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Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Vaisakha 10, 1908 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 43, Wednesday, April 30, 1986/Vaisakha 10, 1908 (S.A.K.A)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	5—39
*Starred Questions Nos. 867 to 869 and 871 to 873	
Written Answers to Questions :	39—244
Starred Questions Nos. 874 to 886	39—50
Unstarred Questions Nos. 8337 to 8409 and 8411 to 8483	50—243
Statement re : Development in Punjab	244
Papers Laid on the Table	244—245
Message from Rajya Sabha	245
Public Accounts Committee—	245—246
Thirty-Fourth, Forty-Seventh and Forty-Eighth Reports— presented	
Public Accounts Committee—	246
Statements laid	
Estimates Committee—	246—247
Thirty-third Report and Minutes—presented	
Committee on Public Undertakings—	247
Tenth and Eleventh Reports and Minutes	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	247—248
Fourteenth and Seventeenth Reports—presented	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	248
Minutes laid	

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.

	COLUMNS
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—	248
Ninth Report—presented	
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table—	249
Minutes laid	
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	249
Nineteenth Report	
Matters Under Rule 377	249—256
(i) Measures needed to root out corruption from amongst the Government employees	
Shri Mool Chand Daga	249
(ii) Demand for more funds for construction of houses for tribal families displaced due to Dandakarnaya Project in Koraput (Orissa)	
Shri K. Pradhani	250
(iii) Effective measures needed to control malaria in the country	
Shri Madan Pandey	251
(iv) Need to construct an all weather road to Zanskar and Lingshed areas of Leh (J and K)	
Shri P. Namgyal	252
(v) Demand to make Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission more effective	
Shri Birbal	252
(vi) Providing financial assistance for development of Uppada Village in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh as a tourist centre	
Shri Gopal Krishna Thota	253
(vii) Need to appoint adequate staff in the Office of the Central Board of Film Censors, Madras	
Shri A.C. Shanmugam	253
(viii) Need to handover the historical building presently housing the Institute of Advance Studies to the Himachal Pradesh Government	
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	254

(ix) Need to safeguard the interests of the workers residing in the Labour colony of Orient Power Cables Ltd., Kota, Rajasthan	
Shri Basudeb Acharia	255
Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill—	256—306
Motion to consider	
Shri Abdul Ghafoor	256
Shri D.N. Reddy	259
Shri K.S. Rao	261
Shri Ajit Kumar Saba	264
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	267
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	270
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	273
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	276
Shri Shantaram Naik	278
Clauses 2 to 27 and 1	288—304
Motion to pass	
Shri Abdul Ghafoor	304
Shri Mool Chand Daga	304
Statutory Resolution Re : Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986—	306—317
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	306
Shri Srihari Rao	308
Shri Amal Datta	309
Shri P. Namgyal	314
Shri C. Janga Reddy	315
Discussion Re : Increasing and Recurring Losses in Coal India Limited—	317—352
Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty	317
Shri K.P. Singh Deo	324
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	330
Shri Anil Basu	332
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	334
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	336
Shri Damodar Pandey	338

	COLUMNS
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	339
Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh	341
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	342
Shri Vasant Sathe	343
Discussion Re : Development in Punjab—	352—400
Shri Indrajit Gupta	352
Shri R.S. Sparrow	360
Shri Arjun Singh	364
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	367
Prof. K.K. Tewary	369
Shri Basudeb Acharia	373
Shri Sarat Deb	377
Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	378
Shri P. Kolandaivelu	379
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi	379
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	381
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	385
Shri Dinesh Goswami	386
Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	389
Shri Sharad Dighe	392
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	394
Shri Piyus Tiraky	395
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	396
Shri Amar Roypradhan	397
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	398

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 30, 1986/Valsakha
10, 1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
I have given notice...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur) : We have given notice for
suspension of the Question Hour. This is
a matter which we must discuss immedi-
ately.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Kindly
suspend the Question Hour, Sir.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa) : We want to discuss it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The
unity of the nation is affected...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This House
must reflect the seriousness of the situation.
We cannot stand by rules and regulations
now. The unity of the country is endan-
gered. All the rules must be set aside. It
is a question of survival of the nation. We
cannot stand by rules and regulations.

Therefore, suspend the Question Hour, Sir.
Action should be taken... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Home
Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARA-
SIMHA RAO) : Sir, I share the concern
of the hon. Members. I am prepared to
make a statement. I would only say that
it could be taken up after the Question
Hour. This is my request. There is a
qualitative difference. We do not want a
wrong signal to go. We give it the seri-
ousness that it deserves and I would request
you to give me a chance to make a state-
ment after the the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : What
can be more terrible for the country ? The
question hour should immediately be sus-
pended and discussion started thereon.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Sir, will you allow us to make our sub-
missions on the statement ? Can we seek
clarifications in the House after the state-
ment is made ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) :
We entirely agree that this question may
come up at 12 O'Clock. But we would
request you to suspend the rule which does
not permit us to make any query after
the statement is made in the House.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Goswami,
please take your seat. It is, I think, well
taken by the Home Minister. He realises

the gravity of the situation and he agrees with the whole House and with the sentiments that have been expressed. I think, as a very responsible House, we shall take the things as they stand today and our action should be commensurate with them. We know how to deal with situations and how to deal with such things. The Home Minister is ready to have a discussion after 12 O'Clock...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Discussion ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :
What I submitted was this. I am prepared to make a statement. Having a discussion or not having a discussion is your prerogative, and if you wish to have a discussion any time thereafter, I will not come in the way because I will be ready to answer questions. But the point is whether at this point of time, as the situation stands today, while certain action is being taken or is in the process of being taken, I cannot divulge too much at this moment. *(Interruptions)* ... I would assure the House that since this is a grave matter, we have taken it up with all the seriousness that it deserves. We will keep the House informed, we will not withhold anything from the House. But the point is that while something is being done, in the process I cannot answer too many questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Why should the House not be given an opportunity to express its opinion ? *(Interruptions)* The House should be given a chance to express its opinion after the Home Minister has made a statement. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot listen, one man at a time. I cannot listen anything. Nothing is discernible.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are all for unity and integrity of the country. So, we want that there should be a discussion after the Minister makes a statement, That will help the Government,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We assure you that no Member here is interested in saying anything or asking anything which will embarrass the Government. We want to make responsible submissions because this is a situation of unprecedented gravity and the whole international Press will take it up in all the countries of the world. We know what they do. So, the Government should say something and we want to strengthen the Government's hands in this matter. You please permit us to make one or two brief submissions after the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. I will just give you a full discussion. Give me immediately a notice under Rule 193 and I will allow an immediate discussion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have given Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A full discussion may be more difficult.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that all right with you ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have left the whole thing to you Sir. If you want statements to be made by the Hon. Members, let them make statements.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. There is no precedent and I am not going to create any new precedent like that.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is why I said Sir, that if there has to be a discussion, it is up to you.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Leave it to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can give a notice under Rule 193.

Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Measures to Prevent Pollution in Korba
(Madhya Pradesh)

*867. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which Korba, the industrial city of Madhya Pradesh, has been polluted; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check this pollution ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). Pollution in Korba is primarily due to high levels of particulate matter in the air. According to the State Pollution Control Board, suspended particulate matter (SPM) in different places at Korba varies from 25 to 675 micro-grammes per cubic metre of air.

The following steps have been taken :—

—The township under the Korba Area Development Authority has been declared as an air pollution control area;

—A sub-regional office has been set up at Korba to study and monitor the air quality levels;

—Two out of the three Thermal Power Stations in Korba have installed the necessary air pollution control devices. The third one has been directed to instal bag filters and electro-static precipitators; and

—A committee has been constituted by the State Government to monitor the pollution control activities.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statement laid on the Table of the House, pollution in Korba is due to the suspended particulate matter in the air. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the carbon monoxide and sulphur-dioxide content in the air has increased in Korba and is causing damage to the living beings and plants ? Are the Government aware of it ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide content in the atmosphere has increased a bit but not to the extent of causing a hazard. The pollution is due to high level of suspended particulate matter in the air, as has been stated in the statement.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this pollution is not only causing damage to the living beings but also causing economic loss. I would like to give an example in this regard. Due to the increase of carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide content in the atmosphere, the saal seed trees in the area are on the way to extinction. Last year, a revenue of Rs. 9 crores was collected from saal seeds in Bilaspur division, out of which Rs. 3 crores were allocated for the development programmes in the tribal areas. Thus, our saal seed trees are on the verge of extinction. These trees are found only in six countries in the world and India is one of its principal producers. This area is known for saal seed trees. It is exported for being used in chocolate. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether increase in atmospheric pollution is also affecting the saal trees ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This is a highly technical question. It will have to be specifically seen whether sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere has any effect on the saal seed trees. But this type of pollution does have some effect on that. No study in this regard has so far been made and it has been stated that the level of pollution in that area is not so high as to cause such bad effects.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Is it a fact that the thermal power station

creates serious pollution problems and according to one survey 1000 MW thermal power station discharges about 40-80 metric tonnes of sulphur dioxide everyday? Apart from leading to acid rain, this is a serious health hazard. So I would like to know what effective steps Government are taking to keep such environmental pollution under control and whether NTPC or any other State Electricity Board has installed such type of equipment to prevent this type of pollution.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I have answered this supplementary in the written statement itself. The steps that are being taken by the Government are enumerated there. There are three power plants. One is with NTPC. The other one is with Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board and the third one is thermal power station with Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board. As far as the two power plants are concerned they have the equipment the NTPC and super power plant.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : How are you going to control the excess quantity?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as the third plant is concerned—those are old plants—there are three houses and in one of the houses there is a plant, that is, electro-static precipitators. The electro-static precipitators reduce the sulphur content and bring it down to an acceptable level. These instruments are available in the two power plants. In the third power plant also in one of the houses it is available but in the other two they are not available. We have asked the Government to put up those kind of instruments and devices there so that the content of the sulphur can be reduced.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I know if it is a fact that BARC at Trombay has during the past one or two years carried out certain experiments in the application of radiation sources for the control of water and air pollution? If so, may I know the results of the experiments and whether it will be possible to use the new technology for the purpose in view?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This question relates to pollution but as far as pollution by radiation is concerned BARC does carry on experiments at certain levels. We all know there is radiation in the atmosphere but whether that radiation is at acceptable level or it has gone upto the dangerous level that is the question. But this kind of experiments and examinations are carried on by BARC. In thermal power stations some sort of radiation is emitted but it does not cross the dangerous level.

Exploration of Ocean Remains

*868. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI† :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by India in the field of Ocean Science;

(b) the names of the Ocean Science Institutes in the country engaged in the field of exploration of Ocean remains; and

(c) their achievements in the field of exploration of ocean remains and ocean deposits till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL**) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

- (a) India has made significant progress in different branches of ocean science. Our country has a very advanced institutional base in marine science. It has a very well trained team of scientists and two highly sophisticated research vessels. In all there are 958 marine scientists in the country in about 25 research organisations engaged in marine scientific investigations.
- (b) The names of the key institutions engaged in marine scientific

research and exploration are given below :—

- (1) Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Institute, Bhavnagar.
 - (2) Central Marine Fishing Research Institute, Cochin.
 - (3) Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.
 - (4) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin.
 - (5) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin.
 - (6) Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
 - (7) Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
 - (8) National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.
 - (9) National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.
- (c) About 16 lakh sq. km area of the exclusive economic zone has been surveyed for living resources and potentially rich areas of hitherto untapped resources have been located. For non-living resources the entire western continental shelf and one-third of the eastern continental shelf have already been surveyed. India has been conducting deep sea exploration since 1976 and so far about 4 million sq. km have been surveyed to identify two mine sites for poly-metallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been conveyed that you have changed the answer.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That was the original answer. We wanted to give a detailed answer. Now I am laying a statement on the Table of the House. I am told by the office that copies have been given.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : We have not received the revised statement. Anyway I am putting my supplementary. We have a many-pronged programme for the utilisation of the wealth of the Indian ocean. It includes deep sea mining, harnessing of wave energy and desalination of the brackish water and survey of living and non-living and also marine sources. But, Sir, the statement supplied does not indicate any programme much less the performance relating to wave energy and desalination of brackish water. These are our two national problems. We are in dark, facing terrible shortage of energy and acute drinking water in many places. Whereas the Indian ocean provides fresh water and also there is a lot of scope of harnessing energy from the Sea. What is our programme with regard to these areas? What has been the achievement in this field so far?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, it has not been possible for me to give all the details in the reply about the wave energy and drinking water programme which has been submitted to this House. If I want to give that, it will run into many pages. But I can send the details about the programme to the Member. However, in short, I would like to keep this House and the hon. Member informed that as an experimental measure, we have carried out some programme. We have developed a wave energy producing technology in one of our laboratories and we want to upscale it and use it on a commercial scale. But the technology for using the wave energy in India as well as in many other countries is also not fully developed. It is in the process of development. It will take some time to perfect it and after it is perfected, we will be able to use all the wave energy that is available. As far as drinking water is concerned, in many laboratories, the technologies have been developed. In one of the laboratories—one of the CSIR laboratories and also in Geological Survey of India and one of the BARC laboratories also—the technology for providing drinking water from saline water, turning saline water into potable water, has been developed and they have been used also. We have one plant in Madras and that plant is being used now. Another plant is being set up. As far as Scientific Department are concerned, they are responsible for the development of the technologies. Once the

technology is developed, it is handed over to the agencies which use the technology and produce the machines and equipments which can be used on a large scale. The developed technologies have been transferred to BHEL and the BHEL is producing the plants which will be used. We have transferred these technologies to the State Governments also and if the State Governments want, they can use it. We have also reverse osmosis technology. We have two or three other technologies also which are being used now.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : My second supplementary is this. As you know, science is advancing rapidly and the time has come when the scientists in different countries are working on a concept to provide accommodation to the people in the sea. Not in distant future, people might be living in the water, of course, in the water in two or three kilometre long tunnel and the major thrust of one Science congress probably held three years ago at Tirupati, was that Ocean development should provide accommodation to the people in the Sea. Work is being done in India, in this direction also and we have made a lot of stride in ocean development. We have the Antarctica programme I would like to know what the main features of the Antarctica programme are and what the major thrust is and whether any time schedule programme is there. The answer given by the Minister reveals that we have only two Research vessels and also 958 marine scientists. Now, keeping this challenging task in view, that is ahead of us, I would like to know whether these two vessels and less than 600 scientists are adequate and sufficient and, if not, what you are doing to increase the number and also to give proper training to these people. What concrete steps are you taking in this direction?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The subject relating to ocean development and using the resources in the ocean was discussed in the Science Congress at Tirupati in 1983 at a very great length. It is now clearly realised that the ocean is full of resource and those resources can be used for economic development of countries. What has now to be done is to see that the technologies for using those resources are developed and once those technologies are developed, they would be used. Under the

international organization, it is stated that the ocean is the common heritage of mankind and for the development of technology international organizations are taking steps. The Sea Bed Authority is trying to develop the technologies; different countries are also trying to develop the technologies; there are multi-national corporations which are trying to develop the technologies but the level of development of technology in this area is not really very satisfactory and it is going to take some time, may be 15 to 20 years to develop commercially usable technologies.

As far as India is concerned, the development of ocean is taking place in the Department of Ocean Development, in the Geological Survey of India, in the CSIR laboratories, Fisheries Department and the Agricultural Department. We have recently acquired two very sophisticated vessels. They are like floating laboratories; one is Sagar Kanya and the other is Sagar Sampada. Sagar Kanya is used for finding out non-living resources and Sagar Sampada is used for finding out the living resources. Apart from that, the Geological Survey of India has acquired three more vessels and they are using them for this purpose. One vessel, called Gaveshini, is also available. We have about six vessels and we are using them for the development.

(Interruptions)

I am expected to reply to all the questions which are raised. If you had asked a question and I had not replied to any part thereof, you would have taken objection to that. But if you do not want, I can give this reply in writing... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let me first ascertain the wishes of the House whether they want to listen to the answer or not. Why is this whispering going on? I would like to have calmness in the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as Antarctica is concerned, we have sent five expeditions and all the five expeditions have come back. We have established a permanent station over there and about 14 or 15 scientists are left there for wintering and carrying on experiments in different fields. We have made a plan for studying the Antarctic conditions and the conditions which are surrounding Antarctica also.

While going and coming also, they study the conditions in the ocean. At this stage what has actually to be done is to understand and collect the knowledge relating to the ocean as such, different levels of ocean, sea water, sea bed, under the sea etc. After the knowledge is collected, after the survey is done and after the technologies are developed, within the next 15-20 years times, we would be able to use the ocean in a manner which will be really very useful to the mankind.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am grateful to the hon. Minister and his Ministry. I am also grateful especially to our hon. Prime Minister who is taking keen interest in exploiting the reserves which are available in our seas. In view of the importance of ocean science, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have any programme to exploit the two mining sites covering about 3 lakh Sq Km with rich deposits of poly-metallic nodules which are identified in the Indian Ocean? If so, I would like to know the details thereof.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please !

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am suffering from cold and I cannot speak loudly...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken too long a time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I cannot hear you. I would like to know whether the Government has any programme to have one separate technical board or a corporate body to tap the the sea-bed mineral reserves and also for harnessing of wave energy, survey of living and non-living marine products...*(Interruptions)*

I cannot shout because I am suffering from cold.

MR. SPEAKER : Is your voice also drowned in the ocean ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to know whether the Government has any programme to set up a technical board or a corporate body...

MR. SPEAKER : Are you reading a statement ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : To tap the sea-bed mineral wealth and for harnessing wave energy...

MR. SPEAKER : I told you the other day that reading a statement while putting a supplementary question is not allowed. I will overrule that thing.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : What to do ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the proper way. How can I allow such a long question ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I cannot hear you Sir. I have already put my supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, what are you doing ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : If you kindly allow me, I will repeat it. I want to know whether two mining sites covering about 3 lakh Sq. KM of mineral wealth are identified in the Indian Ocean and if so, what is the action taken to exploit it. I also want to know whether the Government have any programme to set up any corporate body...

MR. SPEAKER : There is a limit to every thing. Dr. D.N. Reddy. Next question.

“Control Parameters for Air and Water Pollution”

*869. **SHRI D.N. REDDY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the anti-pollution efforts have been correspondingly increased with the pace of increase in imports of pesticides;

(b) if so, the details of control parameters used for air, water and food etc.;

(c) whether the imports are commensurate with gains in agricultural production, control of diseases and air and water pollution caused; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

- (a) Of the total consumption of pesticides in the country, the imports were in the range of 5 to 7% during the past three years. Anti-pollution efforts have been suitably strengthened.
- (b) Details of control parameters are given in Annexures-I to III.
- (c) and (d). The pesticides are essential inputs for agricultural production; and the imports to supplement indi-

genous manufacture of pesticides contribute towards this end. According to an estimate made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), considerable losses caused by the pests and diseases in crops like cotton (40%), paddy, jowar, sugarcane, potato (9 to 12%); and on an average 10 to 30% general losses due to pests and diseases are avoided due to use of pesticides depending upon the crop, pest, season and location. Similarly, use of pesticides has also significantly helped in control of vector borne diseases of human being like Malaria, Filariasis, Encephalitis, Kala-Azar etc. Under the Insecticides Act, 1968 suitable methods of application of pesticides, their dosages and safety precautions are evolved to prevent air and water pollution problems.

Annexure-I

Part-I : Safeguards for Aerial Spraying of Insecticides as Prescribed under the Insecticides Act.

- Marking of the area shall be the responsibility of the operators;
- The operators shall use only approved insecticides and their formulations at approved concentration and height;
- Washing, decontamination and first-aid facilities shall be provided by the operators;
- All aerial operations shall be notified to the public not less than twenty-four hours in advance through competent authorities;
- Animals and persons not connected with the operations shall be prevented from entering such areas for a specified period; and
- The pilots shall undergo specialised training including clinical effects of the insecticides.

