

manship of V. Venkatesh, M.P., which has its life upto 18.8.89 and they are still to submit the final report. As I have said, they have submitted three interim reports. But he has since resigned and the reconstitution of the Committee is still in the process. Meanwhile, the Government of Karnataka has informed us that they have not taken any firm decision on the appointment as you have said. But the recommendations under item numbers 20, 34, 56, 21 (a), 26, 27, 39, 9 and 10 have already been implemented other than the process. I am not going to read it because I have given the copy of the recommendations.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Sir, I have asked question about Dr. Sarojini Mahishi's Committee. Dr. Venkatesh's Committee is only a Sub-Committee based on this Committee.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, this has been done by the Government of Karnataka after the original Committee had submitted its report. So, we have to wait for the report.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Sir, my second supplementary is that the local language should be compulsory at the time of recruitment, i.e. vernacular pass or any acceptable standard should be there to serve the Kannadigas effectively. So, on this background, the regional language should be the pre-requisite, as the other States have already been practising. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is helping the Kannadigas in this regard, to avail the employment opportunities in the Central Public Undertakings.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, as I said, this recommendation about language have been accepted by the Government and it has been implemented. At the time of recruitment, various documents should be verified in the Employment Exchange like registration of names etc., similar to Maharashtra in connection with the language.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir,

I would like to inform the hon. Minister that Central Government concerns like National Mineral Development Corporation and Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation are very much working in my area for exploring minerals and transport. But, there is a feeling that the officers of Group A, B and C have not been recruited from the Kannadigas. Therefore, what action Government proposes to take if such lapses are there?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, a circular from the Government of India which was first issued in 1978 and repeated in 1984 states that recruitment should be made from local Employment Exchanges for Group D and for those services below Rs. 1250/- per month. For other jobs, where qualifications are specified, preference should be given to the local people if they qualify as per the requirement of the job. Otherwise, there is no restriction that it should not be done from other States. But the Government of India's policy is that first preference should be given to the local people, if talented people are available.

Imbalance in Extension of Telecom Facilities

*187. **PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sharp regional imbalances in the extension of the Telecom facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up in respect of Group Dialling, ID Net Work, Point to Point STD, connecting District Hqs. to the respective State Capitals, NSD—coverage District Headquarters, introduction of Store and Forward System in the delivery of telegrams, replacement of open wire system with underground cables and UHF/VHF and Microwave links and replacement of Manual Exchanges;

(c) whether any crash programme for the extension of these facilities is proposed

to be launched during the financial year 1989-90;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The objectives of Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of Telecommunication facilities in the country are uniform.

Provision of telecom facilities are usually demand based. The demand is based on the economic activities in a region. Thus there are differences in extension of telecom facilities on account of these factors. Shortage of equipment of appropriate technology has also resulted in these differences.

(b) The information is given in the annexures A to F. given below.

(c) to (e). This is being done subject to availability of equipment and resources. However, more emphasis has been given for the development of telecom facilities in the hilly, tribal, remote, backward & border areas of the country.

ANNEXURE-A

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Distts.	GROUP DIALLING FACILITY EXISTING			GROUP DIALLING FACILITY PROGRAMMED PROGRESSIVELY FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY 8th PLAN	
			No. of Group dialling centres	No. of exchanges having group dialling facility	No. of Group dialling centres.	No. of exchanges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra	23	7	81	23	286	
2.	Bihar	39	2	7	12	46	
3.	Gujrat	19	2	77	Scheme under examination	—	
4.	J & K	14	Nil	Nil	8	56	
5.	Karnataka	20	7	76	47	313	
6.	Kerala	14	59	425	Nil	88	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	45	5	22	37	186	
8.	Maharashtra	31	4	15	Scheme under examination	—	
9	North-East	36	1	9	Scheme under examination	—	

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Distts.	GROUP DIALLING FACILITY EXISTING			GROUP DIALLING FACILITY PROGRAMMEED PROGRESSIVELY FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY 8th PLAN			
			No. of Group dialling centres	No. of exchanges having group dialling facility	No. of Group dialling centres.	No. of Group dialling centres.	No. of exchanges	No. of exchanges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
10.	Assam	19	3	25	11	58			
11.	Haryana	12	1	5	21	192			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Nil	Nil	10	72			
13.	Punjab	12	6	43	Scheme under examination	—			
14.	Orissa	13	4	16	3	13			
15.	Rajasthan	27	2	13	12	48			
16.	Tamilnadu	20	41	235	11	57			
17.	Uttar Pradesh	57	1	5	Scheme under examination	—			
18.	West Bengal	21	1	8	5	57			

