has taken keen interest in the matter and the original area, forest area allocated for extraction of reeds, which is the basic material and cheap one—reeds and bamboos—has been extended and recently the level of reeds and bamboos has gone up because that is cheaper. So in this area also we have taken steps.

The second raw material, is eucalyptus—herb. That also, initially the State Government had promised to give us, to plant eucalyptus trees in an area of 7000 hectares. Then another 6,000 hectares were to be added to it. Unfortunately, only 2,000 hectares had shown some promise and with the commissioning of semi-mechanical pulp plants, I am sure, the capacity of pulp production will substantially go up. Therefore, any apprehension or allegation that the Company has been mismanaging, I am sure, is not correct. Of course, Mr. Kurup

is a very reasonable member and takes up popular causes and whenever he mentions such matters to us we immediately pay adequate attention to his views and the facts which he brings to our notice. He will agree with me that in the course of these three years the financial performance of the company has shown improvement. It cannot be faulted on any account as is borne out by the following facts. The net loss suffered by the company during 1982-83 was Rs. 4.62 crores, in 1983-84 it was Rs. 10.73 crores, in 1984-85 it was Rs. 8.66 crores and in 1985-86 it has been brought down to Rs. 99 lakhs. So, the financial performance is showing up and progressively losses are being reduced. This shows that on the financial front the company is responding to the challenges. We all know the causes as to why financial losses take place. This has linkage. This also shows that in terms of supply of raw material, which was one of the biggest reasons for losses, definite and visible improvements have taken place. Therefore, the loss level has gone down. If Hon. Member wants me to quote further figures I am prepared to give. He has some mis-conception about the supply of raw materials. Well, if raw material is locally available, then the company has no necessity, no compulsion to go outside the State. But it was noticed that there was a pernicious tendency on the part of suppliers to form cartels. We want to reduce dependence of the company on private sources for supplying raw materials. That is why, we are maximising our effort to get the Government of Kerala agree to its role in supply of raw materials like reeds, bamboos and eucalyptus trees. For example, for eucalyptus trees, recently a proposal has been floated jointly by the Hindustan Paper Corporation and Kerala Government for planting of eucalyptus trees on a large scale so that the basic raw material is always abundant in supply and we have no chance of depending on private suppliers. It has been brought to our notice—I will request Mr. Kurup as I believe that he is an objective person, he will have an objective look at it, to find out—that there was a tendency on the part of local contractors to form cartels for supplying these raw materials. They were forcing the company to accept their terms.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) :** Your officers are involved.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** If officers are involved anywhere, they will not be spared.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** All new units in paper having new machinery that have come up in the last four years, are making good profits. But if this unit is making loss, it is due to mismanagement and corruption of your officers.

**SHRI J. VENGALA RAO (Khammam) :** In paper industry almost all the units are losing. Now the paper industry is in a very bad shape.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** I am sorry to say that if there are units which are making profits in spite of Mr. Datta Samant's association, the credit goes to the units and not to him.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Before answering in the House, you should study all the situation. These are the usual answers you are giving.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** I have studied, therefore, I am replying point-wise.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Datta Samant, you are not a party to this Half-an-Hour discussion, so, please don't interrupt.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** So, Sir, these tendency was to form cartels and then force the company to accept the supplies of reeds... (*Interruptions*). Please listen to me. I am giving you the facts and figures. Why do you lose your patience? For example, we had to go to Assam for bamboos. Why? The local contractors formed a cartel and they were supplying bamboos to the company at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per tonne and now the landed cost from Assam, including transport, has been reduced to Rs. 750 per tonne. Similarly, he has referred to other things. I am coming to them point-wise. The first is management. There might have been lapses here and there and we are prepared to look into the lapses but on the whole, the management cannot be blamed because factors like power supply, industrial unrest in the unit and exorbitant costs of raw materials were all responsible, they all added to the losses. But, on the whole, as you will agree with me, Sir, consequent