Part-II : Permissible Concentrations of Fumigants in air

S. No.	Fumigant	Permissible concentration in air (ppm) (8 hrs./day/5 days)
1.	Aluminium Phosphide	Threshold limit value of 0.3 ppm or 0.0004 mg/litre of air (0.4 mg/m ³)
2.	Methyl bromide	15 ppm (60 mg/m ³)
3.	Ethylene dibromide	20 ppm

Annexure-II
Standards for Pesticides Effluents

Parameters	Limiting concentration
Temperature	Shall not exceed 5°C above the receiving water temperature.
pH	6.5 to 8.5
Fat, Oil and Grease (FOG Value)	10 mg/l
Oxygen Absorption Test (4 hours in Acid Potassium Permanganate at 27°C)	60 mg/l
Non-pesticidal Suspended Solids (inert formulating materials, biological sludge)	30 mg/l
Total pesticide including its metabolites and isomers	10 µg/l
Organic solvents and compounds (in original or aqueous phase as Carbon-Chloroform Extract)	30 µg/l
Raw material and process intermediates	Shall not be present in their original form.
Heavy Metals	
—Copper	1 mg/l
—Manganese	1 mg/l
—Zinc	1 mg/l
—Mercury	0.01 mg/l
—Tin	0.1 mg/l
—Any other like nickel etc.	shall not exceed 5 times the drinking water standards.
Organics	
—Organic chlorine	} amount shall not exceed the stoichiometric equivalent of allowable discharge of pesticide organic solvents and compounds.
—Organic Nitrogen	
—Organic phosphorus	
—Organic sulphur	
—Acetate	
—Phenol and phenolic compounds as C ₆ H ₅ OH	1 mg/l
Inorganic Chemicals	
—Arsenic as As	0.2 mg/l
—Cyanide as CN	0.2 mg/l
—Nitrate as NO ₃	50 mg/l
—Dissolved Phosphates as P	5 mg/l
—Sulphate as SO ₄	1000 mg/l

* µg = microgramme
mg = milligramme

Anexure-III

Tolerance limits of Pesticides in Various Foods, Vegetables and Crops as Prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

S. No.	Name of Insecticide	Food	Tolerance Limit mg/kg (ppm)
1	2	3	4
1.	Aldrin, dieldrin (The limits apply to aldrin and dieldrin singly or in any combination and are expressed as dieldrin)	Foodgrains	0.1
		Milk and Milk products	0.15 (on a fat basis)
		Fruits and vegetables	0.1
		Meat	0.2
		Eggs	0.1 (on a shell free basis)
2.	Carbaryl	Foodgrains	1.5
		Okra and leafy vegetables	10.0
		Potatoes	0.2
		Other vegetables	5.0
		Cottonseed (whole)	1.0
		Maize cob (Kernels)	1.0
3.	Chlordane (Residue to be measured as cis plus trans chlordane)	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milk and Milk products	0.05 (on a fat basis)
		Vegetables	0.2
		Fruits	0.1
		Sugar beet	0.3
4.	D.D.T. (The limits apply to DDT, DDD and DDE singly or in any combination)	Milk and Milk products	1.25 (on a fat basis)
		Fruits and vegetables including potatoes	3.5
		Meat, poultry and fish	7.0 (on a whole product basis)
		Eggs	0.5 (on a shell-free basis)
5.	Diazinon	Foodgrains	0.05
		Vegetables	0.5
6.	Dichlorvos (content of Dichloroacetaldehyde (DCA) be reported where possible)	Foodgrains	1.0
		Milled foodgrains	0.25
		Vegetables	0.15
		Fruits	0.1
7.	Dicosol	Fruits and Vegetables	5.0
		Tea (dry manufactured)	5.0

1	2	3	4
8.	Dimethoate (residue to be determined as dimethoate and expressed as dimethoate)	Fruits and vegetables	2.0
9.	Endosulfan (residues are measured and reported as total of endosulfan A and B and endosulfan-sulphate)	Fruits and vegetables	2.0
		Cotton seed	0.5
		Cotton seed oil (crude)	0.2
10.	Fenitrothion	Foodgrains	0.02
		Milled foodgrains	0.005
		Milk and Milk products	0.05 (on a fat Basis)
		Fruits	0.5
		Vegetables	0.3
		Meat	0.03
11.	Heptachlor (Combined residues of heptachlor and its epoxide to be determined and expressed as heptachlor)	Foodgrains	0.01
		Milled foodgrains	0.002
		Milk and Milk products	0.15 (on a fat basis)
		Vegetables	0.05
12.	Hydrogen cyanide	Foodgrains	37.5
		Milled foodgrains	3.0
13.	Hydrogen phosphide	Foodgrains	0.05
		Milled foodgrains	0.01
14.	Inorganic bromide (determined and expressed as total bromide from all sources)	Foodgrains	25.0
		Milled foodgrains	25.0
		Fruits	30.0
		Dried fruits and spices	100.0
15.	Lindane	Foodgrains	0.25
		Milk and Milk products	0.2 (on a fat basis)
		Fruits and Vegetables	3.0
		Eggs	0.1 (on a shell-free basis)
		Meat and Poultry	2.0 (on whole basis)
16.	Malathion (Malathion to be determined and expressed as combined residues of malathion and malaaxon)	Foodgrains	4.0
		Milled foodgrains	1.0
		Fruits	4.0
		Vegetables	3.0
		Dried fruits	8.0
17.	Parathion (Combined residues of parathion and paraoxon to be determined and expressed as parathion)	Fruits and Vegetables	0.5

1	2	3	4
18.	Parathion methyl (Combined residues of parathion-methyl and its oxygen analogue to be determined and expressed as parathion methyl)	Fruits Vegetables	0.2 1.0
19.	Phosphamidon Residues expressed as the sum of the phosphamidon and its desethyl derivative)	Foodgrains Fruits and Vegetables	0.05 0.2
20.	Pyrethrins (Sum of pyrethrins I and II and other structurally related insecticidal ingredients of pyrethrum)	Foodgrains Milled foodgrains Fruits Vegetables	1.5 0.5 1.0 1.0

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Mr. Speaker Sir, is the Government aware of the fact that there is indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides especially in the dryland area and pesticide resistance is often seen in the dryland areas? Is the Government satisfied that the huge expenditure on imports of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is beneficial when compared with the gains either in the increase of crop yield or anti-pollution measures regarding air, food and water?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Pesticides are very useful. If we spend one rupee on pesticides, I am told, we get produce worth Rs. 10. That is the ratio. Pesticides are not generally used on large scale in dry farming but only in those areas where agricultural activities are carried on with irrigation facilities. As far as the side-effects of the pesticides are concerned...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have said that pesticides are used more in those areas where irrigation facilities are available. In those areas where dryland farming is done, pesticides are used, but they are not used in the proportion in which they are used in the irrigated land. There are side-effects and attempts are being made to see that the side-effects are reduced. The most

corrosive or the most poisonous pesticides are phased out. We are trying to develop pesticides which are degradable also and which are less toxic. We are trying to adopt methods which can help to produce more foodgrains without using the pesticides. Also, biocides are used and biological control is used. Mutation method and genetic method are also used. In this fashion, understanding the difficulties which can arise out of the effects of using the pesticides, steps are being taken. At this point of time, it is realised that using pesticides is necessary.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Sir, there are some indigenous natural pesticides like neem seeds and extracts, green manure, animal waste etc. A frog, Sir devours double its weight of insects a day which is harmful to the crops. Yet, frog legs are exported indiscriminately. Rats which are harmful should be destroyed or exported, if there is a market. Will the Government examine this problem?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you also reading from some prepared statement?

DR. D.N. REDDY ; No, Sir. It is a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : All right it is a supplementary. Has it been prepared?

SHRI D.N. REDDY : No, Sir. It is a supplementary. I have just noted the points.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I could not hear the question.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Sir, there are some indigenous natural pesticides and fertilizers like neem seeds and its extracts, green manure, animal waste, etc. A frog, Sir, devours double its weight of insects a day which is harmful to the crops. Yet, frog legs are exported indiscriminately. Rats which are harmful should be destroyed or exported, if there is a market. Will the Government examine this issue ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the attempt is to use all that which can give better yields and which can help in controlling the pests also. Indigenous methods are also used. The neem seeds that the manure which is also produced with the neem seeds is also used which has some effect on the pests in the crop also. We are adopting some other methods also and we are trying to see that the poisonous pesticides—more poisonous pesticides—are not used and that way we are trying to achieve a balance which will help us to produce more and at the same time which will reduce the danger of poisoning the atmosphere.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, I compliment the Minister for giving the whole list of the tolerance limits. But from my information, no assessment has been made to assess the ill-effects of the cumulative effect of pesticides and cumulative toxic effects of pesticides. Therefore, will the Government undertake three things. One, carrying out a detailed assessment of the cumulative toxic effects of these various pesticides that are sprayed. Secondly, will the Government make those kind of collaborations with the manufacturers in the advanced countries whereby pesticides disintegrate after three or four hours ? They are effective after six hours after they disintegrate. Therefore, the ill-effects are not permanently carried into the soil. And thirdly, no progress has been made in biological control. What further progress will be made in these three fields ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as the first question is concerned, it is difficult for me to say at this point of time 'yes' or 'no'. The suggestion given by the hon. Member is laudable. It has to be examined

and if it is possible that kind of examination can be done. The process of examination is very-very complicated and without examining it, I would not like to give any assurance. But we will certainly keep in mind that something has to be done. There are three supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : You are supposed to answer one.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, is the hon. Minister aware, the pesticides which are being used at the moment in certain areas on some crops are having more ill-effect on pollution and no effect on the pests. For example, Caterpillars. This results in agriculturists using a larger dose and more frequent dose than required according to the scientific instructions. Will the hon. Minister clarify if, along with the Agriculture Ministry, something has been done or not because this has been going on for the last three years. Reports have been made to the Agriculture Minister in this House and outside the House. But nothing seems to have been done. Would the hon. Minister please clarify ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, there have been reports that some of the pesticides have not been really useful. That does not mean the pesticides and the formula with which they are produced are not useful. The manufacturers sometimes have not done that rightly. Sometimes, when the pesticides are developed, they are adulterated also. They are mixed with water, and that is why they do not become effective. But as far as the technology and the processes for the development of pesticides are concerned, these are completely examined in the laboratories; and when it is found that they are effective, they are released to the manufacturers. What is to be examined, and the area in which we have to be careful is that the technologies and processes are correctly used, and the pesticides are not adulterated.

Lack of Remand Homes for Children

*871. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that children in the age group of 12 to 16 are made to live with convicts and lunatics in various jails in the country for want of remand homes;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

The children coming in conflict with the law are dealt with under the specialised provisions of the children Acts of various States. These Acts provide for separate handling and treatment of children, away from adult offenders. In some of the States children coming in conflict with law are lodged in jails because of the lack of infrastructure under the Children Acts. The implementation of the Children Acts and the establishment of required infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Government of India has been pursuing with them for an effective implementation of the Children Acts with necessary institutions including the remand homes.

[Translation]

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : The guileless children below sixteen years of age in our country have to undergo jail terms even in petty cases. The hon. Minister has stated that in some of the States, the children are lodged in jails because there are no remand homes. As they live with the criminals in the jail, they also become criminals and hence the very objective of keeping them in the jail is defeated. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the States where the Government have not been able to provide remand homes, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Central Government fully agree with the hon. Member that the children should not be lodged in the jails. Under the Children Act passed for this purpose, the Central Government took the responsibility for each State during the First, Second and the Third Plan periods. But later on, it was thought better to hand it over to the States and from the Fourth Plan onwards, this work is being looked after by the State Governments. All the States, except Nagaland, have passed Children Act and under that Act such remand homes were built where children could be lodged. Some other institutions were also set up which could be used as corrective homes, as it involved the lodging of the children. However, according to the report with the Government, still there are a large number of children who are living in jails with hardened criminals. The Central Government have issued orders to the States to create such infrastructure as soon as possible, under which remand homes should be constructed so that the delinquent children who commit offences are not lodged with the hardened criminals because that has bad influence on the children. The Government of India have earmarked separate allocation for this purpose in the Seventh Plan so that the State Governments are provided assistance for the construction of remand homes.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of children below the age of 16 years undergoing jail terms every year and their percentage ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The figures show that except for some States, the number of children is not that high. The figures that I have, show that the number of such children in West Bengal is about 400 or 450, there are a few in Maharashtra. As for the other States, this number varies between one and four. But in two or three States, the number is certainly high.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : As far as dealing with crimes is concerned, we have got two theories : one is retributive, and the

other is reformative. Since crimes are unfortunately increasing disproportionately, we cannot, as far as adult crimes are concerned put the reformative theory into practice to that extent. But at least as far as children are concerned, we have to take this policy of reformation seriously. Have you got any plans to engage any experts as far as reforming these children who are there in the custody are concerned ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : This is a part of our programme and policy; it is mainly reformatory. That is why we do not want to keep our children in jails and there are observation homes, about 106 special certified schools, 32 children homes, 142 fit person institutions, 39 after-care institutions. The total capacity of all the 546 institutions is 35994. These institutions are engaged in corrective measures.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : It is not only a question of those who have committed offences, but I had an occasion to raise in the other House about four years back a question. There were extreme cases where mothers were convicted and the children went to the mothers in the jails and they became major perhaps to remain in jails because they had no way to come out and settle somewhere. In spite of the fact that the government at that time assured me that this aspect of the question will be taken care of, it seems nothing has been done. Has the government taken care of those children who go to mothers to jails to remain as adults and then they cannot come back, because they have not got any shelter outside. Has the Government's attention been drawn to this; if so, what action Government has taken on this ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Government is aware of the seriousness of the situation; and in last May, 1985, the Prime Minister himself wrote letters to all the States about this problem; in that letter, it was stated that the children whose offences are of a minor nature are placed under the care of voluntary Probationary Officers or released on a licence or placed under the care of approved persons or institutions. Then you have asked about mothers and others. We have got such homes,

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I had asked a question where a mother has committed an offence but the children have to go to mothers and then for years together they remain there.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mothers and children are also sometimes indicated in that. So, we are taking the whole thing. The problem is not an isolated one.

Indian Claim for Deep Sea Mining in Indian Ocean

*872. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian claim for deep sea mining in the Indian Ocean is still pending with the Preparatory Committee for Law of the Ocean;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to expedite recognition of this claim; and

(c) if so, when will the mining operations start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India's application for registration and allocation of a pioneer area was filed on 10 January 1984 with the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. It is still pending with them.

(b) India has been very strongly emphasising the need for an early registration of its application at each session of the Commission.

(c) India's application can be cleared after the relevant rules, regulations and procedures have been established by the Commission. Commercial mining can take place only after the Convention has entered into force and the plan of work of each country has been approved by the International Seabed Authority.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The application was made on 10th of January 1984 and since then it has been still pending. The reply is that the rules, regulations and the procedure have not yet been established. How long will this Preparatory Commission take to finalise rules, regulations and the procedure? Is it because of the opposition by the United States that these have not been finalised and the delay is occurring?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as the Convention is concerned, it has yet to be ratified. 60 countries have to ratify it and only then it will come into force. As far as framing of rules, regulations and the procedure is concerned, it can be done after the agreement on the points which are in dispute today are resolved. There are applications for the areas from where sea nodules have to be harvested in the Pacific Ocean; one application is given by USSR; other is given by France; and the third one is given by third country and the areas are overlapping. On these overlapping areas there is no consensus. After the consensus is evolved, they would be able to frame the rules, regulations and the procedure. After that is done, then it will be possible for the Preparatory Commission to accept the application. After that the plan will be approved and action will be taken.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Is it not a fact that these four countries which have applied for being registered as investor countries, have also met in December, 1985 and exchanged their notes. They have come to the conclusion that the areas do not overlap. So, there is no difficulty on this point that the areas overlap and that has to be sorted out. The difficulty is that the rules and regulations are yet to be finalised. I wanted to know how long it will take. Are we making adequate preparations for mining or recovering of polymetallic nodules from the seabed, which are found at a depth of 6000 metres? Do you have the necessary equipment or not? Are you making that programme, because just now you have replied that sophisticated technologies are being developed by several countries and also by the International Seabed Authority and that it will take 15 years? Suppose, permission is given to you, will you be in

a position to mine the polymetallic nodules right now on commercial basis?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The exploitation of the sea resources is being taken up by the humanity now. The technologies are not there. Attempts are being made to develop the technology jointly under the International Seabed Authority and independently and separately by the nations and by the multinationals. That is what I said before. What is now tried to be done is that pioneer investor has to point out two areas. The information about one of the areas will be given. And information about the other area will be with the Seabed Authority. The pioneer investor is allowed to develop the technology, carry out the survey, collect knowledge and exchange it with others also. The fact remains that today we do not have perfect technology a technology which can be used on commercial scale. We have laboratory scale technology for bringing out nodules and for extracting metals also. The pilot level technology is being developed. The third stage is that of the commercial level. That has not reached in any country. Some of the multinational corporations are doing that. The United States of America does not agree to sign the convention whereas others have signed the convention.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : The hon. Minister has said that the pioneer investor would select the site. As far as my knowledge goes, we have two sites on the eastern coast which have been found to have rich deposits of polymetallic nodules. I would like to know about the exploration that has been carried out since 1976 as has been stated in the earlier question, when 4 million square kilometres have been surveyed, how many sites have been found after this particular statement that two sites have been discovered?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have to understand the International Law of Sea. On the open sea we are not having any sovereignty.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I am talking of exploratory sites and not mining sites.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We do not have any sovereignty over the open sea. There are two sites in the central Indian

Ocean which have been marked by us. We have given the information of these two sites to the Preparatory Commission in the international Seabed Authority. It is for the international authority to allow us to carry on experiments in that area, and after the permission is given we carry on experiments. We have surveyed 4 million sq. kilo metres of area and we have taken 1,200 photographs of that. Twelve hundred samples have been collected. We cannot take up other areas because even if we do that, we will not be allowed to have exclusive right in those areas... (*Interruptions*), and if we do not have exclusive right in that area, we cannot do that. So, it is infructuous to carry on research in other areas because it is not allowed under the international law.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the nodules cannot be exploited but exploratory activities have been continuing since 1976. Two sites have been discovered. How many more have been discovered. That is what I asked.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This task of discovering the nodules from the sea is a very complicated one and a lot of money is needed. We have done the recovery in two areas. Out of two, only one will be allowed to us. There are other areas also in the Indian Ocean, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Atlantic Ocean also where the nodules are available. Scanty information is available to us. The question is, whether with that scanty information and with the funds available to us, even if we are going to be allowed to exploit only one area, is it wise to go on surveying other areas also when nothing is done with respect to one area also? So, now we are concentrating on those areas which are already explored and we are trying to develop the technology for bringing out the nodules and extracting the metal. Our direction is that. It is not that we are going to survey the entire ocean as such and then say where the nodules are available. We do have some information about other areas also.

Programmes to Enable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Cross Poverty Line

*873. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA† :**
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments in consultation with the Union Government have launched programmes to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to cross the poverty line during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the target set by those States for the purpose;

(c) whether such programmes have been launched in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the progress made in Orissa so far ?

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

(b) A statement for the year 1985-86 is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As against the target of economically assisting 62,000 Scheduled Caste families and 75,000 Scheduled Tribe families during 1985-86 in Orissa, 72,248 Scheduled Caste families and 68,983 Scheduled Tribe families (upto February, 1986) were economically assisted.

Statement

*Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Families Proposed to be Economically Assisted
under the Point-7 of the New 20-Point Programme*

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of SC families to be economically assisted during 1985-86	No. of ST families to be economically assisted during 1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	230000	40500
2.	Assam	23000	19725
3.	Bihar	300000	94125
4.	Gujarat	61700	52500
5.	Haryana	37600	—
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3500	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	24000	1973
8.	Karnataka	100000	6497
9.	Kerala	45000	3375
10.	Madhya Pradesh	197000	150000
11.	Maharashtra	89876	56250
12.	Manipur	400	2892
13.	Orissa	62000	75000
14.	Punjab	49395	—
15.	Rajasthan	120000	45150
16.	Sikkim	1000	1200
17.	Tamil Nadu	200000	6982
18.	Tripura	4300	6483
19.	Uttar Pradesh	300000	2400
20.	West Bengal	289600	59857
21.	Chandigarh	400	—
22.	Delhi	9000	—
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1500	488
24.	Pondicherry	2000	—
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	506
Total		2141271	625903

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that though the State-wise number of economically assisted scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families under the 20 Point Programme has been given, yet there is no detail regarding the amount of money to be spent during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give this information also ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Allocation in the Seventh Five Year Plan has not been made State-wise and as such no separate sum has been earmarked for each State. You have sought information about Orissa, which has been included. The total number of scheduled caste families and the scheduled tribe families to whom assistance has been provided in one year comes to 21,41,271 and 625,903, respectively. I do not have complete figures of the Seventh Plan at the moment.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 20 Point Programme is like *Kamdhenu* to the Harijans and Adivasis. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will set up a Central inquiry committee to examine whether these people are getting full benefits of this programme ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, this is an important question. Will the hon. Minister constitute a Central Committee or not ?

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : They are not getting the benefits. Will the hon. Minister say something about this ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : To know whether the benefits are reaching them, the State Government does the monitoring at the district as well as the State level. The Central Government are also doing monitoring. According to the report with the Government, about 49 per cent scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families have been given assistance by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. However, we hope that this programme will be implemented in the Seventh Plan in such a way that those who did not get full benefit earlier are given second dose and those who are

yet to be covered are given the first dose.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt. I don't like it. Never do it. I have noticed and I will take the decision accordingly. Every Member has been given chance. They are all my hon. Members; there are 544 of them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody has an important question; they are not unimportant questions. Please don't disturb others.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not been able to understand the definition of being above the poverty line. How many bungalows, how much property should be there with a scheduled caste person ? I want to know what should be their possessions ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The people belonging to a certain income group have been deemed living below the poverty line. Thereafter, they are lifted above that income group and then it is taken that they have been lifted above the poverty line. You all know the plight of our Harijans and Adivasis, there are different categories even among them. There are landless people who have to lead their life within a meagre income. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have formulated a programme for the people, such as scavengers, weavers and the poorest of the poor. Besides, this programme also includes evolving ways and means to improve the condition of the rural landless people. Stress will also be laid on the land reforms so as to improve their economic condition.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday I gave you time, now let others also take their turn.

[*English*]

I remember faces; I remember names; and I know what I have done.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Sir, the infra-structural development in Tribal Areas is a very important aspect of the poverty-alleviation programme. What steps are taken by the Government of India to improve this facility with the central assistance ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :
The Tribal Sub-Plan has been prepared to do work under the tribal areas so that the economic problems of the tribals can be improved. The problems of tribal development have been divided into various parts. Where the tribal population is concentrated, there, the TD (Tribal Development) Block is carved out. The other one is MADA (Modified Area Development Approach). And the third is the scattered area where the tribal population is scattered. Under these schemes, tribal economic development work is going on all over India. Where concentration of tribal population is there, there this Special Tribal Development Plan is working.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Central Assistance to Combat Extremist Activity in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra

*874. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing extremist activity on the areas bordering Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has requested for Central assistance to combat extremist violence in such areas;

(c) whether such a request is still pending; and

(d) the steps being taken to combat such violent and disruptive activity on the Andhra-Maharashtra border ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In September 1985, Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for deployment of 4 Battalions of CRPF. However, taking into account the overall deployment of CRPF, it had not been possible to make available the force. The State Government was, however, advised to seek assistance from the neighbouring States.

(d) The concerned State Governments have taken various steps, including deployment of additional police force in the border areas, more effective co-operation and coordination between police forces and police agencies, etc.

Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension to Undeserving Persons

*875. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even some of those persons, who opposed the freedom struggle are getting freedom fighters pension; and

(b) whether Government propose to take effective steps to scrutinize all the existing cases of freedom fighters pensions and cancel those pensions given to undeserving persons ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Every effort is made to sanction pension only to genuine freedom fighters. Pension is sanctioned after proper verification of the claim and careful scrutiny of the documents submitted by the freedom fighters. The verification is generally done by the State Governments, Assistance of Advisory Committees consisting of prominent freedom fighters of the area is also taken by State Governments where necessary.

Complaints have however, been received against some pensioners, that they have managed to get pension by fraudulent means by furnishing incorrect or false information. Such complaints are promptly referred to the concerned State Government for verification. If, on verification, the complaint appears to be *prime-facie* true, the pension sanctioned is suspended and show-cause notice is issued to the pensioner. Such cases are finally reviewed on the basis of explanation received from the freedom fighters in further consultation with the State Government, if necessary, and pension is cancelled or restored as the case may be. Payments already made are also recovered if pension is found to have been obtained by fraudulent means.

Indo-Soviet Joint Space Flight

*876. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :
SMT. KISHORI SINHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that another Indo-Soviet joint space flight is being planned;

(b) what would be the main tasks the Indian cosmonauts would perform in space; and

(c) the result of the earlier space journey with particular reference to its experimental findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At present, there is no plan for another Indo-Soviet joint space flight.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of experiments related to bio-medical aspects, material sciences and remote sensing were conducted. The data has been analysed and published in scientific journals. The remote sensing experiments have been particularly useful to a number of agencies in studies related to

soils forestry, geology, water resources, land use and agriculture.

Air Purity Monitoring of Cities

877. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities/towns in the country where air purity is being monitored; and

(b) the number of air purity monitoring stations in such cities/towns having a population of more than one lakh ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Air quality is being monitored in 17 cities/towns and 59 stations have so far been set up. Among the cities/towns covered through the monitoring programme, there are 3 to 5 stations for each city/town having a population of more than one lakh.

[Translation]

Study Regarding Poverty-Stricken People

*878. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study report of the National Council for Applied Economic Research wherein it has been stated that the number of poverty-stricken people has increased;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) whether Government have given a serious thought to this report; and

(d) if so, the conclusion drawn by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLY (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the Study Report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The study referred to is the Paper "Focus on Some

Major Imbalances in the Indian Economy" presented on 5th April, 1986 on the occasion of the Annual Day of the NCAER. The NCAER Study indicates that in rural areas the proportion of people below the poverty line between 1970-71 and 1981-82 has decreased significantly, viz., from 56.90 per cent in 1970-71 to 48.54 per cent in 1981-82. These findings are based on a survey conducted by NCAER by resurveying in 1981-82 the same households that were surveyed in 1970-71. The study has pointed out that despite the operational inefficiencies of Government anti-poverty programmes their impact has not only been positive but significant.

(c) and (d). Government have examined the Report of the NCAER Study and have noticed that the findings of the NCAER Study do not contradict the trend in the poverty ratio over time as estimated by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Equipments for Narora Atomic Power Plant

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

(a) whether the Narora Atomic Power Plant is experiencing delays of 3 to 4 years in getting the delivery of major nuclear equipment from Indian Industries on whom firm orders were placed;

(b) if so, the reasons for such inability to maintain delivery schedules; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate such delays in the delivery schedule of sophisticated and complex nuclear equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). While there have been delays of three to four years in the supply of equipment to Narora Atomic Power Project, the total construction time will not be affected by more than a year. Industry had to upgrade

existing facilities, set up additional facilities and also undertake development efforts to evolve suitable manufacturing procedures involving more stringent requirements. The Narora-designs have been standardised for subsequent 235 MWe units and manufacture of major equipment is not expected to cause any delay to future projects.

Protection against Extinction of Tribals

*880. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the tribes are fast approaching extinction due to the health hazards and other difficulties;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent their extinction;

(c) whether there is a setup to identify the nomadic tribals and to look after their welfare;

(d) whether Government propose to alleviate the pathetic condition of tribes whose profession is basket making known as 'Koragas', in some parts of Karnataka and Kerala; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to have compulsory residential education for their children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Attention is being paid to the health problems of tribal groups particularly the primitive tribal groups.

(c) There is no separate set up for them. All tribal groups are covered under the poverty alleviation programmes and the Tribal sub-Plan schemes.

(d) The Koragas in Karnataka and Kerala have been identified as primitive tribal groups for according special attention.

(e) No, Sir. Educational facilities are provided through residential schools and incentives.

Nuclear Power Station in West Bengal

*881. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have a nuclear power (energy) station in West Bengal;

(b) whether atomic energy unit at Salt Lake is proposed to be expanded for more activities along with the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Site Selection Committee of this Department have considered various sites for location of future Nuclear Power Stations in Eastern Electricity Region, of which West Bengal is a constituent state. The report of this Committee is under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). The Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre at Salt Lake in Calcutta is presently used by Scientists from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, and Universities. At present there is no proposal to expand this facility in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Protection of Forests in Kerala

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

(a) whether information has reached the Ministry that the Plantation Corporation of Kerala of the Kerala Government, in violation of the rules on the statute for protection of forests, is clear felling 1000 acres in the Government reserved forests near Peruvannamuzhi in Calicut District;

(b) if so, whether Government of Kerala or the said Plantation Corporation has taken proper permission from the Union Government; and

(c) if permission has been granted, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) According to the State Government, the Plantation Corporation of Kerala is proposing to raise rubber plantations over 341.34 ha. of forest lands of Pillaperuvanna Malavaram Range of Calicut Forest Division which were dereserved, clear felled and handed over to the Revenue Department in 1973, i.e. prior to coming into force of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) As the transfer of the forest land and its deforestation was done prior to the coming into force of the said Act, permission of the Union Government is not required.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Colour T.V.

*883. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow companies having upto 40 per cent foreign participation to manufacture colour T.V. sets;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the existing indigenous companies manufacturing colour T.V. sets would be affected by this decision; and

(d) if so, whether this would result in closures of several such companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Colour T.V. Policy was announced by Government on 25-2-83. According to it, all sectors of the industry except foreign equity companies would participate in the manufacture of Colour Television sets,

Subsequently, vide Resolution dated 1-1-1986, companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are also eligible to be considered for participation in this industry, subject to the condition that they will be required to supply not less than 25 per cent of their production in kit form to small scale units for 5 years from the date such companies go into production of TV sets. Further, use of foreign brand names is not allowed in the manufacture and sale of TV sets.

(b) This was done to bring TV policy in line with the general policy that Indian companies including those with foreign equity of 40% or less should not be debarred from any field of electronics which is open to organised private sector, only because of their foreign equity holding.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Saline Sea Water into
Drinking Water**

*884. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH
TUR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made efforts to convert saline sea water into drinking water;

(b) if so, the success achieved so far in this direction;

(c) the names of the places where this work has been undertaken so far; and

(d) the Government's scheme for its expansion ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two pilot plants using the process of reverse osmosis developed by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar and constructed by the

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been developed. One has already been installed in Tami Nadu and the other is being installed in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) One plant of 50,000 litre capacity has been installed in a village Puthagaram near Madras and the other of 100,000 litre capacity is being installed at Gilledu Padu in Tuni Taluk of East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Besides the process of reverse osmosis, electro dialysis is also being used for the conversion of saline water into drinking water. Smaller plants using these techniques have been installed in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Expansion of desalination technology will soon be undertaken on a large scale by different relevant Ministries and State Governments.

[*English*]

**Kerala Government Demand for Return
of Travancore House in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government has demanded back the Travancore House in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when, and the action taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Development of Liquid Propulsion
Technology**

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

(a) the details of places in South India which are prone to the development of liquid propulsion technology;

(b) the details of places selected by Government for development of this technology; and

(c) the basis on which the places are selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) at Thumba near Trivandrum, is the Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation responsible for the development of launch vehicle technologies and management of related projects. As liquid propulsion technologies find a major application in launch vehicles, the development of liquid propulsion technologies, initially for launch vehicle control purposes and thereafter for stages of launch vehicles, had to be centred at VSSC. With the growth of activities at VSSC in connection with the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project (PSLV) and constraints on availability of space at Thumba, a suitable new location was selected in 1982 at Valiamala, 25 km. from Trivandrum. With the growth in activities connected with the liquid propulsion systems, a separate unit known as Liquid Propulsion Systems Unit (LPSU) formed out of the existing group in VSSC, has been constituted at Valiamala in December 1985. As test facilities for liquid propulsion systems and sub-systems cannot be built up at Thumba/Trivandrum or around Valiamala on account of safety and environmental considerations, a site for locating liquid propulsion test facilities was identified at Mahendragiri in Tamil Nadu, about 100 km. from Trivandrum. These facilities are in various stages of commissioning. As the liquid propulsion technologies also find application in auxiliary propulsion systems related to satellites, such as station-keeping, reaction control systems and apogee boost motors, a group for developing auxiliary propulsion systems has been located at Bangalore, adjacent to the ISRO satellite Centre.

(c) The criteria for selection of Valiamala for locating the liquid propulsion system activity was its proximity to the development groups located in VSSC, Thumba, co-location with the PSLV Project at Valiamala, and availability of common infrastructure facilities at Thumba/Valiamala.

The criteria for selection of Mahendragiri as the location for test facilities include :

- (i) Core parameters such as terrain, availability of sufficient population-free land, availability of electricity, water, etc. and closeness to road/rail transport and other facilities;
- (ii) Impact assessment on Environment and Ecology;
- (iii) Proximity to Thumba and Valiamala;
- (iv) Questions relating to land acquisition;
- (v) Cost of civil, electrical, public health and pollution control monitoring, etc.;
- (vi) Availability of infrastructure including housing, education and hospital facilities within the reasonable distance for the Project personnel.

The criteria for selection of Bangalore as the location for the Auxiliary Propulsion Systems have been the proximity to the Satellite Centre at Bangalore and availability of infrastructure facilities.

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance to Paramilitary Personnel Killed by Terrorists

8337. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Union Territory police/para-military personnel who were killed by terrorists while maintaining internal security and whose families have been given assistance by Central and Union territory Government during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) whether the assistance is adequate; and

(c) if not, whether Government will reconsider it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Number of para-military forces personnel/Union Territory Police personnel who were killed by terrorists while on internal security duty.

	1984	1985	1986 (upto 18.3.86)
CRPF/BSF	24	8	4
Delhi Police	—	1	—

Information is 'nil' in respect of other para-military forces/Union Territories Police.

The dependents of the above-mentioned personnel were given adequate assistance by way of family pension, relief in pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity and insurance amount under Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme, as admissible under existing rules. In addition, Punjab Government sanctioned ex-gratia grant totalling Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of five BSE personnel. The State Governments of Punjab, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur awarded amounts totalling Rs. 6,43,000 in respect of CRPF personnel who lost their liver in their respective jurisdiction. The next of kin have also received assistance from the Welfare/Benevolent Schemes run by the organisations.

The sum total of the assistance provided is considered adequate and no reconsideration of same is contemplated.

[English]

"Effluents Discharged by Petro-Chemical Industries"

8338. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Minimum National Standards (MINS) prescribed for discharge of effluents from various types of petro-chemical industries; and

(b) what are the effluent treatment methods for these industries and the expenditure involved for different recommended effluent treatment methods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Minimum National Standards for petro-chemical industry have not yet been prescribed. However, Standards have been prescribed in respect of various water and air pollutants including those discharged from the petrochemical industry.

(b) The methods of treatment include physical, chemical and biological techniques and the cost of treatment varies from Rs. 1.5 to 2.5 per cubic metre of effluent.

Assistance to Handicapped

8339. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish various centres at various places to help and assist physically disabled in securing vocational courses;

(b) whether it is a fact that such large number of disabled and handicapped persons belonging to eastern region are not getting proper assistance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have turned down certain proposals of help and assistance to the disabled and handicapped persons as planned by the Society for the Orthopaedically crippled and Handicapped Individual's Services, West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) During the Seventh Plan there is a proposal to set up a Vocational Rehabilitation Centre in Tripura. Besides, two Vocational Rehabilitation Centres exclusively for women are also proposed to be set up.

(b) Yes, Sir. The institutional facilities available in eastern States/Union Territories other than West Bengal is meagre.

(c) and (d). No application for grant-in-aid from any organisation known by the name of Society for the Orthopaedically Crippled and Handicapped Individuals Services of West Bengal has been received and/or rejected during the period of last three years.

Common Programme of Action in Research and Development

8340. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive common programme of action in research and development through the united efforts of the private and public sector has been or is being drawn up;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) its mode of implementation and even export to the developing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Research and Development programmes in the Laboratories are framed on the basis of the technological needs arising from the 5 Year Plan and the perspective plans of the various sectors, taking into consideration the technological needs of the private and public sectors. There is no separate plan prepared for the joint R and D between the Laboratories, the private and the public sectors. R and D for the specific requirements of the users is undertaken by the Laboratory on contract basis.

(c) A few of the technologies developed in the Laboratories have been exported.

Statement made by Kuwaiti National who visited Kerala

8341. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Kuwaiti national who visited Kerala recently without proper travel documents made an anti-India statement after his return to Kuwait; and

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

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

(b) A former Kuwaiti Minister, who visited Kerala recently issued a statement in Kuwait on 25th March, 1986 which was carried by three Kuwaiti dailies, 'The Arab Times', 'Al-Qabas' and 'Al-Seyassah'. In the statement he had said that the reaction in India over his visit to Kerala was politically motivated and was nothing but an attempt to distract attention from the "plight of the Muslims at the hands of the Hindus". He said that the Government of India has "backed down" on its democratic traditions, and that a large number of Keralites who are working in Kuwait enjoys religious and civil rights in Kuwait, but the "houses and properties of Muslims in India are being burnt down and mosques transferred to Hindu temples, amid calls for the expulsion of Muslims to Pakistan."

Mr. Rafai is a private individual and presently does not hold any Government position in Kuwait. His statement is obviously absurd and personally motivated. The honourable position occupied by Muslims and the rights enjoyed by them as citizens are well-known to the Government and people of Kuwait.

Irrigation Projects held up for want of Forest Clearance

8342. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of Irrigation projects held up for want of forest clearance from Union Government in each State and how many of them have been pending for more than one year; and

(b) the details, with names of the project and States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Five proposals for diversion of forest lands for irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh, one in Bihar, two in Andhra Pradesh, six in Madhya Pradesh, three in Maharashtra and

one in Gujarat are pending with the Government of India for final decision. No proposal is pending with the Union Government for more than one year.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Proposals for diversion of forest lands relating to irrigation projects pending in the Government of India as on 25-4-1986

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Forest land to be diverted
1.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Project in Saharanpur distt.	U.P.	354.47 ha.
2.	Sondha Siroli Canal in Dehradun distt.	U.P.	0.90 ha.
3.	Tangsa Pilang Canal in Dehradun distt.	U.P.	0.048 ha.
4.	Vyasi Dam in Dehradun distt.	U.P.	2.4209 ha.
5.	Rain Chokhita Irrigation Canal in Chamoli distt.	U.P.	0.330 ha.
6.	Fathehpur distributory in Sahibganj distt.	Bihar	2.55 ha.
7.	Telugu Ganga Project.	Andhra Pradesh	3229.0 ha.
8.	Nagarjunasagar Left Canal in Krishna Distt.	-do-	5.486 ha.
9.	Narmada Sagar Project in Khandwa, Debas and Hoshangabad distt.	Madhya Pradesh	35,325.245 ha.
10.	Sardar Sarovar Project in Khargaon distt.	Madhya Pradesh	2731.0 ha.
11.	Matiamoti-nallah Tank in Rajnandgaon distt.	Madhya Pradesh	18.66 ha.
12.	Bhond Tank Project in Bastar distt.	Madhya Pradesh	0.63 ha.
13.	Construction of Canal for Man Irrigation Project in Dhar distt.	Madhya Pradesh	2.5 ha.
14.	Jhalpli Tank Project in Sibore distt.	Madhya Pradesh	28.13 ha.
15.	Construction of Percolation Tank in Ahmednagar distt.	Maharashtra	0.15 ha.
16.	Sardar Sarovar Project in Dhule distt.	Maharashtra	4781.63 ha.
17.	Construction of Jackwell for Irrigation in Pune distt.	Maharashtra	0.02 ha.
18.	Sardar Sarovar Project in Bharuch distt.	Gujarat	4165.91 ha.

Organisation of Workshop on Wasteland Development

8343. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workshop on wasteland development, Government policies, problems and opportunities was organised by the Centre for Science and Environment on 30.3.1986 in Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, what were the main suggestions put forward in the workshop;

(c) whether Government have examined these suggestions;

(d) whether State Governments have also been consulted in formation of the schemes for wasteland afforestation; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A Workshop on "Wasteland Development Problems and Opportunities" was organised by the Centre for Science and Environment on 29th and 30th March, 1986 at Ahmedabad.

(b) The purpose of the Workshop was to brief the journalists of Western India about the National Policies on wastelands development. No suggestions or recommendations emerged.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As afforestation schemes on wastelands are to be implemented, by and large by the State Governments, consultation with State Governments in formulation of the schemes is an ongoing process. They are also kept informed of the guidelines formulated from time to time by the National Wastelands Development Board. Visits are also made and discussions held in the States.

(e) The first meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council was held on 6th February, 1986 at Delhi. The Action programme for waste-

lands development which was finalised there and is under implementation, is given below in the statement.

Statement

Decisions taken at the First Meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council held on 6th February, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister

WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT

1. Identification of Wastelands

1.1. The State Governments should identify wastelands in forest areas, revenue common land or degraded farm land.

1.2. At least 5% and 20% of these wastelands should be utilised in 1986-87 and in the Seventh Five Year Plan respectively for afforestation, development of pasture and forest-based industries.

2. Nodal Agency

A nodal agency/mechanism should be created in the State for (a) coordinating, funding and activities relating to different schemes of afforestation and wasteland development; and (b) for monitoring and evaluation of the various schemes.

3. State Seeds Corporation

The work of the State Seeds Corporation should be extended to include the production and supply of fodder, grasses and legume seeds on a commercial basis to farmers.

4. Direct Seeding

4.1. Seeds, suitably pelletised, to enable the retention of mulches and hydrogels, should be distributed to growers, with suitable instructions for sowing.

4.2. In remote and difficult areas, in critical watersheds and ravines, aerial seeding must be considered.

5. Leasing of Land

The State Government must lay down clear guidelines for the leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands to the rural poor.

6. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts

The State must set up a machinery for providing a green belt of fuelwood and fodder plantations around towns and cities.

7. Degraded Forest Areas

7.1. The State Forest Department must identify degraded scrub forest land which must be broadcast with fodder and legume seeds, so that the resultant fodder may be used by the local people, keeping in view that an estimated one million hectares of scrub forests in the country is to be brought back to green cover each year.

7.2. Degraded forest area must be used to raise fuelwood plantations to provide for the use of the local community, through their involvement.

8. Forest Development Corporations

The State Forest Development Corporation must not confine itself to exploitation of forest produce. Fuelwood and fodder plantations, both within the degraded forest area and in wastelands outside, must be actively undertaken by the Forest Development Corporation with the help of institutional finance.

9. Forest-Based Industries

9.1. Forest-based industries should not only be encouraged to afforest wastelands with a view to secure raw material but also make a commitment to undertake fuelwood and fodder plantations for the use of local communities on a part of the land leased to them.

9.2. Industries must also enter into agreements with small farmers for the supply of their raw material needs on a viable basis.

9.3. Such plantations must be raised on wastelands distant from habitations, so as not to disturb existing community use.

10. Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings of the State and Central Governments

10.1. Government departments/undertakings in possession of substantial areas of unutilised land in their control, should cover these areas with tree/fodder cover.

10.2. Railway sides, road sides and canal sides must also be afforested at the cost of the Departments concerned, who should provide a specific allocation therefor.

11. People's Involvement

11.1. Nurseries: The social forestry programmes should lay greater emphasis on people's involvement through nursery raising and farm forestry. By 1987-88, at least 50% of the total seedlings in each State should be raised through people's nurseries, i.e., kisans, schools, women and youth groups. Further, such nurseries should also be spatially decentralised so that a nursery is available within a 10 km. radius.

11.2. Sapling Distribution: A uniform policy of distribution of sapling at a minimum price of 10 to 20 paise should be considered, the price being gradually increased to its real value. It must be recognised that free distribution is counter-productive to emergence of free market operations in sale of saplings.

11.3. Farm Forestry: Farmers should be encouraged to plant saplings on their field-bunds or farms.

11.4. Tree Growers' Cooperatives : Tree Growers' Cooperatives must be promoted which should provide inputs and technical guidance and also make arrangements for harvesting and marketing.

11.5. Tree Pattas : The State must formulate a Tree Patta Scheme, wherever such a scheme is not already in force. A specific target for the year must be prescribed and achieved.

11.6. Strip Plantations : The State Government must consider introducing a tree patta scheme for leasing given strips of land for plantation on roadside and Canal-side.

11.7. The State Government must simplify the procedure for the Tree Patta Scheme.

12. Media and Communications

A massive campaign must be launched to involve the people in afforestation and wastelands development. Pamphlets and posters may be issued and distributed through Panchayats and Block Development Officers on how to raise nurseries, select species, get land lease, get bank finance, etc. The need is to use all available and possible media to make it a people's movement.

13. Akashvani and Doordarshan

Akashvani and Doordarshan must develop suitable programmes to be broadcast on a regular basis and involve public figures in spreading the message.

14. School Curriculum

The curriculum of the schools should include a better understanding of land resources, causes of its degradation, wastelands development and afforestation.

15. Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective steps need to be taken to strengthen the data-base on

which policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes can be undertaken.

16. Remote Sensing Applications Centre

Remote Sensing Applications Centres must be established in the State, wherever not in existence already, to provide data on resources—land, water, mineral, trees, etc. Such data may be computerised for easy storage and retrieval.