ANNEXURE-B*List of Secondary areas (under (IDN) for the 7th Five Year Plan*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Secondary area</i>	<i>Name of the Telecom. Circle</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Amreli	Gujarat
2.	Barmer	Rajasthan
3.	Bankura	West Bengal
4.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
5.	Jorhat	Assam
6.	Katihar/Purnea	Bihar
7.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Kohima	Nagaland(NE)
9.	Kolaba (Raigard)	Maharashtra
10.	Koraput	Orissa
11.	Mathura	U.P.
12.	Mysore	Karnataka
13.	Nainitai	U.P
14.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
15.	Sangrur	Punjab
16.	Trichur	Kerala

If additional funds become available the following Distt would be taken up as given below:-

<i>Distt.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>
1. Ambala	Haryana
2. Bhopal/Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
3. Gonda	U.P.
4. Silchar	Assam

<i>Distt.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>
5. Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
6. Goa (South)	Goa
7. Jammu	J & K
8. Lower Subansari	Arunachal Pradesh
9. Est Khasi Hills	Meghalaya
10. Aizwal (Aizwal)	Mizoram
11. West Tripura	Tripura
12. Sikkim	Sikkim
13. Imphal	Manipur

ANNEXURE—C

List of DHQs and Stations Proposed to be Provided with Speciality during 1989-90

Andhra Pradesh	(23)	Gutty, Mancherla, Godavarikheni, Puttur, Akiveedu, Ponnur, Analapur, Pithapur, Dharasvarasm Marasapur, Kodad, Jadcherla, Gadwal, Sirpur Kaghaznagar, Madanapur, Kothakota, Attili, Verraguntla, Siddipet, Mandapeta, Bongir, Shadnagar, Asbajipeta, Kothapeta
Arunachal Pradesh	(11)	Along, Anini, Bomdila, Doporijo, Khonsa, Passighat, Seppa, Tezu, Twang, Ziro
Assam	(8)	Diphu, Golpara, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Barpet Town, Kokrajhar, Mangaldoi, Nalbari, Mowgong, Tezpur, Chandrapur, Golashat
Bihar	(27)	Aurangabad, Dumka, Gopalganj, Khagaria, Lohardasa, Madhopura, Saharsa, Sitamarhi, Godda, Jahanabad, Sahebganj, Gumla, *Katrasgarh, *Loyabad
Goa	(1)	Ponda, Mapuca
Gujarat	(16)	Bharuch, Bhuj, Himmatnagar, Chapi, Nandesari, Padra, Vasad, Chikli, Mehnadabad, Modasa, Dungri, Botad, Baula Vapi, Ankleshwar, Kodinar, Manaudar, Gondal, Gandevi
Haryana	(9)	Narnaul, Jind, Kurukshetra, Dabwali, Hodal, Palwal, Sanalkha, Narwana, Kaithal
Himachal Pradesh	(7)	Kalpa, Keylong, Kulu, Una, Bllaspur, Mandi, Solan, Chamba, Parwanoo