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

upon the increase in reed extraction, procurement of pulp from the open market, as well as the cost involved in it, was correspondingly reduced. We were using 40,000 metric tonnes of bamboo in 1984-85, we have brought it down to 21,003 metric tonnes only. The cost has gone down from Rs. 1200 per tonne to Rs. 750 per tonne. Similarly, with regard to in-house pulp production, we are developing our capacity for the company to be on its own legs in terms of production of raw material. We are trying to reduce our dependence on imported pulp and that is why the in-house pulp production has increased through better management. In 1984-85, the in-house pulp production was 46,037 tonnes and now in 1985-86 it has gone up to 69,000. Similarly, our dependence on imported pulp has been reduced. In 1983-84, the imported pulp content was 46 per cent, in 1984-85 we brought it down to 26 per cent. In 1985-86 we have brought down this imported pulp content in our raw material to 6 per cent only. A comparison incidentally would be very apt here. Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. and Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Ltd. are also operating in the State sector. Their imported pulp content is around 35 to 40 per cent whereas we have reduced it to 6 per cent. This shows better management, husbanding of the resources, careful scrutiny of all the aspects involved. That is why on the front of material management, supply of raw materials, financial performance, there have been visible changes as are borne out by facts and figures.. (*Interruptions*). They will make profit progressively. As I said, our dependence on these intractable factors of supply of raw material has reduced, and now on power also. There was acute shortage of power, as you will kindly recall. There has been acute power shortage since 1982. Only recently, in a couple of months power supply has been made available by the Electricity Board. But the rate of power has gone up. The enhanced rate of power alone is going to cost us Rs. 4 crores. To counter this we have installed Turbo-Generator sets and we are trying to be less dependent. But full time power supply cannot be replaced entirely by the captive power generation in the unit.

Shri Kurup raised certain other points. I am happy that he has brought out all these things. Burnt stone lime, burnt shell lime—supplies were made available locally also but at certain stage it started coming in trickle. Ultimately it stopped. So, on emergency basis we took supplies from Tamilnadu, Andhra and Madhya Pradesh also. To say that we have not depended on such supplies from neighbouring States is not based on facts.

About the retired IAS officer I may mention that he was deputed to the Company when he had not retired from service. He was in the active service of the Kerala Government. He was then deputed to the Company because we needed constant interaction with the local Government for example supply of raw materials. Then on the local river, check dam had to be constructed by the State Government. So far it has not been done. There are hundreds of problems for which the Company is dependent on the local Government. It happens every where. Shri Vishwanath Nayar, an experienced officer had good contacts with the Government. He continued even after his superannuation. To the best of my information and knowledge there are no charges of corruption against Shri Nayar. But objection was taken for his continuance even after his superannuation. After superannuation he was retained only on a fixed salary of Rs. 1500/- First it was Rs. 1000/- and then it was raised to Rs. 1500/-. Since there was a lot of opposition including from my friend Shri Kurup, his services have been dispensed with. He is no longer with the company. About the charge that he is still retaining a car and enjoying other facilities, that is not true, Mr. Kurup. You will kindly verify. The car has been withdrawn and the telephone bill which was outstanding, he has paid himself. These charges I think, he will consider and withdraw.

Supply of chemicals—of course, certain irregularities have been noticed and the matter went up to the Board level. It cannot be said that it was with the management or the Government and we tried to brush it under the carpet or tried to white wash it. Towards the end of 1985 this matter was brought to the notice of the Board and immediately the Vigilance Officer of the Company concerned held extended enquiries

into all the aspects by the then acting Chief Executive who has since been transferred to Mandia Unit in Karnataka. This was considered by the Board and the Board with his recommendations have sent the matter to the Government. I promise that the Government has no intention to hide anything or to condone corruption or mis-management. The matter has come to us. It has been brought to the notice of the Government. We are looking into all the aspects of it and expeditious action will be taken if the officer is found really guilty.

Then, Sir, about the unfortunate accident that took place, immediately the ambulance in the factory premises was out of order, but officers of the Company took care of him. He was injured and so immediately transported to the nearest hospital and he was looked after well and money was also made available to him by the management for his proper treatment, but unfortunately the wounds proved serious and he expired. The management had no hand in it and accidents take place unfortunately as they do. But they do take place...

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** They are supposed to take sufficient precaution. At least one ambulance should be ready at the factory premises as it is such a big factory and workers are always prone to accidents.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You have already made the point.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Unfortunately, Sir, on that day the ambulance happened to be out of order, but other vehicles, i.e., a jeep and a car, were available and the injured employee was transported to the hospital immediately.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** No vehicle was available. Not a single vehicle was available.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** It was available. He was transported immediately to the hospital. And, Sir, after that some incidents took place, incidents of violence and indiscipline. Officers were subjected to abuses and violence which was most unwarranted and not necessary at all. For that, disciplinary action has been taken against some persons who were responsible

for indulging in violence and causing damage to the property of the Company.

About the bonus issue, Mr. Kurup has raised the bonus issue. He knows that this matter came up and while negotiations were going on we had approached the State Government authorities. I personally spoke to the Chief Minister himself when the threatened strike was to be launched, and I requested him to please make his good offices available to the management and to the employees as well and let us have a settlement without any strike because this strike has caused us a great loss. We have lost 4000 tonnes of production during the short period of this strike. Therefore, this strike was unnecessary as negotiations were proceeding. However, I must tell you that strictly speaking the employees are not entitled to bonus under the Bonus Act for the five year period. Even then the management with the mediation of the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister and labour authorities of Kerala Government agree to pay them Rs. 750 each as advance and these advances are to be adjusted against a settled production incentive on which the employees have agreed and a certain formula about the production incentive is being worked out in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Therefore, this bonus issue has also been agreed upon. There is no cause for any complaint. All that I would request Mr. Kurup is that this good offices and also those of other representatives from the area should be available.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :** Datta Samant also.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Mr. Datta Samant is not very welcome... (*Interruptions*). You know, the Government has never protected all those who have been found guilty.