17. Funds

All possible ways and means must be exploited—including avenues of institutional finance—for the afforestation programme.

18. Laws

All Acts relating to planting and harvesting of trees, leasing of land, Usufruct Rights, etc. should be examined in the context of amendments that may be called for to motivate the rural poor and other institutions for afforestation.

19. Role of Governments Departments

19.1. Policies need to be formulated and enforced so that those who are held responsible for degradation and who contribute to the increase of wastelands are held accountable for re-foresting the degraded lands.

19.2. Irrigation projects, mining, hydro-electric projects etc. must be considered only if sufficient safeguards are built in so that no new wastelands are created. Wherever this is not feasible, compensatory afforestation of wastelands must be undertaken by such Projects.

National Highway No. 31-A

8344. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of mileage/km of National Highway 31-A;

(b) total number of places where the Highway is disrupted almost throughout the year due to landslides;

(c) approximate extra payment Ministry of Defence have to pay for the transport of essential commodities during such disruption of communication; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to lessen the burden of the Ministry of Defence in greater interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) About 93 kms.

(b) National Highway 31-A passes through geologically unstable terrain and also heavy rainfall areas. There are 15 major unstable areas/trouble spots where landslides, erosion of road, etc, take place during the monsoon.

(c) Such disruptions are of short duration and do not entail adoption of alternative means of transport; hence no extra expenditure is involved.

(d) Does not arise.

Maritime Reconnaissance for Navy

8345. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity to equip our navy with latest maritime reconnaissance aircraft and take steps soon so as to build our own aircraft carriers in our docks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Keeping in view the threat perceptions and the security environment in the Indian Ocean, the Navy is being

equipped with modern maritime reconnaissance aircraft. The Navy is also exploring the possibility of constructing aircraft carriers in India.

Raising of Ecological Task Force

8346. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have recommended the raising of Ecological Task Forces consisting of ex-servicemen from their States; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Union Government on these requests and the likely date by which the Forces would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have recommended the raising of Ecological Task Forces consisting of ex-servicemen from their States as under :

(i) Himachal Pradesh—for deployment in Kangra/Kinnaur District.

(ii) Maharashtra—for deployment in Satara District.

(b) The Planning Commission had not agreed to the inclusion of these Schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan in view of the acute scarcity of resources. However, the matter is being reviewed.

Setting up of an Institute of Oceanography in A and N Islands

8347. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Institute of Oceanography for study and research on ocean development in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(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 IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At present there is no proposal to set up an full-fledged Institute of Oceanography in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The possibility of setting up a regional Centre will be explored at the appropriate time.

Foreign Assistance for Nuclear Power Projects

8348. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign country has offered its help to establish nuclear power plant in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Soviet Union and France have offered to set up a nuclear power plant in India. Discussions on aspects of the offer are continuing with the Soviet authorities. Preliminary discussions, not reaching the stage of a formal proposal, have also taken place with France.

Pollution from Mines

8349. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether pollution from the mines in most cases has been on the increase and

if so, the details of relative pollution year-wise during the last five years; and

(b) whether any specific guidelines have been given to the mines and miners, including training for minimising pollution and consequent danger to workers health ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Since no assessment of pollution from mines has been made, year-wise details of pollution during the last five years are not available. The cumulative pollution from small, medium and large mines is, however, having serious adverse environmental impact.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Guidelines have been issued to all agencies concerned with mining operations to take preventive measures and provide adequate safeguards to control pollution. A Centre for "Advance Studies in Mining Environment" at Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad is being established to undertake field studies for environmental pollution control and to impart training to the field engineers.

Special Facilities for Women Employees

8350. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what special facilities have been made for women employees of Government to attract more women to Government service; and

(b) the steps being taken to grant more facilities to women, in the present administrative reforms being made and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). All Central Government employees irrespective of their sex are governed by the same conditions of service. However, in the matter of leave, women employees are

eligible to maternity leave which is not debited against leave account.

Government are, however, reviewing from time to time measures for ensuring greater female participation in Government jobs. As a result of such reviews, the following measures have been taken in this direction :

- (i) For recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' post under the Central Government through the Staff Selection Commission or the Employment Exchange, the upper age limit in the case of widows, divorced women and women judicially separated from their husbands, who have not remarried, is relaxable upto 35 year (40 years for those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).
- (ii) Widows of Government servants appointed as Peons on compassionate grounds are exempt from the requirement of educational qualification. This concession is also available to them for appointment to other Group D posts provided it is certified that they can perform the duties of the post concerned satisfactorily.
- (iii) Orders have also been issued to to the effect that every endeavour should be made to nominate a lady officer in the Selection Boards/ Committees concerned with selection of candidates to various posts/services. In cases where a good number of lady candidates are expected to be available for the services/posts, no effort should be spared to find a lady officer for inclusion in the Selection Board/Committee. In the event of such an officer not being available in the Ministry/ Department itself, there is no objection to nominating a lady officer from any other office at the same station.
- (iv) Orders have also been issued recently to post husband and wife at the same station, as far as

possible, to enable women to continue in their jobs and look after their family duties as well.

Cases of Orissa State under Forest Act Received by Union Government

8351. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Orissat State received by Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during last three years;

(b) number of cases on which objections have been issued;

(c) number of cases that have been rejected; and

(d) the number of cases still pending for disposal, year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Fourteen in 1983, eighteen in 1984, and ten in 1985.

(b) Objections have not been issued in any case. Clarifications and additional information have been sought for from the State Government in thirteen cases where complete data has not been furnished. As the information sought for has not been received, these thirteen cases are treated currently as closed but will be reopened if and when the information is supplied.

(c) Two.

(d) Only one case, received in 1985, is presently pending with the Central Government.

Deportation of Indians from Malaysia

8352. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians have been deported from Malaysia;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of Indians that have been deported by the Malaysian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The deported Indian nationals had been found either to have over-stayed the period of their visas or were found without visas. In some cases, the Indian nationals were deported because of their having sought employment without necessary work permits.

(c) The High Commission of India in Kuala Lumpur has been informed only of such cases where travel papers or tickets were required for the deportation of the Indian nationals. While the number of such cases in 1985 was 85, 32 such cases have been processed or are being processed so far in 1986. Some Indian nationals have been deported directly by the Malaysian authorities and in such cases no intimation is given to the Indian High Commission in Malaysia.

Development of Computer Manpower

3353. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a big increase in the number of computers installed in the country and if so, the year-wise figures of computers installed in the country since 1975 and likely to be installed by 1990;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is an acute shortage of properly trained programmers and other computer professionals available in the country and if so, the number of such professionals available at present and those required, and the measures proposed by Government to bridge the gap; and

(c) the names of ten top professional organisations engaged in the development of computer manpower in the country and brief details of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, Details are at Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir. Details are at Statement-II.

(c) Details are at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Year-wise break up of value of computers installed since 1975 and likely to be installed by 1990

It is a fact that there has been a big increase in the number of computers installed in the country.

As the range of computers vary from microcomputers to large mainframes the year-wise figures of computers installed since 1975 and likely to be installed by 1990 are given in terms of value.

Year	Estimated value of computer systems installed/to be installed (Rs. crores)
1	2
1975	28
1976	35
1977	41
1978	45
1979	52
1980	60
1981	68
1982	75
1983	90
1984	120
1985	200

1	2
1986	280
1987	390
1988	550
1989	775
1990	1100

Statement-II

Measures being taken by Government to bridge the gap of availability of computer personnel

It is a fact that there is an acute shortage of properly trained programmers and other computer professionals available in the country. The number of professionals who have got computer education/training from recognised institutions is estimated to be about 5,000. The estimated number of professionals required at present to implement the computer activities optimally is 12,000 which will rise to 80,000 by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

In order to reduce the gap of availability of manpower, Department of Electronics has initiated a number of programmes jointly with UGC/Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and DGET. The main programmes are as under :

(i) **1 Year Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA) :**

This programme is being carried out jointly with UGC. Already 32 Universities have been covered under this programme.

(ii) **One and Half Years Post Polytechnic DCA :**

This programme is being carried out jointly with MHRD. The programme has so far been initiated in 35 Polytechnics.

(iii) **One and Half Years Post Graduate DCA in Hindi Medium :**

So far eight centres have been supported for this programme.

(iv) **B. Tech. :**

So far nearly 25 centres are conducting B. Tech. degree course in computers. Another 3 centres have been supported this year.

(v) **M. Tech. :**

14 centres are already conducting M. Tech. programme in computers.

(vi) **3 Years Post Graduate Master in Computer Applications (MCA) :**

The programme is jointly supported by Department of Electronics (DOE) and UGC/MHRD. 24 centres have already been covered under this programme.

(vii) **Vocational Courses :**

This programme at the level of ITI (Industrial Training Institutes) provides one year/six months courses in the application of computers. This is a joint programme with DGET. Already 20 institutes have been covered.

In addition to the above, Department of Electronics has supported programmes for continuing education, diploma in computer engineering/maintenance and teachers' training courses.

Statement-III

It may not be appropriate to rate the professional organisations engaged in the development of computer manpower in the country. However, ten leading organisations engaged in this activity which are being supported by Government funding along with brief details are as under :

1. **Aligarh Muslim University :**

The University conducts various courses in computer such as M. Tech, Master in Computer Applications (MCA), Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA), Diploma in

Computer Programming etc. The University has a strong faculty base in the area of computers.

2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore :

The institute has a strong infrastructure in computer science and technology and is taking advance level courses and R and D in this area.

3 to 7. Indian Institutes of Technology at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras :

These institutes are imparting courses for B. Tech and M. Tech in Computer Science and technology. In addition, computer education is also being given as one of the subjects in other disciplines. The institutes have also strong groups engaged in research and development in this area.

8. National Informatics Centre (NIC) :

NIC is a part of DOE and is responsible for computerisation of Government Departments and Organisations. In order to create computer culture and train people in Government Departments and Organisations for use of computers in their activities, NIC conducts training programme for the Government personnel.

9 to 10. Regional Computer Centres Chandigarh and Calcutta :

These Centres have been set up by Department of Electronics to provide computer awareness and application oriented training in their regions. Towards this end, these centres conduct short duration and intensive courses.

Use of Drugs in Sports

8354. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new doping method of doping for sportsmen has been developed in the West which has also reached this country as reported in Times of India of 16 April, 1986;

(b) whether drugs now in use are available here along with testing facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and places where these are available ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Research on Bullock-Cart and Cycles

8355. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been conducted to develop/improve bullock-cart and cycles so as to make them more efficient; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Several organisations have conducted research to improve the efficiency of existing bullock carts. The designs of bicycle are modern and minor developments have been undertaken to further improve their efficiency.

(b) The Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi has been carrying out R and D for improving the performance by the incorporation of a flexible element in the hub of the carts. The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore has evolved three models of bullock carts to suit the specific qualities of local animals and climatic and surface conditions.

The School of Applied Research, Sangli has developed improved bullock cart with large diameter wheels using tension spokes, two sub-shafts and hand-operated shoe-type brakes.

The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur and the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat have developed multi-speed gears for cycles that help to enhance the normal speed of bicycles.

**Security of Para Military Forces from
Attack by Insurgents**

8356. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force and of other paramilitary organisations who died in the North Eastern part of India in the attack on them by the insurgents during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure greater security of the personnel of these forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The number of personnel of CRPF and other paramilitary organisations killed by insurgents during the last three years (1983 to 1985) is 30.

(b) The Para Military Forces deployed in the region, have been instructed to be more vigilant and alert in their areas of responsibility. Strength of patrol parties has been increased. The vigil on the borders has also been stepped up. Before deployment in sensitive regions of the north-east, proper induction training in anti-insurgency operations is imparted to paramilitary forces. The strength of paramilitary forces is also being increased in phases by raising new Battalions.

Cutting of Plants and Trees

8357. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several plants and trees have been axed at the Institute of Nuclear Medtum Complex in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total area from which the plants have been cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Five young Jamun trees have been cut.

(b) The trees had to be cut down for permitting construction of the special building for housing the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging Facility (NMR).

(c) Approximately 225 sq. Ft.

**Clues in the Murder of Shri Lalit
Maken and Shri Arjun Das**

8358. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new clues have come to light recently in the murder cases of Shri Lalit Maken, M.P. and Shri Arjun Das, Delhi Metropolitan Councillor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest progress made in those cases;

(d) whether threats have been given recently to VIPs and others from terrorists and anti-social and bad elements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to provide complete safety to VIPs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the investigation into both the murder cases, the gang suspected to have been involved in the murders has been identified. The stenguns and pistols used elsewhere by this gang have been sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory for comparison with the empty cartridges recovered from the spot of both the Delhi murders. Investigation is continuing.

(d) Yes. There are reports to this effect with the Police.

(e) It will not be in public interest to furnish the details. However, the following

steps have been taken to deal with the terrorists threats :—

- (i) An operational cell to deal with terrorist/extremist activities is being set up in Delhi Police.
- (ii) The Intelligence system has been reactivated and strengthened.
- (iii) Pickets have been posted at strategic points.
- (iv) Armed Guards and other security measures have been provided to know the possible targets of terrorists.
- (v) Area Security Plan vehicles have been deployed for the security of VIPs vulnerable to terrorists attack and to apprehend them in case they strike.
- (vi) Regular co-ordination meetings with the officials of neighbouring States, CBI and IB are held to monitor the activities of extremists/terrorists and to exchange information.

Tribal Exploitative Market System

8359. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tribal exploitative marketing systems; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to adopt during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). In order to eliminate exploitation in marketing in the tribal areas, the following strategy has been adopted :

- (i) Institutions such as LAMPs, Cooperative Societies and TDCCs which are involved in procurement, marketing and distribution of tribal produce including consumer goods are strengthened,

- (ii) During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to set up a national level federation known as TRIFED (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation) to provide marketing support to the TDCCs and LAMPs and other Cooperative Government Organisations working in the sphere.

Percentage of Population in Defence Services

8360. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 0.18 per cent of our population is in the Defence Services whereas the percentage in Pakistan is 1.14, China 1.86 and USSR 3.70;

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to increase country's defence strength for better defence and security of the country; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The size of country's Defence Forces does not have a direct bearing on the size of its population. The size of Defence Forces is determined by the length of the borders, security environment in the region, threat to its security, etc. In addition, level of modernisation have greater impact on the effectiveness of the Defence Forces than its size.

The exact size of our Defence Forces is treated as classified and as such cannot be divulged in the national interest.

Amendment of Jail Rules of Tihar Jail

8361. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the the news item appearing in the Nav Bharat Times dated the 21st March, 1986 where in it has been stated that persons wearing Gandhi cap are not

allowed in the Central Jail Tihar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the jail rules; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes. The news item, however, was not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Amendment in this regard was carried out on 24.7.1982 whereby the clause prohibiting wearing of political symbols, such as, Gandhi cap, black turban (pugree) was deleted.

(d) Does not arise.

Assam-Nagaland Border Dispute

8362. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tension is brewing on Assam-Nagaland border over the ownership of the disputed territory;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken measures to bring about a reconciliation between the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The situation on Assam-Nagaland border is under control. Senior officials of both the State Governments are meeting from time to time to review the situation and to take concerted steps to remove irritants. The representative of the Home Ministry is also associated with such meetings, whenever necessary. The Chief Ministers of both the States also met on

18th February, 1986 with a view to creating an atmosphere conducive to peaceful solution of the problem.

Social Forestry Programmes in Orissa

8363. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend areas under Social Forestry Programme;

(b) whether Swiss Government propose to provide additional funds to extend Social Forestry Programme to some more districts in Orissa;

(c) if so, which are the new districts in Orissa proposed to be extended with Social Forestry Programme during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. It is the Swedish Government that has extended assistance to the Social Forestry Project in Orissa.

The Government of Orissa proposes to extend the Social Forestry Project during the VII Five Year Plan in the second phase of the Project to the districts of Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Sundargarh.

(d) The detailed project proposal for the second phase of the project is to be formulated by the State Government.

Setting up of an Atomic Energy Establishment in Orissa

8364. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken for setting up of an atomic energy establishment in Puri district in Orissa by now;

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

(c) the total area proposed to be acquired for this purpose and the total estimated expenditure of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no proposal to set up an Atomic Energy Centre in Puri district in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Grants to Voluntary Organisations
Functioning in Madhya Pradesh**

8365. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voluntary organisations functioning in Madhya Pradesh are getting Central aid and also external aid;

(b) since when these Voluntary Organisations have been functioning;

(c) the main function of each of these voluntary organisations;

(d) the amount of Central and external aid received by each of these organisation during the last three years (year-wise); and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

Statement

The Ministry of Welfare is giving grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of children and handicapped and in the area of social defence. Information in respect of these organisations is given below. No information is collected in the Ministry of Welfare regarding external assistance received by these organisations

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Year of Regn.	Grants sanctioned during			Main function of organisation
			1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bal Niketan Sangh, Indore	1947	—	—	—	Apart from other social Welfare activities, one of their functions is to rehabilitate the destitute children under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme v/z. Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection.
2.	Bal Sakha Kendra, Indore	1970	—	—	—	
3.	Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Indore	1955	7,661.50	13,447.50	—	
4.	Kasturba Mahila Udyog Shiksha Mandal, Dhar	1958	13,459.50	14,107.50	—	
5.	Madhav Bal Niketan, Laskar, Gwalior	1971	—	—	—	
6.	Mahila Sabha Samiti, Dabhra, Rewa	1978	15,675.00	14,107.50	—	
7.	Mahila Sabha Bhavan, Khargaon	1958	—	—	—	
8.	M.P. Vana Vasi Sewa Mandal, Mandla	1945-46	—	—	—	

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9. Municipal Council, Seroni	1979	—	—	—	—	—
10. Municipal Council Guna	1981	—	—	—	—	—
11. Municipal Council, Mahasunand, Raipur	1981	—	—	—	—	—
12. Mahila Chitra Manch, Bhopal	1984	—	—	12,037.50	—	—
13. Rama Krishna Ashram, Gwalior	1961	—	—	45,787.50	—	—
14. SOS Children's Village of India, Bhopal	1985	—	—	—	—	—
15. Saraswati Sishu Mandir, Damoli	1969	—	—	—	—	—
16. Smiriti Bal Mandir Kalajagrit Pariwar Kalawark, Bilaspur	1977	—	—	—	—	—
17. Shrimad Dayamand Vedic Mission Raigarh	1976	32,040.00	—	30,604.50	—	—
18. S Bri Shardhanand Anathalaya, Indore	1957	13,297.50	—	11,947.50	—	—
19. Usha Kiran Mahila Silai Kandhai and Bal Kalyan Kendra, Indore	1970	31,995.00	—	29,295.00	—	—
20. Vedic Education Society, Bilaspur	1977	14,457.50	—	14,161.50	—	—
21. Kritrim Aug Kendra, Indore	1985	—	—	—	20,000.00	—
22. M.P. Welfare Association for the Blind, Indore	1969	1.25 lakhs 3,05,403	—	3 lakhs 2,00,970	4 lakhs 1,23,103	—

Apart from social welfare activities, one of their functions is to rehabilitate the destitute children under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection.

Providing aids/appliances to Handicapped

-do-

Running School for Blind

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Blind Relief Association, Bhopal	1970	30,000	—	5,060	Workshop for Blind
24.	Blind and Disabled Welfare Charitable Trust, Rewa	1978	40,000	—	—	School for Blind
25.	Sanjivini Seva Sangam, Indore	1981	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 1 lakh	Workshop for Handicapped.
26.	Full Gospel Church, Bhopal	1979	74,232	—	34,504	School for Handicapped
27.	M.P. Branch of National Association for the Blind, Indore	1982	—	—	3,41,124	Running Braille Press
28.	Seva Niketan, Raipur	1979	—	—	50,000	Vocational Training of Handicapped
29.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi	—	6,76,390	7,04,422	7,68,218	Removal of untouchability. Bhangi Kasht Mukti work, Residential Primary School for sweepers children, Sitamau
30.	Bharatiya Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi	—	37,152	79,744	79,744	Organiser for the welfare of SC/ST Samaj Seva Kendras (Ten) for SC/ST. Balwadis for SC Children (five)
31.	Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, New Delhi	—	8,432	—	—	Social Welfare and Education Centre, Katni
32.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore	—	—	—	3,85,873	Expansion/construction of Hostel buildings.

**Development of Bird Sanctuary in
Chilka Lake in Orissa**

8366. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a Bird Sanctuary in Chilka lake of Orissa and a National Park at Simlipal in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) whether there has been any exchange of ideas between Government of Orissa and Union Government for the aforesaid proposed projects and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to implement these projects as Central Project as these projects are essential for tourist attraction and to promote tourism ?

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

(b) Under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the States are empowered to establish sanctuaries and national parks. The State Government of Orissa have intimated that they propose to develop the Chilka lake as a bird sanctuary and to declare the core area of existing Simlipal wildlife sanctuary as a national park.

(c) Central assistance for the development of Chilka lake can only be provided after the area has been notified as a sanctuary. Central assistance is already being provided for the development of the Simlipal sanctuary under the centrally sponsored scheme of Project Tiger.

**Legal Rights of Tribal Women over
Landed Property**

8367. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribal women have no legal rights in some States over the landed property of their husbands and fathers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the existing law in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The member of Scheduled Tribe communities are exempted from the operation of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which governs *inter alia*, the succession rights over properties. The legal rights of the tribal women over landed property of their husbands and fathers are generally governed by the customary laws of the respective Scheduled Tribe communities.

(c) Does not arise.