- J & K (5) Kathua, Leh, Badgaum, Kupwara, Pulwana, Doda, Kargil, Poonch, Rajouri
- Karnataka (19) Mandya, Hoskote, Kuata, Gangavathi, Kanpli, Tiptur, Arsikere, Saklespur, Konaje, Jankhandi, Rabkavi, Karkala
- Kerala (13) Kasargod, Haripad, Kanjirapally, Vadakkanachery, Kunnanan-
galam, Elathur, Chelari, Parappangadi, Karuñagapally, Kondotti,
Majeshwar, Chengala, Ambalathera, Trikarpur, Panpady, Kon-
dassankadavu, Poonkunnan, Valappad, Munderoor, Koothat-
tukulam, Mulankunathukavu, Payangadi, Kunbabad, Kanjikode,
Kattor, Balarampuram, Sultan Battery, Kuthuparamba, Chathan-
noor, Kozhenchery, Sasthankotta, Ranni, Ambalapuzha, Anjar-
kandy, Kottiyam, Mananthavady, Anchal, Chavara, Peernedu
- Madhya Pradesh (26) Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betul, Chhattarpur, Damoh, Guna, Jhabua,
Khargone, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam,
Rajnanandgaon, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sidhi, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh,
Panna, Waidhan, Kajuraho
- Maharashtra (25) Alibag, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldana, Gadchiroli, Parbhani, Ratnagiri,
*Gondia, *Tumsar, Lonavala, Khamgaon, Patalganga, Bessin,
Urulikanchan, Ichalkaranji, Paltan, Khopoli, Tarapore, Malegaon
- Manipur (5) Bishenpur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Tamenglong,
Thoubal, Ukhrul
- Meghalaya (3) Williamnagar, Nongstoin
- Mizoram (2) Saiha
- Nagaland (1) Mon, Mokokchung, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunebphoto
- Orissa (11) Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Dananjodi, Jatni, Nowrangpur, Khurda,
Jajpur Road
- Punjab (10) Gurudaspur, Ropar, Goraya, Jandiala, TarnTarn.
- Rajasthan (14) Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Ja-
lore, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhujhunu, Sikar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk,
Pilani
- Sikkim (1) Geyzing, Mungan, Naya Bazar
- Tamilnadu (19) Cuddalore, Vriddachalan, Manapparai, Cheeninalai, Kayalpatti-
nam, Krishnagiri, Mettur Dam, Tiruchendur, Yercaud, Kallakurichi,
Arakandanallur, Tuckalay, Koothanallur, Cumbua, Gudiyattan,
Adiranpattinam
- Uttar Pradesh (45) Azamgharh, Ballia, Bahraich, Barabanki, Chamoli, Gonda, Har-
doi, Deoria, Farukhabad, Jhansi, Narendranagar, Uttarkashi,
Kanauj, Rudrapur, Hardwar, Amethi, Maunathbhanjan, Jagdish-

pur, Sikandrabad, Lalganj, Mankapur

West Bengal (13) Balurghat, Bankura, Berhampur, Jalpaiguri, Falta, Nenari, Andal, Contai

Tripura (2) Kailashahar, Radhakishorepur

Union Territori

Andaman Nicobar (1) Carnicobar

Daman & Diu (1) Diu

Chandigarh (1)

Dadra & Nagar Haveli(1)

Delhi (1)

Lakshdweep (1)

Pondicherry (4)

Total 315

*Not DHQs but other towns.

Note : The above list contains 143 District Headquarters (in Capital letters) to be provided with NSD facility, out of which, 5 are having STD facility to the State Capitals. The list contains 152 other stations which are being planned to be provided with STD facility during this year.

ANNEXURE—D

Status of SFT Systems

S.No.	Name of State	No. of SET 141 System
1.	New Delhi U/T	3
2.	U.P.	3
3.	Rajasthan	1
4.	West Bengal	3
5.	Orissa	1
6.	Assam	1
7.	Bihar	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of SET 141 System</i>
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Gujarat	1
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4
12.	Maharashtra	3
13.	Karnataka	1
14.	Tamilnadu	5
15.	Kerala	2

Note: 5 SFT 140 system at Silchar (Assam), Chandigarh, Jammu Tavi (J&K) Ambala (Haryana), Simla (H.P.) are under commissioning.

ANNEXURE—E

Status of Reliable Transmission Media

Position of DHQs As on 30-6-89

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total No of DHQs</i>	<i>Total No. DHQs connected to State Capitals.</i>
1.	Assam	19	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23
3.	Arunachal	11	11
4.	Bihar	39	26
5.	Goa	1	1
6.	Gujarat	19	19
7.	Haryana	12	9
8.	H.P.	12	10
9.	J & K	14	12
10.	Karnataka	20	20
11.	Kerala	14	14

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total No of DHQs</i>	<i>Total No. DHQs connected to State Capitals.</i>
12.	M.P.	45	30
13.	Maharashtra	31	27
14.	Manipur	8	6
15.	Mizoram	3	3
16.	Meghalaya	5	4
17.	Nagaland	7	7
18.	Orissa	13	7
19.	Punjab	12	10
20.	Rajasthan	27	19
21.	Sikkim	4	1
22.	Tamilnadu	20	20
23.	Tripura	3	3
24.	U.P	57	43
25.	West Bengal	17	16
26.	Union Territory	12	10
		448	364

ANNEXURE—F

Number of Manual Exchanges proposed to be replaced by Auto Exchanges during 7th & 8th Plan

