

**SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Sir, just now the Hon. Member mentioned that taking into account the lacunae or shortcomings in the previous Report on the basis of which the backward areas were identified, they have now made them growth centres instead of calling them backward areas to be developed. That means probably they have also taken into consideration the growth potential of the area concerned. In view of this, may I know from the Government if infrastructure or communication is one of the most important items and whether that factor has been taken into consideration while fixing these growth centres in different parts of the country?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** Yes, Sir. It has been taken into consideration.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not talking of a specific part of a State, whether it is Ladakh Doda Mandi, Lahaul-Spiti, Kinnaur or Almora, but of the entire Himalayan region. The entire region is a backward area with special ecological problems. May I know from the hon. Minister (a) whether attention towards the development of these areas is going to be given; and (b) whether in the industrial development, special attention will be paid to see that the ecological balance is not upset so that the industries based on horticulture, sericulture, bee-keeping and so on are encouraged, which will make the growth also speed up and yet not destroy the very delicate Himalayan ecology?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** Sir, the terms of reference of this Committee have very well taken care of the suggestion made by the Hon. Member and the Committee has considered all the aspects of this question and they have given their definite recommendations.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Sir, this question relates to the development of backward areas. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether

it has come to the notice of the Central Government that some of the States are opposing the definition as recommended by the Sivaraman Committee for the purpose of giving assistance for development? May I know whether it has been discussed in the National Committee? If not, what is the reaction of the Government to the definition of backward areas and the opposition to it from the different States?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** Sir, the recommendations are under consideration and examination; and necessarily the State Governments as well as the concerned Ministries and the Financial institutions will be consulted and their opinion will be taken into consideration before final decisions are taken by the Government.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, very often the hon. Ministers while replying to the question forget the reply that had been given to earlier similar questions. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that when a specific question was asked whether it would be possible for the Government to encourage with Central assistance the plantation of bamboes in backward areas like Konkan so that they can be utilised for the paper industry, the reply given was that the matter was under consideration. But how long will the matter remain under consideration? I would like to know the period, whether the consideration is over, whether you have applied your mind to this problem and whether this problem will be tackled effectively?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** The question regarding the development of agro-industries has been considered by the Committee and they have given definite recommendations.

बड़े व्यापार गृहों के सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध

\* 524. श्री आरिफ़ महमूद खान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो के परामर्श पर सरकार का यह विचार है कि

आपूर्ति, वाणिज्य और उद्योग विभागों से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों में बड़ी वाणिज्यिक फर्मों के 26 सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : इन बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है, लेकिन क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो को इन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की कुछ गति-विधियों पर जो बांछनीय और नीतिक नहीं है, कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं? यदि हां तो सरकार उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member is confusing the Intelligence Bureau with the Central Bureau of Investigation. His original question reads: "Whether Government on the advice of Central Intelligence Bureau..." Now he is mentioning "C.B.I." (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Remove the misunderstanding.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So far as the Central Intelligence Bureau is concerned, I have said that it does not concern the Central Intelligence Bureau. (Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN: I will explain in English. My question was, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government, on the recommendation of the Central Intelligence Bureau to ban the entry of certain liaison officers. Now, this proposal is not there. May

I ask the hon. Minister whether the Bureau has received any complaints about the activities of the liaison officers of certain commercial firms, activities which are not desirable and which are not legal, whether they have received any complaints and if they have received complaints then what is the action they are going to take against them?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I once again clarify the position? The Central Intelligence Bureau is not concerned with this. (Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The question is whether any complaint has been received.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the Santhanam Committee's recommendations—I quote the relevant portions of the Santhanam Committee's recommendation wherein it has been stated—

'No official should have any dealing with a person claiming to act on behalf of a business or industrial house or an individual unless, he is properly accredited, and is approved by the Department, etc. concerned. Such a procedure will keep out persons with unsavoury antecedents or reputation. There should, of course, be no restriction on the proprietor or Manager, etc. of the firm or the applicant himself approaching the authorities.'