Resin Tapping Methods

8368. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prevalent method of resin tapping is improper, unscientific and proving ruinous to chir-pines;

(b) whether the Forest Research Institutes in the country have found out new methods for the purpose;

(c) whether Union Government have issued directives to the States in this regard and the details thereof;

(d) what is the machinery to oversee the compliance of these new modified methods for resin tapping; and

(e) whether action will be taken for non-compliance of this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government are aware that the conventional practice of resin tapping is unscientific causing considerable damage to chir pines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have advised the State Governments to adopt the improved methods of resin tapping evolved

by the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehradun and also to allow rest and recuperation to forests damaged on account of unscientific tapping done previously.

(d) and (e). The State Governments implement the advice through appropriate instructions to the field staff. The officials of the Government of India occasionally undertake field visits and render advice to the States.

Production of T.V.

8369. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the production of (a) colour T.V.; (b) black and white T.V. sets in India in 1982, 1985, 1990 (estimated) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

Production of TV sets in India (in lakhs)

	1982	1985	1990 (Estimated)
Black and White Television	5.7	18.0	30.0
Colour Television	*0.7	6.6	10.0

*Assembled out of CTV kits imported during ASIAD.

Private rented Buildings for Officers of Armed Forces

8370. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some offices of the Armed Forces Headquarters are located in private rented building in Delhi and there is great resentment amongst the staff of such offices because of unhygienic and unsuitable conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the highly sensitive Naval Offices are housed in buildings surrounded all round by private building and are prone to security hazard; and

(d) if so, the reasons for selecting such sites and whether steps are being taken to dehire such buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The details of the only three offices of the Armed Forces Headquarters which are located in private rented buildings in Delhi are contained in statement. Government are not aware of any resentment amongst the staff of such offices except that the employees of the Directorate General of Naval Designs have recently complained about the working conditions in the premises of A-33 Kailash Colony.

(c) The Naval Design Office is located in A-33, Kailash Colony, New Delhi. The building has been inspected by the concerned governmental agencies who have certified that there is no security hazard involved in the functioning of the Naval Office from the said building as adequate security measures have been taken. The concerned authorities have also reported that no unhygienic or unsuitable conditions prevail in the said building.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Details of Offices Located in Hired Buildings

S. No.	Name of the private/ rented buildings	Name of the office	Name of owner	Hired at rate	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kashmir House	Office of the Army HQ (E-in-C's Branch) and Ministry of Defence (Fin)	Government of Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 8,903 p.m. w.e.f. 1.6.46	25,721 sqft.
2.	DDA Building	Radar and Communication Project Office (R.C.P.O.)	Delhi Development Authority	Rs. 2 per sft of carpet area p.m. (Rs. 32,898 p.m.) excluding rent for electric fans w.e.f. 15-11-1971.	16,449 sft.
3.	A-33, Kailash Colony	Office of the Naval HQ	M/s Sardar Exhibitors Pvt. Ltd.	Rs. 4 per sft of carpet area p.m. (Rs. 1,75,192 p.m.) w.e.f. 16-9-85.	43,798 sft.

Deputation to Ex-Cadre Posts

8371. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the normal period of deputation to an ex-cadre post admissible for a Central Government employee;

(b) whether it is permissible to sanction deputation from one ex-cadre post to another department without joining the parent department; and

(c) if so, what is the minimum period required at the parent department between the first and second deputation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The normal period of deputation shall be three years in all cases except for those posts where a longer period of tenure is prescribed.

(b) and (c). Except where a minimum spell of service in the parent cadre between two successive spells of deputation has been prescribed, it is permissible for a Government servant to proceed from one ex-cadre post to another. This minimum spell in the parent cadre varies from service to service.

Economic Development of Backward States

8372. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any cell in Planning Commission to monitor the economic progress of backward states;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). There is no separate arrangement for monitoring the economic progress of backward States. However, the existing arrangements include a well-developed system for moni-

toring States' generation and transmission projects by the Central Electricity Authority; monitoring of 66 major irrigation projects by the Central Water Commission and the monitoring of 20-Point Programme by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, etc. In addition, the Planning Commission have finalised arrangements for monitoring on quarterly basis the implementation of various developmental programmes in all the States both in their physical and financial aspects.

Erection of Monument at Buxaduar in Memory of the Freedom Fighters

8373. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a long standing public demand to erect a suitable monument at Buxaduar in Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal, in memory of the freedom fighters detained in Buxa camp during the British regime and to establish a museum cum library there on the freedom movements of India and the revolutionaries;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether West Bengal Government have also requested to the Centre in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action has so far been taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(e) if the Government are not in favour of the erecting such a monument at Buxaduar the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). It is for the State Government to take initiative for setting up such memorials. No proposal in this regard has been received from the Government of West Bengal so far.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Forest Land for Sabirimala Pilgrim Centre

8374. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot forest land for the development of Sabirimala pilgrims centre in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A proposal for the diversion of 15.77 ha. of forest land for development of the Sabirimala Pilgrim Centre was received from the Government of Kerala in 1982. The same was considered in the Department under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and was not approved.

Acquisition of Super Computer Technology from U.S.A.

8375. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been entered into with U.S.A. regarding acquisition of computer technology and know-how, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to acquire super computer technology from USA and the fields in which it is likely to be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, an agreement has been entered into with a company in USA regarding acquisition of the mainframe computer technology and know-how. The proposal from Control Data Indo Asia Company for the Transfer of Technology for the manufacture of two series of computer systems namely Cyber 810 and 830 has been accepted by the Deptt. of Electronics. Electronics Corpora-

tion of India Limited, Hyderabad will be recipient of this technology.

(b) No, Sir, there is no proposal to acquire Super Computer technology from USA. However, purchase of Super Computers from USA is envisaged for monsoon studies, global weather modelling, meteorological and climatological applications.

Expenditure on Sending Indian Astronauts Into Space

8376. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure Government are likely to incur in sending Indian astronauts into space alongwith United States space shuttle; and

(b) the field in which Indian astronauts would gain knowledge/experience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no charge for the US-NASA carriage of the Indian Payload Specialist on board Space Transportation System (STS)/INSAT-IC flight. A limited payment by way of actual reimbursement of costs to NASA for NASA training and inflight consumables is involved. The total cost of the STs/INSAT-IC Indian Payload Specialist Flight Mission, including training, communication facilities, mission support experiments, etc., is estimated to be about Rupees eighty lakhs.

(b) In addition to his primary function as an adviser-cum-observer for the in-flight checkout and deployment functions relating to the INSAT-IC spacecraft, the Indian Payload Specialist astronaut will also conduct certain experiments in Earth observation, Life Sciences and Food Sciences, and thus gather experience/knowledge in these areas.

Collapse of Naval Building in Bombay

8377. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a portion of the Naval building constructed in Colaba, Bombay at a cost of more than rupees 2 crores fell down recently;

(b) whether it is fact that as a consequence thereof a Commander died on the spot in a flat of that building;

(c) whether according to an enquiry it has been found that the incident was the result of weak brick walling and irregular electric works; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government against the contractor of the building ?

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

(b) to (d). However, Aditi building in Colaba, Bombay, consisting of 24 residential flats and constructed at a cost of approximately Rs. 75 Lakhs, had an accident in November 1985—in that a hot water geyser fitted in the bath room of its flat No. 9 exploded. This explosion resulted in damage to the walls of the bath room and the adjacent bed rooms of flat No. 9, causing the death of Commander P.P. Sharma. A Board of Enquiry was immediately set up by the Western Naval Command, the final outcome of which is awaited. Appropriate action will be taken against the individual/firm once the attributability of blame is clearly established.

Setting up of Centre for Advanced Technology Alert System

8378. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre for Advanced Technology Alert System (ATAS) is proposed to be set up in India by the United Nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advanced Technology Alert System meeting held in Bonn was

attended by professionals in various fields like agriculture, Industry etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to put highly alert and qualified professionals scientists in various high technology countries such as Japan/USA etc. and attach them to the Indian Embassies and FAO/WHO/ILO/UNESCO etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). UNCSTD had convened an International Workshop on Advanced Technology Alert Systems in West Berlin from 15-20 December 1985. The meeting was attended by experts in the various disciplines and representatives from various national and international organisations dealing with Science and Technology. The meeting has made recommendations regarding Advanced Technology Alert System to the UNCSTD.

(e) Qualified scientists have been attached as Science Counsellors in our missions in USA, USSR UK, Japan and Federal Republic of Germany.

Construction of Barbed Wire between the States of Assam and West Bengal

8379. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Assam have requested to construct a barbed wire between the States of Assam and West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Ministerial Conference of SAARC

8380. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main decisions contained in a declaration adopted unanimously at the two-day Ministerial Conference of SAARC at Islamabad on 2nd and 3rd April, 1986; and

(b) who represented India at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) In pursuance of a decision of the SAARC Summit in Dhaka in December 1985 a Ministerial Meeting of SAARC countries was held in Islamabad 2-3 April to coordinate the position of SAARC countries on international economic issues. They adopted a declaration in which recommendations were made on international monetary, financial, trade, debt and Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries etc. The Ministers also recommended that representatives of SAARC countries could informally coordinate their positions on the occasion of important international conferences. The main objective is to make more cohesive and purposeful the efforts of the SAARC countries within the Group of non-aligned and other developing countries, towards bringing about a new International Economic Order.

(b) India was represented at the SAARC Ministerial Meeting by a high level delegation led by the Minister of Commerce.

Teaching Vacancies in N.D.A.

8381. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of teaching staff in the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasala;

(b) for how long these have not been filled and the reasons therefor;

(c) its effect on the training of cadets; and

(d) measures taken to fill the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The posts of seven Professors, eight Readers and Thirty seven Lecturers have not been filled up on regular basis since 1983 because *inter-alia* of the ban on recruitment.

(c) Ad-hoc appointments, on short-term basis, are made from time to time to ensure that the training programme is not affected.

(d) Expeditious steps are under process to fill up the vacancies on regular basis.

[Translation]**Completion of Almora and Pithoragarh Pedestrian Paths**

8382. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether completion work of several proposed pedestrian paths in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh is held up pending necessary approval under the Forest Act;

(b) whether approval of Government of India is also necessary for the construction and expansion of pedestrian paths which are the main means of movement in hilly areas; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete the works referred to in part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Central Government have not received any proposal for diversion of forest land for construction of pedestrian paths in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) All cases involving deforestation or diversion of forest lands need prior approval of the Central Government under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) It is for the State Government to take appropriate action to complete the work.

[English]

Old Passport Application Forms

8383. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for still issuing the old forms of passport applications with column of recommendations from the Members of Parliament and Legislatures of the States to the applicants;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of this the applicants still approach the M.P.s and M.L.A's for their endorsements; and

(c) if so, to avoid such type of inconvenience, Government propose to issue fresh passport application forms to the prospective applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Government have already revised the existing passport application forms, which have been simplified and made computer-compatible. The columns regarding verification and the requirement of financial guarantee have been deleted from the revised forms. The revised forms are currently under print with the Government of India Presses and are will be introduced shortly. In the meanwhile, the old forms printed by Government of India Presses and available in the stock of the passport offices, as well as those which were printed by private parties like travel agents, Airlines etc., continue to be distributed to prospective applicants and are being accepted without verification certificate and financial guarantee.

(b) Such instances have not come to our notice. Wide publicity has been given regarding non-requirement of verification certificate and financial guarantee.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have already decided to introduce the

revised application forms, as mentioned in para (a) above.

Plan for Bastar District

8384. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted separate plan for Bastar district for approval;

(b) whether Planning Commission has approved the plan; and

(c) if so, what is the total financial outlay, if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Madhya Pradesh State Government submitted to the Planning Commission Bastar Development Plan. The State Government was informed that the total investment required for Bastar Development Plan need not be of the order envisaged in the Bastar Development Plan. The State Plan having increased by 84% for Seventh Plan, it should be possible to envisage an outlay for Bastar District from the State Plan of an order commensurate with the expenditure proposed in the Bastar Development Plan.

(b) and (c). Planning Commission approve the Plan for the State as a whole and the allocation of outlays is made sectorwise for the entire State and not districtwise. The State Government, in turn, has to decide the flow from the total outlay approved for the State to individual districts.

Protection of Wildlife

8385. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to protect wild animals and birds;

(b) what steps are taken to protect Silent Valley in Kerala;

(c) how much forest is lost every year due to fire; and

(d) what fire preventive actions are taken?

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

(b) The State Government of Kerala have notified 8951.65 hectares of the Silent Valley Reserve Forests as a national park under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The State Government have also drawn up a scheme for the conservation and development of the national park and for undertaking research, education and extension programmes therein. Central financial assistance is being provided to the State Government for the implementation of this scheme.

(c) According to available information, about 1,15,000 hectares of forest area is burnt on an average every year in the country.

(d) Various measures are being taken by the states and union territories to prevent forests fires which include creation of fire lines, controlled burning, employing fire watchers during the fire season and removal of material which is considered a fire hazard in forests areas. In addition, a central sector pilot project has been launched since April, 1984, in the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires. The experience gained from the project will be made available to other states for guidance and use.

Statement

A number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures are given below :—

(a) A comprehensive legislation called the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been enacted to provide uniform legislation for the protection of wildlife in the country.

However, this Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir which has a similar Act called the Jammu and Kashmir Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1978. This has created some problems in enforcement.

(b) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 checks indiscriminate diversion of forest lands, which are the main habitat of wildlife in the country, to non-forest use.

(c) The Indian Board for Wildlife, which is the highest advisory body in this field in the country, has acquired stature and influence, after the Prime Minister took over as its Chairperson in 1980.

(d) From 19 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries in 1980, the network of protected areas in the country, has been expanded to include 53 National Parks and 247 Sanctuaries covering about 3% of the total land area and about 12% of the forest area of the country.

(e) Special Projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project have been launched to save specific endangered species, and these have proved successful.

(f) Trade and commerce as well as export and import of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled.

(g) Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched to aid the development of national parks and sanctuaries (including tiger reserves) and zoos and to promote conservation, awareness and education.

(h) A national level institute called the *Wildlife Institute of India*, has been established for promoting training in Wildlife management, wildlife education and research.

(i) The Wildlife Week is observed every year in the first week of October, for creating general

awareness and eliciting people's support for wildlife conservation.

- (j) India is a signatory to five important international conventions: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); Wetlands; Whaling; Migratory Species; and with the USSR on Migratory Birds.
- (k) A National Wildlife Action Plan has been adopted recently, which provides the framework of a strategy, as well as of programmes and projects, for wildlife conservation in the future. Its main components are :
- Establishment of a representative network of protected area.
 - Management of protected areas and habitat restoration.
 - Wildlife protection in multiple use areas.
 - Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species.
 - Captive breeding programme.
 - Wildlife education and interpretation.
 - Research and monitoring.
 - Domestic legislation and international conventions.
 - National Conservation Strategy.
 - Collaboration with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

Implementation of the Action Plan, has been taken up and several steps have been initiated already. The nodal agency is the Central Directorate of Wildlife Preservation and Wildlife Institute

of India, which seeks the help of the Governments of the States and Union Territories, as well as the cooperation of voluntary bodies and other national/international agencies.

While action has been initiated on most of the components of the Action Plan, the more notable steps taken are given below :—

- A survey of all national parks, sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status, has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country. Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn up and circulated to all the States and Union Territories.
- Guidelines have been developed for eliciting people's support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated to all the States and Union Territories.
- Review and revision of the National Forest Policy has been taken up to incorporate specific concerns for wildlife conservation.
- Amendments to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.
- Training and research activities have been taken up at the Wildlife Institute of India.
- Captive breeding and rehabilitation programmes have been launched (*e.g.* the rhino re-introduction programme).
- Participation in international conventions, continues to be active and a treaty has been concluded recently, with the USSR for the protection of migratory birds.

—Model interpretation facilities are being established in some reserves and zoos.

—A committee has been constituted, to work out the manner in which the voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations can contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan.

—The implementation of the Action Plan has been made the Central theme of the wildlife conservation programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90).

Fifth Antarctica Expedition

8386. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Antarctica expedition has arrived from Antarctica; and

(b) the amount spent for the above expedition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. The fifth Antarctic expedition returned to India on 24.3.1986.

(b) The amount spent for the fifth Antarctic expedition is still being worked out and it is likely to be approximately Rs. 5 crores, of which about Rs. 3.3 crores have been incurred for the chartering of the ship.

Ninth Summit Meeting of NAM

8387. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many countries have expressed the desire to host the ninth Summit meeting of the Movement of Non-aligned countries scheduled for 1989;

(b) if so, the names of countries which have requested the Prime Minister as NAM Chairman in this regard;

(c) whether a final decision has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The Government of Nicaragua have offered to host the Ninth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries. This offer has been noted at the recent Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi from April 16-20 which decided that this question will be examined by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government to be held in Harare from 26 August to 7 September 1986.

Police Training Centre in Lands of Forest Department

8388. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a programme to set up a Police Training Centre in lands of the Forest Department adjoining the Corbett National Park in U.P.;

(b) whether sanction has been given to convert such forest lands for non-forest uses; and

(c) whether such project will cause much disturbance in the National Parks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The State Government has intimated that the proposal referred to, has now been dropped.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise,

Mahabali Puram Nuclear Plant

8389. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the warm water from Mahabalipuram nuclear plant is being disposed of in the ocean;

(b) whether Government have measured the grade of radio activity in warm water which is being disposed of;

(c) whether fishes in this area have been subjected to radio-activity;

(d) whether Government have undertaken any survey on it;

(e) if so, details thereof;

(f) whether Department of Atomic Energy examine the water in nearby beach resort; and

(g) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Fish in the area are not subjected to radiation from radionuclides discharged by the power station.

(d) to (g). The radionuclides in the coastal waters—sea water, suspended silt, bottom sediments, aquatic organisms including fish and salt produced from sea water are measured routinely by the environmental survey laboratory of the Health Physics Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The Department of Atomic Energy also examines the water in the nearby surrounding areas including the beach resort. It has been found that the contents of radionuclides that are discharged from the power station, in different components of the marine environment including fish, are negligible.

DE-Commissioning of a Nuclear Plant

8390. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the life span of the existing nuclear power plants in the country and whether after the completion of their life span, these plants would be required to be de-commissioned;

(b) the existing arrangements; if any, for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in the decommissioning of a nuclear plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The designed life of nuclear power plants is 25 years but reactors are expected to have a much longer life of nearly 40 years. These plants will be considered for decommissioning only when their operation becomes uneconomical.

(b) At present the spent fuel from all Indian made reactors is stored in a storage pool at each station before reprocessing.

(c) The expenditure towards decommissioning of a nuclear power plant is expected to be less than 10% of the capital cost.

Narrow Roads in Delhi Cantonment Board Area

8391. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various roads in Delhi Cantonment Board area are too narrow to meet the smooth, free and accident free flow of increased traffic and the pavements are in poor condition; and

(b) if so, is there any proposal to widen all the roads in Delhi Cantonment particularly the Bazaar roads within a given time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Roads and pavements in Delhi Cantonment area are generally in good condition. However, to provide more facilities to traffic, it has been decided to widen and strengthen the following roads for which action is in progress :

- (i) Thimayya Road (Maud Road).
- (ii) Kotwali Road.
- (iii) Palam Road.

Indians with Valid Passports in Pak Jails

8392. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 11 April, 1986 captioned "80 Indians with valid Passports in Pak Jail";

(b) if so, whether enquiry has been made into this matter with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken for their release ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan have now transferred the prisoners to Central Jail, Multan and allowed our Embassy officials to meet them on 20th April 1986. Discussions for the release and repatriation of the prisoners are going on with the Government of Pakistan.

Steps to Curb Industrial Pollution on River Banks

8393. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the big industries are situated on the banks of big rivers;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken by Government to prevent or minimise pollution at the sources of major rivers in the country;

(c) whether there are any Central guidelines to States to shift industrial complexes away from the river banks particularly those units which have not adopted anti-pollution measures;

(d) what is the Government's policy in regard to the establishment of new industrial units on the banks of rivers and whether any guidelines have been or are being issued to make it obligatory on each industrial unit to adopt anti-pollution system in their industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Some big industries are situated on the banks of big rivers.

(b) The measures being taken include :

—Polluting industries are required to obtain environmental clearance for their location before letters of intent are converted into industrial licences;

—Minimum national standards have been prescribed for major polluting industries and programmes have been launched for their phased implementation;

—Legal action is taken against defaulting units which do not comply with necessary pollution control measures in spite of persuasion;

—Zoning and classification of all the 14 major rivers have been done with a view to designate their best use;

—Fiscal incentives are provided to industries adopting pollution control measures and also for shifting of industries from congested areas; and

—Monitoring of the major and medium rivers is done under the UN Global Environmental Monitoring System and Monitoring Indian National Aquatic Resources programme.

(c) No, Sir. However, tax incentives are provided for shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

(d) and (e). There is no specific policy in regard to establishment of new industrial units on the banks of rivers. However, policy directives have been issued and procedure established for prior clearance from environmental angle for siting of polluting industries. Industry-specific documents spelling out guidelines for anti-pollution measures have also been brought out.

Progress in Social Forestry

8394. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some progress in social forestry including rural

fuel wood plantation during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of fuel wood deficit districts in each State and Union Territory during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the total hectare of fuel wood plantation raised in each State, during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Fuelwood plantations have been raised according to figures received from the States over an estimated 2,96,656 ha. under this scheme during the VI plan period in 21 States and 4 Union Territories.

(b) A Statement I giving the names of the fuelwood deficit districts covered by the above scheme is given below.

(c) A Statement II giving information about fuelwood plantation raised under the centrally sponsored scheme of "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation" during the VI Plan period is given below.