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>Number of Manual Exchanges to be replaced</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37
2.	Bihar	19
3.	Gujarat	27
4.	J & K	13

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>Number of Manual Exchanges to be replaced</i>
5.	Karnataka	18
6.	Kerala	7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	39
8.	Maharashtra	19
9.	North East	9
10.	Assam	10
11.	Haryana	18
12.	Himachal Pradesh	19
13.	Punjab	21
14.	Orissa	13
15.	Rajasthan	24
16.	Tamilnadu	13
17.	Uttar Pradesh	19
18.	West Bengal	10

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement, it appears that the hon. Minister has assured the House that preference would be given to six type of areas, hilly, remote, backward and border but so far the practice has been belying the profession and I would refer to the group dialling where two States Himachal Pradesh and J&K are just having nil facilities in this regard. I may also refer to the concept of introduction of ID Network in Annexure 'C' in which eight States are to be provided with ID Network only if funds are available. This shows that in the original selection, only two hill districts have been selected, one in Nagaland and the other UP whereas in the subsequent selection, eight were selected but that too confined to availability of funds. Similarly, other

facilities also. If you compare the availability of these facilities with other parts, then you will realise what a great imbalance is there. There are States in which more than 200 to 400 exchanges are having group dialling facilities. In the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh, the position is nil.

Secondly, the statement circulated is incorrect, in the sense that it has been stated that ten districts in Himachal Pradesh State Capital Simla have STD. This is not the position. I would request the hon. Minister to state the exact position and to rectify the answer.

In the context of these observations, I would like to ask whether it is proposed to

give any preference to these five type of areas listed during the final year of the Seventh Plan and, if so, what is the nature of variety and what is the special allocation and special drive and programme which is going to be launched especially in view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister, while presiding over the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Communications on 3rd July, 1989 this year when he was also the Minister of Communications announced that the objective of the Government is to have one telephone in each panchayat.

In view of this, will the hon. Minister assure that these five types of areas which are selected would be given preference in all these facilities?

SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO: The hon. Member has put a very lengthy question. Which part of the question you want me to answer?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Last one!

SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO: The statement which I have laid on the table gives detailed information not only for Himachal but also for the entire country. In (b) and (d) of the main Question, it is shown that the tribal, hilly, remote, backward and border areas along with the island groups were given priority. Afterwards, the Telecom Commission was set up in the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry of Communications identified a number of areas to modify the existing system and replace with the hi-tech equipment.

For all these areas, we have not yet extended telecome facility. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have realised that there is a big difference between State to State and area to area. We have constituted a number of teams to identify the key areas and key issues relating to those areas where so far we have not given the telecommunication facility. During the Eighth Five Year Plan we will try to give priority to those areas. All the questions, which the hon. Member has

put, have already been answered in the statement itself. If the hon. Member wants further details, he can put his supplementary.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: My question was that if priority is to be given, let us start this from this very year so that at least these States which have 'nil' facility at least they are taken up i.e. Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh for providing these facilities. This is point number one. Secondly, Shri Vasant Sathe, when he was Minister for Communications, had declared that the introduction of ID Network would be that of secondary switching areas-wise and not District-wise. Now the hon. Minister has given 16 names of secondary switching areas. But, in addition, he has added the names of 13 districts. Why this difference? If the first is secondary switching area, then the second also should be secondary switching areas because one-switching areas may have more districts.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the Integrated Digital Network was selected in the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the initial stages, we have selected one district each from some of the States, numbering 16. After that, the Ministry decided to have in some secondary switching areas under that scheme. The objectivity of the scheme is to give the digital network facility in the rural areas on priority basis. Regarding the hill areas like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, keeping the geographical location in view, it is not possible for the Department to connect one area with another area unless we provide the micro-wave, UGF or Satellite Communication. Unless it reaches the district headquarters, it will be difficult for us to go down below to the Panchayat level. Therefore we have already identified the key areas and key issues relating to telecom. development in hill areas. With this objectivity, we have identified the areas. We have given priority to them and in the Eighth Five Year Plan, all these will be looked into.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-