(*Interruptions*)

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** With so much production it must go in profit.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Of course, those unions are also under close scrutiny of the Government and we are taking steps...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You may reply to Mr. Kurup's arguments, but not others.



PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Kurup, my good friend, will agree with me that what we do there is very good and capacity utilisation has been steadily going up. For 1986-87, our expectation was that we will be utilising 100 per cent of the installed capacity, that is, 80,000 tonnes. But, because of this unfortunate strike and perpetual power cuts, there have been set-backs. But we are trying our level best and it is good that Mr. Kurup has brought this matter and highlighted the issues concerned. We are looking into all the relevant aspects of it and I can assure him that this unit will make a steady progress and in coming years, we will wiping out all the losses and will definitely jump into a steady progress and profits, profitability, and operational efficiency will be improved. I thank you. I think, it would have satisfied Mr. Kurup.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask some questions in this regard. According to the answer given by the Hon. Minister, in 1983-84 there was a loss of Rs. 30.77 crores, in 1984-85 it was Rs. 34.27 crores and in 1985-86 the loss is reported to be of the order of Rs. 51.67 crores. In this way, the loss has been going on increasing continuously. I admit that mis-management is one of the reasons which you have mentioned. You have only furnished figures regarding the losses in these years, but you should also furnish the data of the production in these years, so that one could compare them properly. Is there any unit, amongst the units working under the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is running in profit and how many units are sick out of the units which had you had handed over to this corporation. Please also inform us about the States which have caused a loss to these units by imposing a power cut on these units, because generally the State Governments do not impose power cut on the Public Undertakings and the States adopt a favourable attitude towards them. You should also throw light on it. In the last, what infrastructural facilities have you provided to these units.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the

reply which we have received from the Minister is not satisfactory, I would like to say, Sir, especially during those years when the private units were making huge profits and at a time when our country is importing tens of crores of rupees worth of Pulp and wastepaper from abroad that these losses should occur to the Hindustan Paper Corporation. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that recently in Tamil Nadu, one sugar factory was established with the main objective of getting bogasse to manufacture paper which is the main product while sugar and alcohol are by-products. In these circumstances, it is very strange that the Mandya Paper Mill which was taken over by the Hindustan Paper Corporation, should incur loss. (a) I would like to have a clarification from the Hon. Minister what are the steps taken to pool up bogasse from sugar factories in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for the Mandia Paper Mills ?

(b) May I know, whether uninterrupted power supplies to these units have been ensured by the State Government ?

(c) Prospective plans for raising bamboo and reeds which are necessary for these units have been taken care. What is the action taken on the officers responsible for selection of wrong place for setting up these factories and also who are responsible for the unsatisfactory functioning and ultimately resulting in the losses of these units which are of a precious type.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due respect to the commitment made by Shri Tewary regarding the Public Undertakings I would like to submit that despite his long and intelligent speech, he has not been able to cover up the functioning of the Hindustan Paper Mills as also losses incurred by it, during the last five years. Whatever you said here, should be taken by us in such a form that may lead to an improvement in its functioning. The losses of Hindustan Paper Corporation, according to me can be put under two categories; first of all the State Governments, are constantly increasing the cost of raw materials and secondly they are also increasing the Power tariff. First of all,

the State Governments should be asked not to do so and the Centre should contact the State Governments to ensure the supply of raw material and maintaining the power tariff at a constant level. Secondly, mismanagement is also responsible for the losses. It is not a fact that no official or senior level officer is ready to go to your unit in Nagaland. Whosoever, officer is posted there, he tries to spend his most of the time in Delhi itself. Is it not a fact that the number of the officers who have to supervise the functioning of the units in remote areas, is negligible and is it also not a fact, that a C. B. I. enquiry or any other enquiries are being conducted against most of the senior officers of the units situated in the remote places. If this is a fact, then the tendency of providing protection to the corrupt officials, instead of punishing them would totally ruin us. Therefore, I request you that keeping in view these two points, first we should have a consultation with the State Governments and secondly, in order to improve the situation time bound measures should be taken so that the management of the Hindustan Paper Corporation could be improved and the losses could be reduced.