Statement-I

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

1	2
3. Bihar	3. Sibsagar 4. Cachar 1. Santhal Parganas 2. Bhagalpur 3. Giridih 4. Dhanbad 5. Hazaribagh 6. Gaya 7. Aurangabad 8. Nalanda 9. Monghyr 10. Rohtas 11. Nawadah
4. Gujarat	1. Vadodara 2. Panchmahal 3. Kutch 4. Surendranagar 5. Sabarkantha 6. Jamnagar 7. Bhavnagar
5. Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Mahendergarh 3. Gurgaon 4. Kurukshetra 5. Sonapat
6. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra 2. Mandi 3. Sirmur 4. Simla 5. Hamirpur
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Anantnag 2. Rajouri 3. Kargil 4. Kathua

1	2
8. Karnataka	1. Bangalore 2. Gulberga 3. Kolar 4. Bellary 5. Mandhya 6. Dharwad 7. Mysore 8. Chickmanglur
9. Kerala	1. Cannanore 2. Trivendrum 3. Kozhikode 4. Kottayam
10. Madhya Pradesh	1. Rewa 2. Ratlam 3. Indore 4. Bhopal 5. Gwalior 6. Jhabua 7. Seoni 8. Jabalpur 9. Bilaspur 10. Raipur 11. Satna 12. Sagar 13. Durg 14. Khandwa 15. Panna
11. Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar 2. Ratnagiri 3. Sholapur 4. Osmanabad 5. Kolhapur 6. Parbhani

1	2
12. Manipur	7. Nasik
13. Meghalaya	8. Pune
14. Nagaland	9. Thane
15. Orissa	10. Jalgaon
16. Punjab	1. Manipur Central
17. Rajasthan	2. Manipur North
18. Sikkim	1. West Khasi Hills
	2. West Garo Hills
	1. Kohima
	2. Phek
	3. Tuensang
	1. Balasore
	2. Cuttack
	3. Bolangir
	4. Puri
	5. Ganjam
	1. Amritsar
	2. Patiala
	3. Ferozepur
	4. Gurdaspur
	5. Faridkot
	1. Jaipur
	2. Udaipur
	3. Bharatpur
	4. Alwar
	5. Bhilwara
	6. Ajmer
	7. Banswara
	8. Jhunjhunu
	9. Kota
	10. Sawaimadhopur
	1. East Gangtok
	2. South Gongtok

-
- | 1 | 2 |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 1. Madurai |
| | 2. Truchirapalli |
| | 3. Chengalpattu |
| | 4. Dharmapuri |
| | 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. Lalitpar |
| | 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 |
| 22. West Bengal | 1. Burdwan |
| | 2. Midnapur |
| | 3. Bankura |
| | 4. 24-Parganas |
| | 5. Birbhum |
| | 6. Nadia |

1	2
Union Territories	
1. Arunachal Pradesh	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
2. Delhi	1. Delhi
3. Mizoram	1. Aizawl
	2. Lungloi
	3. Chintuipui
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	1. Goa
	----- 14 -----
Total : 157 Districts.	

Statement-II

Statement Showing the State/UT wise Rural Fuelwood Plantation Raised during the Sixth Plans.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Block Plantation (area in ha.)	Seedlings distributed (Notional* hectares).	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20210	35836	56046
2.	Assam	13474	19729	33203
3.	Bihar	22205	9318	31523
4.	Gujarat	10891	31600	42491
5.	Haryana	10826	11375	22201
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10934	7217	18151
7.	Karnataka	14738	37633	52371

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	9557	15198	24755
9.	Madhya Pradesh	34995	57146	92141
10.	Maharashtra	3682	17797	21479
11.	Manipur	2320	1500	3820
12.	Meghalaya	2260	1810	4070
13.	Nagaland	9054	5012	14066
14.	Orissa	24404	10364	34768
15.	Punjab	10506	17526	28032
16.	Rajasthan	23883	16150	40033
17.	Sikkim	960	1168@	2128@
18.	Tamil Nadu	24400	14591	38991
19.	Tripura	6649	2675	9324
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15946	20402	36348
21.	West Bengal	6025	11050	17075
Total : States :		277919	345097	623016
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2688	177	2865
23.	Delhi	658	473	1131
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	290	75	365
25.	Mizoram	15100	720	15820
Total UTs.		18736	1445	20181
Grand Total :		296655	346542	643197

*2000 seedlings = 1 hectare.

@includes 400 hectares provisional achievements of 1984-85.

**Relaxation in Educational Qualification
for Scheduled Castes/Tribes**

8395. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn
the relaxation with regard to educational
qualifications and educational standards
in the case of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes candidates in the
recruitment rules; and

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the
standard of their education Government
would consider their case sympathetically by
exempting them from meeting the educa-
tional standards where they fulfil the
minimum educational qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. Where a
minimum educational qualification is
prescribed in the Recruitment Rules, there

are at present no Government instructions enabling relaxation of the minimum educational qualification in the case of SC/ST candidates. As a corollary, wherever a minimum standard is prescribed as part of the minimum educational qualification, it would apply uniformly and there is no provision for relaxing the prescribed minimum standard in the case of SC/ST candidates.

(b) Does not arise.

Task Force on Shelter for Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

8396. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the planning and performance of the Task Force on Shelter for the urban poor and slum improvement as Planning and Development authorities in many cities have deteriorated into house-builders ignoring their legitimate function as planners and regulators of development and promoters of critical infrastructure;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was suggested to those authorities to cut down their house construction programme to the minimum and reorient them for expanding the scope of housing programme for the poor; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In this connection kind attention is invited to the paragraph nos. 12.4, 12.8, 12.18, 12.19 and sub-para (a) of para no. 12.38 of the chapter on Housing, Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation of the Seventh Five Year Plan Document, Vol. II wherein issues relevant to this Question have been dealt with. The Plan Document has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As Housing is a State subject, it is for the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take necessary action in

this regard and adopt the approach contained in the Seventh Plan Document.

Functioning of Southern Air Command Headquarters

8397. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Air Command with its headquarters at Trivandrum has commenced functioning; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to function in a full fledged manner ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Curb Denudation of Himalayan Region

8398. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per recent study made, the lush green Himalayan region may be denuded of forests by 2031 A.D. and its white belt transformed into a desert unless the present rate of deforestation and the increase in the human and cattle population in the lower regions are not checked immediately; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to meet this desertification threat in Himalayas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government are aware of the study made by Jagdish Nautial and Peter Babor of Toronto University which says that if adequate remedial measures are not taken, the demand for firewood and fodder will far outstrip the production from all Himalayan lands presently classified as forests, resulting in their denudation in a period of 48 years.

(b) Family welfare and Planning is an integrated part of our economic planning,

Quality of livestock is being improved and stall-feeding being encouraged. The production of firewood and fodder are being taken up on wasteland. To reduce the demand for firewood, biogas plants, solar cookers and improved 'chulhas' are being introduced. Development of alternatives to wood-crate packing of fruits, is being encouraged. The Central Government has issued guidelines to States that there should be no felling over an altitude of 1000 meters.

Pakistani killed in Encounter with BSF

8399. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of press reports that few Pakistani were killed in encounters with B.S.F. on Indo-Pak borders in Rajasthan and Punjab on 10-11 April, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed; and

(c) whether the persons killed included any terrorist ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Six Pak intruders were killed in armed encounters with BSF personnel on Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan and Punjab on 10th and 11th April, 1986.

(c) Matter being investigated.

Action Against Officers from whose custody classified Information leaked

8400. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether classified information in Ministries is kept under the custody of responsible officers; if so, at which level;

(b) whether deterrent action is taken against the responsible officers under whose custody a particular document is kept, in the event of leakage of such secret document;

(c) in how many cases of such leakage action was taken against the officers concerned during the last three years; and

(d) if no action was taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). Handling of classified information including its custody is governed by the Departmental Security Instructions, which have been issued by the Government in this regard. These instructions lay down the procedure about who should handle what and how. Any leakage, wilful or otherwise of such information is dealt with under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. Between 1983 and 1985, action has been taken against 16 officials under the Official Secrets Act.

Torture of Prisoners by Inmates in Tihar Jail

8401. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prisoners are being tortured in Tihar Jail by their inmates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the officials take any action against the culprits in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. Action is taken under the Punjab Jail Manual, which is applicable to the Tihar Jail.

General Reserve Engineering Force (GREF)

8402. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Reserve Engineering Force (GREF) of Border Road Organisation is a civilian construction agency;

(b) if so, how civilian employees of GREF are denied normal trade union rights;

(c) whether at any time they were declared by Government to be members of the Armed Forces within the meaning of article 33 of the constitution; and

(d) whether their status is proposed to be revised and reconsidered ?

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

(b) Keeping in view the areas of operation and the nature of duties performed by the members of the General Reserve Engineer Force, certain disciplinary provisions of Army Act, 1950, and Army Rules 1954, have been applied to them since its inception in 1960. Under these provisions labour/trade union activities are prohibited in the Force. This has been upheld by the Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 6th May, 1983, in R. Viswan V Union of India (A.I.R. 1983 SC 657).

(c) Consequent upon the Supreme Court judgement holding General Reserve Engineer Force as an integral part of the Armed Forces within the meaning of Article 33 of the Constitution. Government instructions clarifying the status of the Force were issued on 14-8-1985.

(d) No, Sir.

Removal of Fish Plates of a Railway Track in Punjab by Terrorists

8403. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA :
SHRI H.A. DORA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Chandigarh, fish plates of a railway track were found removed on 24th March, 1986;

(b) if so, whether it was a work of terrorists;

(c) if so, whether the terrorists who removed these fish plates were attacked by the BSF;

(d) if so, how many of them were arrested or killed;

(e) if so, the total damaged-caused to the railway track; and

(f) what are the steps Government proposes to take to strengthen security for railway tracks in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :

(a) There is no report of any such incident at Chandigarh on 24th March, 1986.

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

(f) Necessary security arrangements have been made by the State Government in this regard.

National Average of Per Capita State Plan outlay

8404. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the national average of per capita State Plan outlay and per capita central investment in the country; and

(b) the per capita State Plan outlay and per capita central investment in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The per capita plan outlay for States and Union Territories during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 683 whereas per capita value of Gross Block (as published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises) added during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 414. The corresponding figures relevant for the State of Kerala during the same period were Rs. 588 and Rs. 155 respectively.

Revamping of Gadgil Formula

8405. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering to revamp the Gadgil Formula;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) likely time by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Government has no proposal to revise the modified Gadgil Formula which was approved by the National Development Council in August 1980. Some States have, however, expressed their views seeking revision in the above formula. Any revision in the Gadgil Formula can be carried out only if authorised by the National Development Council.

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

Funds for National Parks and Project Tiger Programmes by Centre

8406. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has agreed to allocate Rs. 16.8 crores during the Seventh Plan to States and Union Territories for developing national parks and project tiger programmes;

(b) if so, the other Schemes that will be undertaken under this allocation; and

(c) whether State Government are asked to submit their progress reports of the schemes completed under this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 12.95 crores has been earmarked during the Seventh Plan as assistance to the States and Union Terri-

ories for the development of national parks and Project Tiger reserves.

(b) The other Centrally sponsored schemes on wildlife conservation under which assistance can be provided to the States and Union Territories during the Seventh Plan, are given below :

(i) Assistance for the development of zoos.

(ii) Assistance for captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species.

(iii) Assistance for wildlife education and interpretation programmes.

(iv) Conservation of rhinos in Assam.

(v) Assistance for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Grants given to Wakf Boards

8407. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grant is given to the Wakf Boards by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the amount given in 1985-86 to various Wakf Boards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Unit of Indian Rare Earths Limited in Ganjam District

8408. SHRI SOMNATH RATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what amount has been spent so far for the establishment of Indian Rare Earths Limited in Ganjam District, Orissa;

(b) whether there is any proposal for its further expansion;

(c) whether this industry has earned any profit so far, if so, details thereof;

(d) through which source the Rare Earths is transported from this industry and the quantity transported so far; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to transport the Rare Earths through the Port at Gopalpur-on-Sea, when completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The amount spent for the Orissa Project upto 31-3-1986 is Rs. 114.39 crores. The project is being commissioned in a phased manner and there is no proposal for the expansion of the project at present.

(c) No, Sir, as only trial runs are in progress.

(d) A trial shipment of about 9000 tonnes of ilmenite has been shipped through Visakhapatnam Port.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Request for Realignment of Certain Portion of National Highway No. 31A in Sikkim

8409. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the State Government of Sikkim for realignment of certain portion of National Highway No. 31A;

(b) whether it is a fact that this National Highway which links the State with the rest of the country gets disrupted most of the time;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to fulfil the urgent need to construct an alter-

native road so that the people of Sikkim have not to endure more hardship any longer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). A proposal for constructing an alternative route to National Highway 31A was received from the Government of Sikkim. An alternative route to Gangtok already exists from Damdin in West Bengal via Algarah-Rishi-Ranipul. There is another loop from Algarah to Rangpo on National Highway 31A. The feasibility of having a second alternative route to Gangtok was examined. This was not found necessary in view of the fact that an alternative route already existed and there is no operational requirement for another route to Gangtok.

Hunger Strike by Indian Internees in Pak Jails

8411. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian embassy in Islamabad has been asked by Government to ascertain the veracity of press reports which said that 77 Indian internees in Mach Central Jail Baluchistan, had gone on indefinite hunger strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the report of the Embassy in this regard; and

(c) action Government have taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian internees had decided to go on hunger strike.

(b) and (c). As soon as this information was brought to the Government's notice, Government of Pakistan was requested to provide details and also to allow our officials to meet the prisoners. Pakistan Government have now brought the prisoners to the Central Jail, Multan and allowed our Embassy officials to meet them on 20th

April 1986. The Embassy representatives talked to the internees and succeeded in dissuading them from going on hunger strike in discussions for the release and repatriation of the prisoners are going on with the Government of Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Poverty and Unemployment

8412. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefits of the schemes launched by Government for removal of unemployment and poverty have not reached the people for whom the scheme were intended;

(b) if so, whether Government have made only effort to ascertain the reasons therefor and modify them suitably;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which schemes launched for removal of unemployment and poverty in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. There special schemes; *viz.* Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been launched for the removal of unemployment and poverty. While about 16.56 million beneficiary households were covered under the IRDP, about 2036 million mandays of employment were generated under the NREP and RLEGP during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Based on the experience of the Sixth Plan, suitable modifications have been suggested, details of which have been indicated in Vol. II, Chapter 2 of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) document already laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The above three schemes for removal of unemployment and poverty have been

launched all over the country including the State of Bihar.

[*English*]

Institutions Receiving Foreign Contributions

8413. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of associations or societies or institutions in the country which received foreign contribution during the financial year 1983-84 with the amounts received by each;

(b) the particulars of such bodies if any, which have been refused registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act during 1985;

(c) the particulars of such bodies, if any, which were deregistered during 1985;

(d) the particulars of such bodies if any, whose applications for registration are pending on 1 January, 1986;

(e) the particulars of such bodies, if any, which are not registered and which have been refused permission to accept a foreign contribution during 1985; and

(f) the names of associations whose applications for permission to accept a foreign contribution were pending as on 1 January, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) More than 7,000 associations/institutions have received foreign contribution during 1983 and 1984. As the information sought is voluminous it is not feasible to furnish names and addresses of such a large number of associations and amount of foreign contribution received by each.

(b) The information is furnished in Statement-I.

(c) The information is furnished in Statement-II.

(d) The information is furnished in Statement-III.

(e) The information is furnished in Statement-IV.

(f) The information is furnished in Statement-V.

Statement-I

(b) Particulars of Associations which have been refused Registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during 1985.

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Association
1	2
1.	Little Brothers of the Oppressed, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
2.	Integrated Rural Reconstruction Society, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
3.	United Front for Repatriate Workers, (UNIFRONT), Trichy, Tamil Nadu.
4.	Training on the Spot Trust, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
5.	Mennonite Church in India, Dhamtari, Dt. Raipur, M.P.
6.	Consumer Education and Protection Foundation, Udupi, Karnataka.
7.	ARPANA (Action for Rural Education and Development of Drought Prone Neglected Area), Hyderabad.
8.	Orissa Gramin Mazdoor Sangh, Bubneshwar.
9.	Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry, Ranchi.
10.	State Bank of India and Subsidiary Banks' Employees' Union, Bombay.
11.	Centre for Labour Education and Social Research, New Delhi.

1

2

12. De Paul Boy's Home, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.

13. Nadwatul-Ulama, Lucknow.

14. Shaur Publications, Hyderabad.

15. Sayaji U Ba Khin Memorial Trust, Bombay.

Statement-II

(c) Particulars of Associations which were deregistered during 1985.

S. No.	Name and Location of the Association
1.	Kodad Childrens' Home, Kodad, Andhra Pradesh.
2.	Samuel Pakayanadam Home Pedamuppuram, Andhra Pradesh.
3.	Bishop Elliott Memorial Home, Athmakur, Andhra Pradesh.
4.	Madirpuram Childrens' Home, Madiripuram, Andhra Pradesh.
5.	St. Mary's Home for Girls, Khamman, Andhra Pradesh.
6.	St. Paul's Home for Girls, Palvancha, Andhra Pradesh.
7.	Dornakal Girls Hostel, Dornakal Andhra Pradesh.
8.	J. Calvitt Clarke Home, Dornakal, Andhra Pradesh.
9.	Christian Education Council of India, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
10.	Delhi Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, Delhi.
11.	Delhi District of the Methodist Church, Delhi.

Statement-III

(d) Particulars of Associations whose application for registration were pending on 1.1.1986.

Sl. No.	Name and Location of the Association	1	2
1.	Bharatpur Community Development Project of National of Evangel and Educational Society, Bharatpur, Rajasthan.	15.	Shastri Smriti Sangha, Burdwan, West Bengal.
2.	Parad Juma-Masjid Mahalle Committee and P.M.C. Hospital Complex, Cannanore, Kerala.	16.	Mahila Kutir Silpa Kendra, Howrah, West Bengal.
3.	Ambady Ammu Amma Charitable Trust, Cochin, Kerala.	17.	Little Flock Fellowship, Jalpaiguri West Bengal.
4.	Rahmaniya Arabic College Committee, Kozhikode, Kerala.	18.	The Society of the Church of God (Full Gospel) in India, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.
5.	Indo-Tibet Buddhist Cultural Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal.	19.	Institute for Advancement of Women, Hyderabad.
6.	Free Church of Finland Mission, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.	20.	The Saint Xavier High School Society, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh.
7.	Select Books Publishers and Distributers, New Delhi.	21.	Pavitra Atma Sevika Sangh, Khandwa, M.P.
8.	Friendship Centre India, Bombay.	22.	Janata Shikshan Sanstha, Raigad.
9.	Mount Carmel Convent, Pune.	23.	Jilha Apanga Kalyan Punarvasan Sabakari Sanstha Mairadit, Amravati, Maharashtra.
10.	Carbide Employees Sponsored Relief Trust, Bhopal, M.P.	24.	Association for Trauma Care of India, Bombay.
11.	The Church of Sweden Mission, Madras.	25.	Congregation of Our Lady of the Mission Mariam Nilaya, Bangalore, Karnataka.
12.	American Lutheran Church, Madras.	26.	All Karnataka Siddi Development Association (AKSDA), Karwar, Karnataka.
13.	Cancer Institute (W.I.A.), Madras.	27.	The Congregation of the Franciscan Brothers of the Blessed Sacrament, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
14.	Don Bosco Catechetical and Multimedia Centre, Calcutta.	28.	Titus School Christian Children Fund Project, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
		29.	Group for Rural Action and Management, New Delhi.

Statement-IV

Statement showing particulars of organisations who have been refused permission during 1985—Reply to part (e) of the question.

S. Name of the Organisation No.	
1	2
1.	Sri Saraswathy Vidya Mandir, Bangalore.
2.	Al-Jamaiatul-Islamia, Tilukhama, Basti, U.P.
3.	Depressed People's Welfare Association, Lalgudi, Trichi District, Tamil Nadu.
4.	Jamaiat-Ul-Hidaya, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
5.	India Youth Centre Trust, New Delhi.
6.	Fr. Francis Martin Sneha Jyoti, Kumbagud, Bangalore.
*7.	Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee, Amritsar.
8.	Jamat-e-Islami Hind, New Delhi.
9.	All India Majlis-e-Tamir-e-Millat, Hyderabad.
10.	R.C. Mission, Kalathinampet Parish, Kalathilvendrarpettai, District Trichi-621702 (Tamil Nadu).

*While permission was given in respect of some requests to receive foreign contribution; in other it was refused.

Statement-V

(f) Particulars of associations whose application for permission to accept foreign contribution were pending as on 1.1.1986.

S. Name of the Organisation No.
1. Consumers' Education and Protection Foundation, Udipi, Karnataka.
2. Sri Saraswathy Vidya Mandir, Bangalore.
3. Indian Hockey Federation, New Delhi.
4. Institute of Asian Studies, Madras.
5. Karamappa Multipurpose Society, Distt. Sarguija (M.P.)
6. Sind Brahma Siksha Sammellan, Bombay.
7. Golpara Taneyandra Vidyalaya, Distt. Birbhum (W.B.)
8. Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry, Ranchi, Bihar.
9. Carrey Baptist Church, Calcutta.
10. Education Aduiology and Research Society, Bombay.
11. Friends of Moral Re-armament, New Delhi.

Committee to suggest special provisions to resist deforestation

8414. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to suggest special provisions in every State to resist deforestation;

(b) whether Government are aware of deforestation in West Bengal specially northern part of State and if so, whether Government propose to appropriately advise the Government of West Bengal in this regard; and

(c) whether Government also propose to involve voluntary organisations and societies in social forestry programme ?

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

(b) The State Government has reported that no appreciable deforestation has taken place in the northern part of West Bengal. Analysis of data from satellite imagery indicates that forest cover over a substantial area of 1844 square kilometer was lost in West Bengal during the period 1975 to 1982. All State Governments including West Bengal have been requested to take up a comprehensive set of measures to arrest deforestation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Aid to Nicaragua

8415. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the Government of Nicaragua due to economic blockade;

(b) whether Government are sending a team to assess the situation there;

(c) whether Government are sending them economic, military and medical aids; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Government of Nicaragua, an India techno-economic delegation visited Nicaragua from 3rd to 7th April, 1986.