LOUDHURY: Sir, as regards regional imbalance, the North-Eastern areas are the worst sufferers. While the Government has taken a policy decision to connect each district headquarter with the State Headquarters by STD, there are several district headquarters in Assam which have not been connected with the State Capital. For example, Kokrajhar district has become a very sensitive district because of the Bodo agitation. But still this Kokrajhar district has not been connected with the State Capital Dispur. There is another very sensitive district, Golaghat and because of the Assam-Nagaland border dispute, it has become very vulnerable. This district has also not been connected with the State Capital by STD. Will the hon. Minister give priority to Kokrajhar as well as Golaghat districts to connect them with the State Capital by STD?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, for the North-Eastern region, we have already prepared a project plan for telecom development and this has been discussed in the North-Eastern Council Meeting. This will be reviewed every year. Therefore, in respect of North-Eastern States, they have got priority in telecom. development plan. Apart from that the Telcom Commission has already constituted a team to go into the problem of North-Eastern region. Out of 19th districts in Assam, we have given STD to 8 districts. Other district headquarters will be connected before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The names of the districts mentioned by the hon. Member will have the STD facility before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, that is before 31st March, 1990. We will see that all the district headquarters will get STD facilities.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Minister has laid down what will happen in the future. But he has said nothing new. He has said nothing about the new technology which will be introduced. There was an article in the paper about Cellular Technology being introduced in the country—the Cellular Telephone Network. He has talked nothing about this new technology. I would like to know whether the Government propose to go ahead with the

introduction of Cellular Technology in the country.

Also, there is an erroneous statement laid on the Table of the House. In that statement, he has talk about the stations which will be connected by NSD facilities in 1989-90. One of the stations mentioned by him is Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh. For his information, this has already happened. What was to happen in 1989-90 has already happened. If this is erroneous, I do not know how much more is erroneous.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: This information is not erroneous. He says that there is no new technology in our country. We have not yet introduced the production of Cellular telephones in our country as such.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Have you introduced it? You have not introduced the system.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is already being taken up. We have tested it already. When I mention MARR, that is, Multi Access Radio Relay System, that is a Cellular telephone. Maybe, you are talking about car telephones. Cellular telephone is a different version of what we have got for the rural telecom. The technology has been identified and developed by C-DOT as well as TRC, one for switching by C-DOT and transmission channels by TRC. Both have to be executed. Though it is not a new one, yet we have proposed to have it indigenously developed within the country and import will be only of the component or the part which will be necessary. We will not import the equipment. With this, we will reduce the dependency of import the equipment with different countries. So far, we do have this technology. You have to appreciate it. It is great to have a stable as well as reliable communication network which will be developed by our own people.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has been kind enough to include Telecom Network on a National Technology Mission just

to provide effective and viable information to the country, telecom to the country. Under that National Technology Mission, special projects have been taken up. There is one project, Optical Fibre Project, from Delhi to Bombay via Jaipur. I would like to know whether the Minister will take up this project to connect all the metropolitan cities in the coming 8th Five Year Plan including my constituency because that can be very near to the Optical Fibre Line which is passing from Delhi to Bombay.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Optical Fibre Line is a hi-tech area of the transmission channel apart from UHF/VHF and microwave link. For long distance communication through optical fibre, we have already connected Ahmedabad with Baroda, 110 kms. After that we have planned for the 7th Five Year Plan to connect long distance from one point to another point with the optical fibre. I will inform the Hon. Member about the position to connect the Delhi-Bombay via which other routes. I have to collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, Shri S.M. Guraddi.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Sir,... (Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: If he does not want to ask the question, all right... (Interruptions) ... Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S.B. Sidnal.

Setting up of Federal Investigation Agency

*188. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:**
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set

up Federal Investigation Agency in view of the increase in rate of inter-State crimes;

(b) if so, when and the details thereon;

(c) whether the issue was discussed during 3-day conference of CBI officers held in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the out-come thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the Conference of CBI officers held recently, the problem of investigating inter-State crimes was generally discussed. No conclusions were arrived at.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: CBI is the most important investigating agency. Recently there is a lot of increase in burglary, thefts, murders and so many things. But in the answer it is stated that it did not figure in the meeting. I would like to know where it should figure. If the Government has not thought in an important conference about the increase in crimes, where else will the Government think about this? If it is thinking in any other form, I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme or modalities or modern technicalities to prevent the increase in crimes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Hon. Member's question related to inter-State crimes. I did not say that it did not figure. On the contrary I said that the question of inter-State crimes was discussed in the CBI conference. If the Hon. Member is asking about crimes in general, I wish to point out to him that law and order and police are State subjects and crimes in general have to be investigated by the State police.