Here, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards an important point. With a view to cover up the present losses the Hindustan Paper Corporation is not supplying the levy paper to the States from which the quota to the States is allotted and other private mills are also following the same practice. The Consequences of which are being faced by our poor students who are given exercise books to be manufactured out of this levy paper. Therefore, I would like to submit that as you are an efficient man and you are capable of reforming the private mills also. I request you that you should ask the mills to supply the quantity of paper which is allotted to the States, so that the State Governments can allot this paper in time to private manufacturers and the quota allotted by you can be utilized in a proper manner.

[English]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Shri J. Vengala Rao had replied the main question and he said with disarming frankness that one of the reasons for the losses

of Hindustan Paper Corporation is locational disadvantages. As our Hon. Minister has said there is a temporary shortage of raw material. As far as I understand this shortage is perpetual for the Kerala unit. I want to know who was responsible for preparing the project report and how did the Government take a decision to instal this news print factory in Kerala. Shall I tell you something ? The losses are coming down in Kerala News Print Factory, not because of managerial efficiency but because of the arbitrary price of news print about which, the newspaper industry has been clamouring, has been protesting all these years. The Government has been increasing the price of newsprint and by that method, you are showing that the loss is coming down. We are burning precious foreign exchange on the import of newsprint on the one hand and on the other hand our newsprint factories are showing loss. This is a baffling situation. Again, there is a very important thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You ask whether it is true.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Please bear with me for a minute. There is a baffling situation. There is a very important unit of Hindustan Paper Corporation at Nowgaon in Assam. You will be surprised to know and this will come as a shock to everybody. Lime, which is one of the most important raw-materials, the chemical which is used for the manufacture of pulp and paper, is not at all available there. Who prepared the project report and how did the Government take a decision to set up the factory there ? So, I want to know as to how these locational disadvantages had been discovered now. When these factories were installed, were these disadvantages taken into consideration ? There is another thing. Will the over-all loss of Hindustan Paper Corporation be wiped out ? Will the Hindustan Paper Corporation, as a whole, ever be made viable ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Hon. Minister.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, many questions have been raised. Subsequently, I have been asked to be brief and precise. I will be brief. Hindustan Paper Corporation are not—as I said in the beginning, I am not trying to defend anything, which is indefen-

sible. The facts are before the House. So far as the locational disadvantages are concerned, and the query as to why these units were established in those areas, you will agree with me in this matter that after taking all the factors into consideration, a public sector unit is established. The commitment of the Government is also to promote backward areas and to make such factories viable so that infrastructure could be built and this could add to the development of the backward economy in those areas. It will also generate sufficient employment. These are broad national objectives and the public sector—this also I must repeat—cannot just be judged in terms of definable and quantifiable profits. Because, it has certain social and regional obligations also. So, when Hindustan Paper Corporation units were established, I care was taken to establish them in such far-flung areas like Nagaland—I agree that because of the lack of infrastructure and also because of inadequate supply of raw-material and such other disadvantages, many people do not want to go to Nagaland. But tell me, Dr. Rajhans, how many people from Delhi, those who are officers and doctors for example, who are posted in rural areas, how many of them are willing to leave the urban centres and go and serve the people or discharge their duties in the rural areas? That will not detract us from our commitment to promote the development of areas which need development. We might have lost a few crores of rupees. That is all right. We have incurred loss. But the fact is that the Government's commitment to develop Nagaland, for example to develop Assam or to develop any backward regions of Kerala or any State for that matter, is of utmost importance. After all, who will shoulder the responsibility, if Government does not do it? Therefore, the Government cannot be held at fault and I think you will agree that we are committed to the balanced regional growth. That is one of the major commitments of the Government. And it is because of this neglect that many regional problems are now getting accentuated. Therefore, on this score, the Hon. Members will agree with me it was done to meet the commitment of the Government.

About the other suggestions given by my friends, Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Vriddhi

Chandra Jain and my friend on the other side, we will keep all these suggestions which have been given in our view. I assure you, we are going all out to improve the condition of the Hindustan Paper Corporation because we have sunk tonnes of money into it; we have sunk more than Rs. 800 crores into the Hindustan Paper Corporation. So, it will be one of the priority items on our agenda, and I assure you that we will do our level best to improve its working and functioning. If there is any mismanagement, you are all free to point out I invite you: if there is any instance of mismanagement or corruption, please bring it to our notice, to the notice of the Government, and we will take the severest possible action. We will not condone any case of corruption or mismanagement.

18.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on Table a copy of Notification No. 459/86-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 62/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985, so as to prescribe basic customs duty of ten per cent on wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed of a thickness exceeding 25.4 mm (1 inch), under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3192/86].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 13, 1986/Kartika 22, 1908 (Saka)*