(c) and (d). In 1985 a gift of Rupees one lakh worth of medical supplies was made in response to a request from Government of Nicaragua. Possibilities of bilateral economic cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and technical expertise are being examined. No military aid has been requested or given.

[*Translation*]

BSF in Assam

8416. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that services of Border Security Force were utilised in the first week of April, 1986 in order to maintain law and order situation in South Assam area;

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

(c) whether Government propose to extend further cooperation to Assam Government with a view to deal with the elements engaged in disintegrating the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Following a request from the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, a BSF unit was deployed in Silchar on law and order duty in aid of Civil Authority from 5th to 7th April, 1986. Assistance as necessary and feasible is always extended.

[*English*]

Urbanisation of Rural Population

8417. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to check the speedy urbanisation of rural population;

(b) whether Government have any constructive proposals for rural population to have gainful occupation in their own areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check the migration of rural population to cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The Government have a number of development programmes for the rural population geared to provide them with gainful employment opportunities in their own areas. Such programmes include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) for self-employment and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) for wage employment. These, and other programmes, will provide opportunities for gainful occupation in their own areas and thereby check the migration of rural population to cities.

Thorium Resources in India

8418. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of thorium resources available in the country;

(b) if so, when the last estimate was made;

(c) the quantum of thorium resources available in the country according to the last estimate; and

(d) the steps taken to make the proper use of thorium resources available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1984.

(c) Approximately 3,63,000 tonnes of Thorium Metal are available in the country.

(d) Indian Rare Earths Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is engaged in extracting and recovering Thorium at its Mineral processing Plants at Manavalkurichi in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu and Orissa Sands Complex at Chatrapur in Ganjam District of Orissa. M/s. Kerala Minerals and Metal Limited, a Kerala Government Undertaking is also engaged in recovery of Thorium at its Plant at Chavara in Quilon district of Kerala. Thorium recovered from the above resources will be used for the Fast Breeder Reactor Programme of the Department. Thorium Nitrate is used for manufacture of Gas Mantles.

Scheme for Welfare of Prisoners

8419. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Ministry has drawn a new scheme for the welfare of prisoners in consonance with the objective that jail should really be co-rational home to reform and rehabilitate offenders;

(b) whether State Government are being provided sufficient funds in implementing schemes for the welfare of prisoners;

(c) if so, the total amount proposed for each State in implementing the proposed scheme; and

(d) the details of the schemes being undertaken during 1986-87 in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for introducing a new scheme for the Welfare of prisoners under the Seventh Five Year Plan has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

(b) to (d). The details of the proposed new scheme are being worked out.

**Assistance to Orissa Social Forestry
by Sweden**

8420. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) which of the social forestry projects in Orissa are being assisted by Swedish Government with details;

(b) the progress of work done so far;

(c) the amount of assistance available from Sweden; and

(d) when the Project will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). There is only one Social Forestry Project being implemented in Orissa, assisted by Swedish Government (Swedish International Development Authority). The Project period is for five years (1983-84 to 1987-88). The Project outlay is Rs. 23.00 crores, including about 70% SIDA assistance amounting to Rs. 16.10 crores (135 million SED). A statement showing the targets and progress of work is given below.

(d) The Project is expected to be completed in the year 1987-88.

Statement

1. Total Project outlay	Rs. 23.00 crores
2. Total expenditure upto 31.12.1985	Rs. 5.72 crores
3. Assistance reimbursed by SIDA.	Rs. 1.29 crores
4. Item-wise physical targets and achievements.	

Sl.No. Plantation activities	Target (in ha.)	Achievements upto 31.12.1985 (in ha.)
(i) Village woodlots	21,700	4,211
(ii) Reforestation of degraded forests	20,300	3,511
(iii) Rehabilitation of depleted forests	15,000	4,987
(iv) Forests farming for rural poor	1,000	313
(v) Farm forestry	51 million seedlings	8.19 million seedlings
Total :	58,000 ha. + 51 million seedlings	13,022 ha. + 8.19 million seedlings

Review of CADA

8421. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted by the Planning Commission to Maharashtra State for the construction of field channels by the

'Command Area Development Authority' (CADA) during the last three years;

(b) to what extent this aid by the Union Government has been utilised by the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has ever taken a review of the CADA

implemented programmes for which funds were released to the State of Maharashtra and to see that the funds were not diverted for other purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). No separate allotment for the construction of field channels by CAD authority, during the last 3 years has been done by the Planning Commission. Therefore, the question of extent of its utilisation does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Payment of pension to widows of Defence Personnel

8422. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference in pension paid to the widows of defence personnel killed in war and to the widows of those killed during exercise and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether other facilities are also made available to the widows and other members of the family of the defence personnel and if so, the details thereof and whether the Department informs each and every widow in this regard or whether many widows are not able to avail these facilities due to their ignorance in this behalf; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government for imparting education to the children of soldiers killed in war or exercise and whether Government bears the expenditure incurred on their education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Widows of those who die in a battle inoculation exercise are given special family pension equal to 90% of the rate admissible to war widows.

War widows are given higher pension because their husbands die in battle for the defence of the country.

(b) and (c). The information regarding other facilities is given in the statement below.

The widow is informed of the benefits admissible to her and advised to prefer her claims soon after the casualty occurs.

Statement

The following facilities and concessions are provided to the widows and other members of the families of Defence personnel :

Housing

Reservation of House and/or house sites, ranging from 2% to 10% exists in various States in favour of ex-servicemen, except in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal where there is no reservation.

Education

- (i) The School and College going children of officers and men of the Defence Forces killed in action are given facilities such as complete exemption from tuition fee, hostel charges, cost of uniform and stationery as also bus/train fare. These concessions are available upto and inclusive of the first Degree Course.
- (ii) Reservation of about 40 seats in Medical/Dental colleges for wards of deceased/disabled/serving personnel and ex-servicemen of the Armed Forces. In addition, the State Governments have reserved seats in professional colleges.
- (iii) Scholarships for children of officers killed or disabled in action or those who met with violent death in aid of civil power for study in Lawrence/Military/Sainik and other Public Schools. These scholarships provide for complete exemption from tuition fee,

boarding and full cost of books, stationery and uniform.

- (iv) Scholarships in Sainik Schools to children of JCOs/ORs killed in action or those who met with violent death in aid of civil power.
- (v) Scholarship from Army Officers Contributory Education Fund to the wards of officers who die in Service/after invalidment or those who retire after subscribing to the fund for 26 years and die after retirement.
- (vi) Grants from Welfare Funds of the three Services.
- (vii) Most of the State Governments have extended Education concessions to children of officers/men of the Armed Forces killed or disabled in operation.

Other Facilities

- (i) Dependents of personnel killed in service are entitled to priority in employment in civil posts besides being eligible for the reservations made for ex-servicemen.

They are also eligible under the reservations policy to seek agencies for petroleum products and cooking gas.

- (ii) Thirty one special War Memorial Hostels are being run at Regimental Centres *inter-alia* for the sons of war widows and other similar categories.
- (iii) Many states recognise their prior claim to the allotment of surplus land.
- (iv) In specially deserving individual cases, financial assistance is also released from the War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund.

[English]

Vacancies in IMA, Dehradun

8423. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of gentlemen cadets in Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, which remained unfilled per year for want of candidates during the last three years;

(b) number of cadets who left the Academy without completing the courses during the above period;

(c) what are reasons for (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the action taken to attract full quota of vacancies from able bodied youths so far and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The capacity for training in the Indian Military Academy is 800 for Regular Courses and 200 for Technical Graduate Courses. There have been a few vacancies of Gentlemen Cadets in the I.M.A, which can be seen from the following intake during the last three years :—

	1983	1984	1985
Regular Courses	792	882	743
Technical Graduate Courses	74	132	85

(b) The number of Gentlemen Cadets who left the IMA prior to completion of training are as under :—

	1983	1984	1985
Regular Courses	18	10	5
Technical Graduate Courses	9	4	17

(c) and (d). The reason for some deficiency in intake of Armed Forces and

technical cadres is due to these aspirants not coming upto the prescribed standards. Some of the gentlemen cadets leave the I.M.A. without completion of courses as they are unable to adapt themselves to the rigorous and disciplined life at the Academy. There is no dearth of candidates aspiring to join the various technical cadres in the Armed Forces. Terms and conditions of service are being reviewed constantly. Wide publicity through the Press, audio-visual media and information brochures is given for projecting the true image of service in the Armed Forces and for attracting suitable eligible youngmen to join the armed forces. In order to attract technical personnel in the armed forces, various educational institutions are being visited from time to time by senior service officers. Two cadre reviews have been carried out to improve the promotional avenues of officers including the technical cadres. The Fourth Pay Commission is also considering improvement in the terms and conditions of armed forces personnel.

Lottery Business

8424. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the lotteries run by Union Government, State Governments and private parties showing highest price of a ticket in each case;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of lotteries and amount offered as prize is also being enhanced; if so, has any study been made in the working of lottery business in respect of benefit of lotteries and misuse of lotteries; and

(c) how many cases of fake tickets and nonpayments to right persons been brought to the notice of Government during the last three years and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electronic Industry in Gujarat

8425. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no electronic industry in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Gujarat is very famous for small scale industries particularly the brass parts;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to establish an electronic industry in the region of Saurashtra in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It is not a fact that there is no electronic industry in Gujarat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The policies of the Government encourage setting up of industries in all parts of our country. Within the framework of Government policies for setting up of industries in Electronics, applications from entrepreneurs will be favourably considered by Government.

Retrenchment of Census Workers in West Bengal

8426. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons employed for census work in West Bengal were retrenched in 1984 without assigning any reason; and

(b) if so, prospects of their absorption elsewhere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : (a) After the field operations of 1981 Census was over, Regional Tabulation Offices and later Editing and Coding Cells were set up throughout the country for processing the data collected in the 1981 Census Schedules. These officers were of a short-term duration and the temporary staff recruited for these offices were retrenched when the offices were wound up. At the time of recruitment of the temporary staff, it was made abundantly clear to them that their services were purely temporary and they would be retrenched as soon as the work was over.

(b) In spite of the clear understanding given to these employees about the temporary nature of employment, on purely humanitarian grounds, the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, the State Governments (including the Government of West Bengal) and the Union Territory Administrations were requested to assist in the rehabilitation of the retrenched temporary census employees. They were requested to issue suitable instructions with regard to priority absorption of the retrenched employees of 1981 Census in services and posts under their control by extending to them the highest possible priority and special consideration. They were also requested to issue necessary instructions regarding age relaxation to the extent possible. Such of the temporary census employees as had been recruited through local Employment Exchanges and had put in a minimum of six months continuous service before retrenchment on account of reduction in establishment were also accorded Priority III by the local Employment Exchanges. This is a very high priority for sponsorship through the local Employment Exchanges. The retrenched census employees of West Bengal have been included in the Exempted Category so as to ensure their gradual absorption in regular service under the Government of West Bengal. A running list of names of such persons is maintained in the Special Cell of the Directorate of National Employment Services, West Bengal. About 200 retrenched census employees have so far been placed in alternative employment.

**Legislation for Reservation of
Jobs for Handicapped**

8427. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO**

GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question of enactment of a legislation for reservation of jobs for the handicapped;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enact a legislation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to legal as well as administrative reasons legislation for reservation of jobs for physically handicapped is not possible. Government is of the view that it is not legislation but better awareness and adequate funds that would help in providing extensive and better quality services for the handicapped population.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Harda-Bhikiya
Road in Almora**

8428. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal for necessary approval under the Forest Act, 1980 for the construction of the proposed Harda-Bhikiya road in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI)** : (a) and (b). A proposal for diversion of forest land for construction of the Harda-Bhikiyan motor road in Almora district, was received in September, 1984. The State Government was requested to submit a map showing relevant details on 20-11-1984. No reply has so far been received from the State Government.

**To set up National Memorial in Jails
in the Country**

8429. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT** : Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up national memorials in all those jails in the country in which prominent freedom fighters were detained during the freedom struggle;

(b) whether he is aware that prominent freedom fighters including Pandit Nehru were detained in Almora jail in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether action is proposed to be taken by him to convert that part of the jail into a memorial of Pandit Nehru;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government have no proposal in this regard before it. It is for the State Governments to take initiative in the matter.

(b) and (c). No proposal in this regard has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

[English]

Keeping of Passport Office and Protector of Immigration Office at one Place

8430. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have at one place both the Passport Office as well as the office of Protector of Immigration in Bombay for the convenience of the travelling public;

(b) if so, when this proposal will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This does not appear to be feasible in view of non-availability of suitable accommodation.

Workload Handled by Bombay Passport Offices

8431. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of passport offices in the country; and

(b) whether the Bombay Passport Office is handling the maximum workload as compared to all other passport offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) State-wise break up of Passport Offices is given below :

S. No.	State	Passport Office/Passport Liaison Office (P.L.O.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Hyderabad (ii) Vijayawada (The Government have since decided to close it w.e.f. 1-5-86)
2.	Assam	Guwahati (also serves state of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram).

S. No.	State	Passport Office/Passport Liaison Office (P.L.O.)
3.	Bihar	Patna.
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (also serves the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli).
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla (A Passport Liaison Office, under the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh).
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar.
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore
8.	Kerala	(i) Cochin (also serves the Union Territory of Lakshadweep) (ii) Kozhikode (also serves Mahe District of the Union Territory of Pondicherry). (iii) Trivandrum—Passport Liaison Office.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—Bhopal
10.	Maharashtra	—Bombay
11.	Orissa	—Bhubaneswar
12.	Punjab	(i) Chandigarh (also serves state of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh). (ii) Jalandhar (serves the Districts of Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur in the state of Punjab).
13.	Rajasthan	—Jaipur.
14.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Madras (also serves the Union Territory of Pondicherry (excluding the Districts served by Tiruchirappalli and District of Mahe in Pondicherry). (ii) Tiruchirappalli (serves the Districts of Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari in the state of Tamil Nadu).
15.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Lucknow. (ii) Bareilly (serves the Districts of Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Mainpuri, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Etah, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Nainital, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri-garhwal, Dehradun and Uttarkashi in the State of U.P.).
16.	West Bengal	—Calcutta (also serves States of Tripura and Sikkim).
17.	Union Territory of Delhi	—Delhi.
18.	Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu	—Panaji.
19.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—Port Blair.

(b) Yes, Sir.

During 1985, the Passport Office in Bombay issued 2,58,124 passports and rendered 1,91,545 Miscellaneous services on Passports.

Flight Safety in Air Force

8432. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Flight Safety in the Air Force is of paramount importance and as such Flight Safety Organisations are set up at various levels to identify weak areas and to eliminate the losses due to accidents; and

(b) if so, the locations of these weak areas especially where the accidents have taken place in the last 3 years and the steps taken to minimise the losses ?

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

(b) An analysis of accidents involving IAF aircraft during the last three years has shown that the main causes of accidents are :

- (i) Technical Defects,
- (ii) Human Error,
- (iii) Bird Strike.

A number of steps have been taken for improving flight safety by intensifying the training of Air Crew and Ground Crew to improve their skills. Measures have also been taken to control bird population around air-fields to minimise accidents due to bird strikes. Recently, an Inspector General's Branch has been set up in Air HQs. to review training and maintenance standards in Air Force units and suggest improvements in them on a continuous basis.

Recommendations of R and D Managers

8433. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar of "Research and Development Managers in Government and private laboratories" was held in Delhi on March 31 and April 1, 1986;

(b) whether Government have received their recommendations for mission oriented research; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar on "Mission Orientation to industrial R and D" was arranged by the Society of R and D Managers of India. The seminar was held in Delhi on March 31 and April 1, 1986.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Various Committees for the Development of Himalayan Region

8434. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had set up an advisory committee, three working groups and a coordination committee for development of Himalayan Region in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the findings and recommendations of these Committees/groups have fully been implemented; if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether representatives of Hilly States and regions were fully involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy each of the Office Memoranda constituting an Advisory Committee, three Working Groups to study various aspects of hydro-electric projects in the Himalayan region and a committee to coordinate, integrate and prepare guidelines based on the reports of the three Working Groups are enclosed (Annexures I to V). [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2643/86]

(c) Out of the three Working Groups set up to study various aspects of hydro-electric projects in the Himalayan region, only one Working Group submitted its report. The other two Working Groups did not complete their work. Hence, the coordination committee could not prepare guidelines. The Advisory Committee has been deliberating on issues concerning hill areas.

A working Group was set up subsequently to formulate approach and strategy on hill area development during the Seventh Plan period. The Group examined various facets of hill area development including those which were assigned to the aforesaid three Working Groups as well as the recommendations of Advisory Committee; based on the examination, the Group made its own recommendations. The essentials of the recommendations have ultimately been embodied in Chapter 16 of the Seventh Five Year Plan document.

Implementation of hill area development programme in States is expected to be carried out in the light of guidelines contained in the Seventh Plan document. Any deviation, shortcomings, etc. are brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments by the Planning Commission for rectification and improvement.

(d) Yes. Official and non-official representatives of hill States and regions were fully involved. Besides, experts, scientists and social workers having intimate knowledge of the area were also associated.

Butterflies Park in India

8435. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the World's biggest and Asia's first butterfly park is being set up in Malaysia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a vast country like India does not have any such park;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Sikkim has 423 species of exotic butterflies which deserve to be protected; and

(d) if so, whether a park like the one set up in Malaysia would be set up in Sikkim at the earliest to protect our national wealth and for education purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Facts in the regard are not known to the Government of India.

(b) While a park especially for the conservation of butterflies has not been designated in the country, butterflies receive full protection in the over 300 national parks and sanctuaries created so far in the country.

(c) and (d). According to available information, Sikkim is supposed to have over 600 species of butterflies recorded in the State. 781 species of butterflies found in India are included in the schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thus, affording them protection against illegal collection and trade or commerce. The states and union territories including Sikkim which are rich in butterflies, have been asked to give special attention to the protection of their habitats and larval food plants to ensure the conservation of butterflies.

Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Handicapped

8436. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the names of Governmental and voluntary institutions/organisations working for the cure and rehabilitation of the handicapped ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : Directory of Voluntary agencies working for welfare of handicapped have been compiled in respect of States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. Studies have been sanctioned for compilation of the directories of Governmental and Voluntary agencies working in other States/Union Territories. Since a very large number of agencies are functioning in the country, it is not possible to state the names of all of them.

Representation to Women on Selection Boards

8437. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI** :
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to give representation to women on selection boards in pursuance of recommendations of the National Committee on the International Women's Year;

(b) if so, the details of various Committees and boards with names of women representatives nominated on them in compliance with the said instructions;

(c) the proposals for wider and more comprehensive application of the recommendations; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In the light of a recommendation of the Working Group of the National Committee on the International Women's Year instructions were issued on 17.12.1975 to the effect that care should be taken by the appointing authorities to ensure that there is no discrimination against women candidates on grounds of sex, in the matter of selections made by various bodies/boards. The matter was further considered subsequently and instructions were issued on 8.11.1985 advising Ministries/Departments to endeavour to

nominate, to the extent possible, a lady officer on the Selection Boards/Committees concerned with selection of candidates for various posts/services under them. If a good number of lady candidates are expected to be available for services/post, it has to be ensured that a lady officer is included in the Selection Board/Committees. In the event of such an officer not being available in the Ministry/Department itself there is no objection to nominating a lady officer from any other office at the same station.

(b) This information is not centrally monitored.

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

(d) Does not arise.

Energy from the Oceans

8438. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether technology to obtain energy from the oceans have been developed as a renewable sources of power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ocean provide a renewable source of energy which can be extracted from tides, waves and ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC).

(b) The technology for tidal energy is well established whereas power production from the waves and ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) is still at the research and development stage.

Meeting of National Integration Council

8439. **SHRI K PRADHANI** :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the reconstituted National Integration Council was held on the 7th April, 1986 in the capital to consider various measures to preserve peace, integrity and unity of the country;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at this meeting; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The reconstituted National Integration Council, which met on 7th April, 1986 deliberated upon "National Integration and Communal Harmony in the context of the situation in Punjab". The Council adopted a Resolution and also set up a 21 member Standing Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram. The task of the Standing Committee will be to formulate both, short-term and long-term measures for preserving National Intigration in various aspects all over the country.

NAM Foreign Ministers Meet

8440. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four day meeting of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers in preparation for the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit due to be held in Zimbabwe in August or September, 1986 was held in the capital in April, 1986; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held particularly to ease the current global tensions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir; A Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries was held in New Delhi from April 16-20 to review the progress in the implemantation of decisions and recommendations of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned

Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 and to undertake preparations for the Eighth Summit Conference scheduled to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe from August 26 to September /, 1986.

(b) The Ministers held wide-renging discussions covering the entire spectrum of major issues in the prevailing international political and economic situation, particularly those giving rise to global tensions. They adopted a political and an Economic Declaration setting forth the position of non-aligned countries on these vital questions.

The Final Documents of the Meeting would be made available in the Parliament House Library.

Freight Equalisation Policy for Raw Materials

8441. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that freight equalisation policy is not applicable in the case of raw materials of national importance like cotton industrial alcohol etc. for all States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether steps are proposed to extend the freight equalisation policy in other fields also if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subject was reviewed by an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Marathe the then Secretary, Industrial Department, which was set up in 1975 primarily to study the scope and feasibility of adoption of freight equalisation policy for raw cotton. This group recommended that Freight Equalisation Scheme need not be extended to any other commodity and that the existing

freight equalisation scheme may also be phased out over a period of time.