But I may tell you in this connection, the Central Bureau of Investigation, from time to time inform the Ministries concerned about such of those liaison officers whose antecedents are questionable, who are black-listed and that they should not come into contact with such persons. That list is being sent to the Ministries concerned from time to time. Care has also been taken to see that such liaison officers are not encouraged and that they are not allowed to come and represent such matters with the concerned Ministries. I only wanted the

hon. Member to differentiate between the Central Intelligence Bureau and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जैसा कुछ कहा उसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। उस के बाद मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पहली जनवरी 1981 से 15 मार्च 1981 तक कितने सम्पर्क अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिन के बारे में सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वैस्टिगेशन ने सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों को उन की गतिविधियों के अवांछनीय होने की रिपोर्ट की है और उन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध किन कार्पोरेट फर्म से है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have mentioned from time to time the names of these liaison officers are being communicated.

AN HON. MEMBER: A list of the names may be given. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can you do that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It would not be in the public interest to disclose these names. But may I tell you that the Government is fully aware of these liaison officers and that the list is being brought up to date from time to time?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: He does not answer the question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know from the Government whether they are aware that many retired I.C.S. and I.A.S. personnel are acting as liaison officers of the big monopoly houses in Delhi. They are easily getting the entry. Crores of rupees are being spent to grease the palm in order to get licences, to get rebate, etc. This matter had been raised in the House several times. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this; whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has gone into it and has enquired into this matter and whether the Government would ban employment of ex-IAS and ICS Officer in big private firms.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. member has asked a general question. He has stated about some retired IAS and ICS officers who are keeping a sort of liason with the ulterior motive of influencing the Ministries and the Departments concerned. We have not come across such cases of officers who have been black-listed or whose methods are questionable. If any such instance is brought to the notice of the CBI, we will certainly go into this matter. Sufficient care has to be taken to see that such influences are not operating there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am very glad that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that a certain action has already been initiated. It has been widely reported in the Press that some of these liaison officers who are representing big business houses, are in connivance with the officers and are leaking out information about the official files and other things. I would like to know from the Home Ministry whether they would take further action against this kind of activities and see that firm action is taken. What is the proposal for taking firm action against the leaking out of official information to outside people and other things?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In such cases, action is being taken and Government will spare no effort to stop these undesirable activities. I assure this hon. House that the Government is taking sufficient care; whenever such instances are brought to their notice, investigations are being held and also care is being taken to see that proper action is taken.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are very much impressed by the attempt of the hon. Minister to evade the basic question. The basic question was whether there were certain specific complaints. If the hon. Minister is aware of such specific complaints, he should let the House know the nature of the complaint and

the action the Government proposes to take. I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that he should be bold enough not to suppress the facts but to place them before the members of the House who have a responsibility.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** The Government is bold enough and the hon. Member need not express any concern.

### Employment Guarantee Scheme

\*525. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State Government which have already introduced employment guarantee schemes;

(b) the details of such schemes in force in each of the States; and

(c) what is the Central Government's policy in this regard and the directions and guidelines issued by the Centre to the different State Governments and Union Territory administrations in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have taken the view that it is for the State Governments to select individual schemes like Employment Guarantee Scheme to suit local or State requirements.

### Statement

**EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE TYPE SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY DIFFERENT STATE GOVERNMENTS**

#### 1. Maharashtra:

The objective of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment—gainful to the individual and productive to the economy—on approved

works to all unskilled persons in the rural areas who need work and who are prepared to do manual labour but cannot find the same on their own. Guarantee of unskilled employment is provided to all adult persons residing in the rural areas. This guarantee has been given statutory basis with the enactment of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act. The guarantee is to provide work anywhere in the district, though operationally work is normally provided within the Panchayat Samiti areas. Work is to be provided under the scheme to any person demanding employment within 15 days of receiving such a demand. Unemployment allowance will be given to such persons if it is not possible for the Government to provide employment within the stipulated period of 15 days. Work to be provided should normally last for at least 30 days so as to avoid frequent shifts of the labour from one work to another.

#### 2. Karnataka:

The Employment affirmation Scheme aims at building up productive community assets in rural areas and seeks to give a guarantee of unskilled, manual work opportunities to the rural poor for a period of 100 days in a year during the slack agricultural seasons. The scheme covers both men and women aged above 18 years who normally reside in the village and give a notice of demand for manual work by registering their names during the notified period. Work is normally given within a radius of 6 kms. from the houses of individuals to the extent possible. The scheme is being implemented in 99 talukas during 1980-81.

#### 3. Tamil Nadu:

A Special Rural Employment Programme started by the Government of Tamil Nadu envisages provision of employment to all able-bodied person over 18 years of age who are not covered under programme like the SFDA, DPAP etc., in the rural areas. If employment could not be