The Freight Equalisation Scheme was again reviewed by the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee). The report of this Committee was submitted in 1980. This Committee also expressed its views against expanding the freight equalisation scheme to any other commodity and recommended that the freight equalisation scheme on commodities like cement and steel may be phased out gradually. The Government have accepted these recommendations in principle, subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. Modalities and time phasing of withdrawal of freight equalisation are under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Technical Cooperation with Developing Countries

8442. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure on technical

cooperation with developing countries during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the break up by regions and countries; and

(c) the break up by deputation of experts, training facilities and supply of material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Technical cooperation programmes with other developing countries are covered under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme, is administered by the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) administered by the Ministry of Finance (DEA). Expenditure on technical cooperation under these programmes during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was as under :—

ITEC	Figures in lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 362.65
1984-85	Rs. 607.33
1985-86	Rs. 731.00 (Final Estimates)
Colombo Plan	Figures in lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 49.44
1984-85	Rs. 43.43
1985-86	Rs. 100.00 (Revised Estimates)
SCAAP	Figures in lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 18.69
1984-85	Rs. 19.61
1985-86	Rs. 45.00 (Revised Estimates)

Besides, we have economic and technical Aid Programmes with neighbouring countries of Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. The quantum of Aid provided the these countries is as follow :—

	Figures in lakhs
Bhutan	
1983-84	Rs. 5651.84 } (Final Estimates)
1984-85	Rs. 4326.99 }
1985-86	Rs. 4212.24 }
Nepal	
1983-84	Rs. 1554.32 } (Final Estimates)
1984-85	Rs. 1382.13 }
1985-86	Rs. 2128.21 }
Bangladesh	
1983-84	Rs. 105.60
1984-85	Rs. 107.36
1985-86	Rs. 273.00 (Final Estimates)

During the last three years technical cooperation was extended to many developing countries in South East Asia, Pacific, Gulf, Africa, Latin American and Caribbean regions. These countries include Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangladesh, Maldives, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, The Philippines, Fiji, Tonga, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic, Kenya, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Botswana, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Cuba, Guyana, Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago etc.

We also render assistance to regional groupings and institutions like Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), African Development Bank (ADB), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) under ITEC Programme.

The technical and economic assistance we offer in terms of deputation of Indian experts and training facilities to foreign nominees is a continuous process. During the last three years about 3214 slots were earmarked under ITEC Programme, Colombo Plan and SCAAP for the training of nominees of several developing countries and nearly 225 Indian experts were deputed to various developing countries. Supply of material to developing countries during the last three years include equipment for an

industrial project, diesel generating sets, musical instruments and medicines to Afghanistan; relief goods to Sri Lanka; medicines and bicycles to Vietnam; medicines to Laos and Kampuchea; electrical equipment to Fiji, medicines and tractor with complete ploughing set to PDRY; medicines and wheat to YAR; dental equipment to Zambia; technical books to Tanzania; equipment for the establishment of a vocational training centre in Kenya; Asbestos sheets to Seychelles; musical instruments, equipment for an industrial estate, a basic school and fish farm to Mauritius; spinning wheel to Sudan, miscellaneous electrical and mechanical items for the establishment of a multi-purpose drug plant in Cuba; medicines to Nicaragua and sports goods to Jamaica and Montserrat.

Specialised Agency for Ecological Planning

8443. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a specialised agency with adequate powers for ecological Planning to preserve and enhance our flora and fauna; 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.

**Withdrawal of USSR from Unilateral
Moratorium on Nuclear Tests**

8444. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the withdrawal of the USSR from its uni-
lateral moratorium imposed on nuclear tests
because of the continued nuclear test by the
U.S. Government;

(b) if so, how do Government view the
situation with the renewed nuclear race
among the big powers in the context of
world peace and its efforts at disarmament;
and

(c) what role Government contemplate
to pay to defuse the world tension ?

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

(b) and (c). Government of India are
concerned at the escalating nuclear arms
race and are pursuing their efforts, as part
of the six Nation Initiative and in other
multilateral forums, to halt and curb it.

Ration to Defence Personnel

8445. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether free ration is supplied to
defence personnel in the country;

(b) if so, how much quantity is given to
each personnel;

(c) whether it has come to the notice
of Government that they are selling the
extra ration items in the market; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government
to curb this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RE-
SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
ARUN SINGH): (a) Rations are provided
free to all Defence personnel in field
areas.

In peace areas free rations are provided
only upto the rank of Brigadier and equi-
valent.

(b) The basic scales of rations for
Junior Commissioned Officers. Other Ranks
and Officers of the three Defence Services
are given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Rations to Defence Personnel

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Scales of Ration per man per day		
			JCOs/ORs and Equivalent		Officers
			Army	Navy/Air Force	All three Services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Atta/Rice	gms.	620	600	450
2.	Dal	gms.	90	90	40
3.	Sugar	gms.	90	70	90
4.	Meat Dressed	gms.	110	180	260

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Eggs		No.	—	—	2
6. Potato		gms.	110	110	110
7. Onion		gms.	60	60	60
8. Milk Fresh		ml.	250	190	250
9. Vegetables Fresh		gms.	170	160	170
10. Oil Hydro		gms.	80	80	80
11. Fruit Citrus		gms.	110	50	110
or Fruit non-citrus			230	100	230
12. Butter		gms.	—	—	20
13. Dalia		gms.	—	—	20
14. Sago		gms.	—	—	7
15. Condiments		gms.	16	16	20
16. Salt		gms.	20	20	20
17. Tea		gms.	9	8	9

**Steps to increase Fuel Wood
Production**

8446. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase fuel wood production;

(b) whether rural fuel wood plantation programme has been implemented therefor;

(c) if so, the Central assistance provided to each State to implement fuel wood plantation programme in the last two years; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to implement rural fuel wood plantation

programme in Karnataka in the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As part of the programme to increase production of fuelwood, a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations" is being implemented since the year 1980-81, in addition to other afforestation programmes.

(c) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Eight fuelwood deficit districts have been indentified and suitable areas therein located for afforestation. The physical achievement during the last two years in Karnataka is given below :—

Year	Fuelwood plantations raised (in ha.)	No. of seedlings distributed (in lakh/Nos.)
1984-85	3700	200.00
1985-86	2800	120.00

Statement

Central assistance provided to each State/U.T. to implement Centrally sponsored Scheme 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations'

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Central assistance released	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85.47	113.68
2.	Assam	90.93	118.43
3.	Bihar	102.36	106.88
4.	Gujarat	96.43	75.00
5.	Haryana	45.00	42.48
6.	Himachal Pradesh	67.70	55.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	2.30
8.	Karnataka	51.91	85.41
9.	Kerala	144.66	—
10.	Madhay Pradesh	176.26	105.00
11.	Maharashtra	35.00	30.00
12.	Manipur	23.34	32.99
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	25.00
14.	Nagaland	47.39	70.96
15.	Orissa	91.15	94.62
16.	Punjab	50.06	88.00
17.	Rajasthan	102.03	88.70
18.	Sikkim	10.84	25.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	83.30	65.00
20.	Tripura	29.95	34.71
21.	Uttar Pradesh	165.22	125.00
22.	West Bengal	25.77	40.00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	20.00
24.	Delhi	16.68	12.50
25.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	12.50
26.	Mizoram	248.41	122.26
Total States/U.Ts		1819.86	1591.42

**Schemes to Prevent Pollution of Rivers
in Karnataka**

8447. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name and the number of major rivers in Karnataka which have become polluted;

(b) whether State Government of Karnataka have requested the Union Government to implement schemes to save those rivers from pollution;

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Centre to implement pollution control measures in the major rivers in Karnataka; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nuclear Power Station at West Coast

8448. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up the country's next nuclear power station at the West Coast;

(b) if so, by which time the above proposal is expected to be implemented;

(c) the estimated cost of that nuclear power station project;

(d) the site selected in West Coast for the location of nuclear Power Station;

(e) the total MW of power can. be generated from that nuclear Power Station ?

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

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is expected to commence soon after the issue of project financial sanction and the First and Second Units will be commissioned in 102/108 months respectively thereafter.

(c) At 1984 price level, the station is expected to cost about Rs. 634 crores.

(d) The site selected is Kaiga on the banks of Kalinadi in Karwar District of Karnataka.

(e) The station consists of two units of 235 MWe capacity each.

**Same Station Posting for Couples in
Government Service**

8449. SHRI R.S. MANE :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of problems being faced by women officers in services, due to family responsibilities;

(b) whether Government has recently announced guidelines on postings of officers, where both spouses are in Central Government Service;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) if so, whether Government has also taken into consideration the problems of women, whose spouses are not in the same service or in Central Government; and

(e) what measures are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). Government have issued detailed guidelines in the matter covering all the aspects. A copy of the guidelines dated the 3rd April, 1986 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2644-86]

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

8450. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen to be rehabilitated in Kerala; and

(b) whether any special scheme is being formulated for the speedy rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Kerala, the number of ex-servicemen to be rehabilitated in that State as on 31-12-1985 was 27,520.

(b) The need to provide employment to as many ex-servicemen as possible has from time to time been impressed on the State Government. Some of the steps being taken by the State Government of Kerala to promote the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen are :—

- (i) They are given preference for jobs in Class III and Class IV posts in Government sponsored companies and in certain types of Government posts. Besides, a few categories of posts are filled exclusively by ex-servicemen.
- (ii) Vacancies suitable for ex-servicemen for Class I and II posts are being identified.
- (iii) Self-employment of ex-servicemen is being encouraged by means of reservation of seats in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, by grant of preference to them in retail distributorships, and by reserving mechanised boats constructed in Boat Building Yards of the Fisheries Department for Co-operative societies formed by ex-servicemen.

Review for Premature Release of Life Sentence Prisoners

8451. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India on 18 December, 1978 and then again on 12 December, 1980 and that prisoners sentenced for life are entitled to have their cases reviewed after completion of 14 years of their imprisonment;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government issued instructions to all the State Governments in July, 1983 to take necessary steps to review cases of such life convicts expeditiously;

(c) how many such prisoners are in Jails in various States; and

(d) the names of States who have conducted such review and released life prisoners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court in its judgement in November, 1980 in Maru Ram Vs. Union of India (AIR 1980 SC 2147) held that the mandatory minimum of 14 years' actual imprisonment as provided in sec. 433-A Cr PC for certain categories of life convicts will not operate against those whose cases were decided by the trial court before 18.12.1978 when Sec. 433-A Cr. PC came into force. In its order dated 12.12.1980, in a number of petitions, the Supreme Court directed the State Governments to pass appropriate orders in each individual case or generally in any group or class of cases in the light of the judgment within a period of six months.

The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations were informed in July, 1983 of the Supreme Court orders with the request to take necessary steps to ensure expeditious review of cases of life convicts.

(c) The information regarding the number of life convicts who have completed more than 14 years of imprisonment is not collected on all India basis.

(d) As per information available, all the States informed during the year 1984-85 that such cases were reviewed and orders for release of prisoners in appropriate cases passed.

**Number of SC/ST Families benefitted
in Orissa**

8452. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes presently under implementation in Orissa for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribes families benefitted under those schemes;

(c) the target set to provide different kind of benefits to the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the amount earmarked therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) In Orissa, family beneficiary oriented programmes for Scheduled Tribes are implemented under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Integrated Rural Development Projects, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor. Other Sectoral Programmes are also undertaken by the concerned development departments.

(b) During the Sixth Plan, 4,90,963 ST families have been economically assisted under the various schemes/programmes.

(c) During the Seventh Plan period, the State Government have a tentative target to provide economic assistance to 5,15,100 families.

(d) The tentative amount earmarked during the Seventh Plan for tribal development under the State Plan is Rs. 1,05,218 45 lakhs and under Special Central Assistance Rs. 9,313.00 lakhs.

Arrest of Terrorists in J and K

8453. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of terrorists have been arrested in Jammu during the last one week;

(b) if so, the number of terrorists arrested; and

(c) whether the terrorists arrested belong to AISSF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Imports of Technology

8454. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new study by the National Council of Applied Economic Research reveals that technology imports by Indian firms have proved to be ineffective as reported in the Economic Times dated 14 April, 1986 and thus counter-productive; and

(b) the corrective steps have been taken/proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) NCAER has made a study on "Technology Imports and Technology Department : Their Inter-relationship in the Indian Industry". This deals with the nature of technology demand in India which *inter-alia* include motives of India technology importers, performance of the imported technology etc. The study has aptly indicated that since the study has been confined to a very small fraction of total foreign collaborations the statistical results derived are not valid to all foreign collaborations. Further this study has not concluded that technology imported by Indian firms have proved ineffective and counter productive.

(b) To ensure self reliance and to establish a technology generation process there shall be a commitment to ensure an adequate scale of investment in R and D for the absorption, adaptation and, wherever possible, improvement on and generation of new technology, making fullest use of overall national capabilities.

Security for VIPs

8455. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of VIPs in the capital who have been provided security facilities for their protection; and

(b) the amount spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 241 VIPs are being provided security facilities.

(b) A sum of Rs. 15,53,700 on account of hire charges of 52 cars for escort duties has been spent during the last 3 months (December 1985 and January and February 1986). The personnel for such duties and other expenses have been incurred from the existing sanction or by deputation of personnel from other Central Polies Organisations.

Study Group on Delhi Police Administration

8456. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had constituted a group to undertake a quick study of Delhi Police Administration;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Group;

(c) whether Government have implemented its redommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Srivastava Committee has submitted its report to Government containing 106 recommendations for modernising Delhi Police. Of the 106 recommendations 25 recommendations carried financial implications involving creation of additional posts, provision of vehicles and communication equipment etc. The other 81 recommendations related to issue of executive orders under various provisions of law.

(c) and (d). Yes, most of the the recommendations have been implemented. Other recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

[*Translation*]

Names of Minority Committees

8457. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of minority communities in various States and Union Territories and the population of each minority community; and

(b) whether all the minority communities have their own religions and laws like Muslim law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Minorities Commission has been treating Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians as religious minorities at the national level. The population in respect of each of these according to 1981 Census in India/States/UTs (excluding Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted) is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 are applicabe to the Hindu Community. These Acts apply to any persons who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments including a Virashaiva, a Lingayat or a follower of the Brahmo, Prarthana or Arya Samaj and to a person

who is a Buddhist, Jain or Sikh by religion. 1936 and the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

The Christian community is governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872.

The Parsi community is governed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act,

The Muslim community is governed by the Muslim Personal law which includes the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.

Statement						
State /UTs	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Zoroastrian/ Zoroastrianism	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India*	75,512,439	16,165,447	13,078,146	4,719,796	71,630	
1. Andhra Pradesh	4,533,700	1,433,327	16,222	12,930	452	
2. Bihar	9,874,993	740,186	77,704	3,003	219	
3. Gujarat	2,907,744	132,703	22,438	7,550	11,732	
4. Haryana	523,536	12,215	802,230	761	5	
5. Himachal Pradesh	69,613	3,954	52,209	52,629	11	
6. Jammu and Kashmir	3,843,451	8,481	133,675	69,706	—	
7. Karnataka	4,104,616	764,449	6,401	42,147	547	
8. Kerala	5,409,687	5,233,865	1,295	223	24	
9. Madhya Pradesh	2,501,919	351,972	143,020	75,312	255	
10. Maharashtra	5,805,785	795,474	107,255	3,946,149	56,866	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Manipur	99,327	421,702	992	473	—
12.	Meghalaya	41,434	702,854	1,674	2,739	—
13.	Nagaland	11,806	621,590	743	517	—
14.	Orissa	422,266	480,426	14,270	8,028	4
15.	Punjab	168,094	184,934	10,199,141	799	4
16.	Rajasthan	2,492,145	39,568	492,818	4,427	171
17.	Sikkim	3,241	7,015	322	90,848	40
18.	Tamil Nadu	2,519,947	2,798,048	4,395	735	207
19.	Tripura	138,529	24,872	285	54,806	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	17,657,735	162,199	458,647	54,542	36
21.	West Bengal	11,743,259	319,670	49,054	156,296	511
Union Territories						
1.	A and N Islands	16,188	48,274	991	127	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,073	27,306	1,231	86,483	—
3.	Chandigarh	9,115	4,470	95,370	454	3
4.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1,932	2,025	11	189	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Delhi	4,81,802	61,609	393,921	7,117	372
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	48,461	318,249	1,380	302	142
7.	Lakshadweep	38,173	266	—	—	—
8.	Mizoram	2,205	413,840	421	40,429	3
9.	Pondicherry	36,663	49,914	31	75	—

*Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1961 Census.

Note : The religion data in the statement is based on the information on religion of the head of household collected during the 1981 Census through the household schedule.

[English]

Demand of People of Ladakh for Scheduled Tribe Status

8458. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Article 342 of the Constitution of India has been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Government of India's Gazette notification No. 525 of December 4, 1985, in pursuance of people of Ladakh's demand for declaration of People of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as required under rules, a team of officials of Registrar General of India is to visit Ladakh to conduct a survey of different tribal ethnic groups in the region to implement the public demand; and

(c) if so, whether the team has been sent to Ladakh and if not, whether arrangement for early despatch of the team will be made to fulfil the long standing demands of the people of Ladakh and also to fulfil Government's assurance in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1985 came into force with effect from 4th December, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Registrar General of India has been asked to conduct mini census in the Ladakh region and other parts of the State to identify the communities to be declared as Scheduled Tribes. The Preliminaries in this regard are being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

Birth Rate and Death Rate in 1960 and 1985

8459. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the birth rate and death rate in 1960 and 1985 respectively; and

(b) the likely rates of death and birth in the year 2000 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The birth and death rates for the year 1960 are not available. However, based on 1961 and 1971 census, the birth and death rate for the period 1961-70 are 41.2 and 19.0 respectively.

The birth and death rate for the year 1985 are not available. Based on Sample Registration System, the birth and death rate for the year 1984 are 33.8 and 12.5 respectively.

(b) No estimate of the birth and death rates for the year 2000 are available. However, according to the Expert Committee on Population Projections, the likely birth and death rates for the period 1996-2001, which have been accepted by the Planning Commission, are 23.7 and 8.4 respectively.

Protection of Forces

8460. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to high demand of wood for apple packing cases, trees have exhausted, green trees have felled, forests are plundered and beautiful valleys have turned into graveyard of the trees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh growing denudation of trees has assumed an alarming situation;

(c) whether Centre had issued instructions to the States for restraint in the matter and how far these are being complied; and

(d) measures Government proposed to take to protect and preserve forests specially the Himalayas for its beauty and bounty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that demand of wood for packing cases for apples has contributed to denudation of forests in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Central Government have issued guidelines advising the States to ban all tree fellings above an altitude of 1,000 meters. They have also been advised to identify critical areas in the hills, catchments of rivers, areas prone to landslips and erosion, and geologically unstable formations so as to conserve the trees and undertake afforestation vigorously. The States have initiated action to curb commercial fellings.

(d) The Government have taken the following steps to preserve the forests in the country including the Himalayas :

- (1) Enforcement of the Forest Act, to prevent unauthorised felling of trees.
- (2) Enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to prevent indiscriminate diversion of forest land to non-forest use.
- (3) Elimination of the agency of contractors in the working of forests in most of the States/Union Territories.
- (4) Issuing guidelines to consider banning the felling of green trees above an altitude of 1,000 meters in general and a critical review of working plan provisions to conserve forests.
- (5) Undertaking an in-depth study of the problems of grazing, encroachment of forest land and "shifting cultivation", with a view to find longterm solutions.
- (6) Pulp and wood chips have been exempted from import duty. Import duty on wood in certain specified forms has been reduced to 10% *ad valorem*.

(7) Various possible substitutes to wood for use in different forms have been identified to reduce pressure on forests.

(8) A National Wastelands Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations and to enlist people's cooperation therefor.

Evergreen Revolution of Forests

8461. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is on the threshold of launching of an Evergreen Revolution with massive programme of afforestation of 5 million hectare of denuded and wasteland every year; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An annual target of afforesting 5 million hectares with fuelwood and fodder plantation, principally with people's participation has been set for achievement. Afforestation of wastelands would be a major part thereof.

(b) The National Wastelands Development Board has been set up for this purpose. The action plan for development of wastelands as approved by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council is at Annexure.

Statement

Action Plan for Development of Wastelands

1. Identification of Wastelands :

The State Governments/U.Ts. have been requested to identify wastelands in their territories, whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm-lands.

2. People's Involvement :

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 for 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 seedling distribution policy should be evolved.

(c) **Tree Growers' Cooperatives :** 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 root agencies, Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) **Tree Pattas :** Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such 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/UTs 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 State/UT Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing

of forest and non-forest 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 forests 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 Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

10. Government Departments :

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

11. Media and Communications :

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. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Development of Research and Development Wings by Indian Companies

8462. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the efforts made by the Indian companies to develop their own research and development skills and adopt foreign technologies to suit Indian conditions; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government to make it obligatory on the Indian companies to develop their research and development wings and continuously update those in line with international development of technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Efforts made by the Indian Companies to develop their own research and development skills and adopt imported technologies to suit Indian conditions is not adequate and much more needs to be done.

(b) So far the Government has provided all encouragement for such Research and Development and has also provided several incentives. It is now considered that certain mandatory measures will also have to be taken.

Naval Helicopters for the use of Civillian VIPs

8463. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether naval or service helicopters are released for personal or official use of civilian VIPs, like Central Ministers, Chief Ministers etc;

(b) if so, the categories of persons who are entitled for such use and terms and conditions attached to such use and the rules under which they are released;

(c) charges levied for hire of such helicopters normally;

(d) whether such VIPs are allowed to take their staff, personal friends or members of their family on such trips;

(e) persons to whom helicopters were released or this facility provided from October to December, 1985 and January to March, 1986; and

(f) whether any violations of the above norms and conditions have been observed by any VIP during any of these trips ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Facilities for the transportation of VVIPs, VIPs and other entitled civilian personnel by helicopters are provided primarily by the IAF. The President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister are entitled to the use of the VIP aircraft for their official journeys. In addition, the following personages are also entitled to the use of the VIP aircraft, if it is essential for them to do so for the performance of their official duties and if the aircraft/helicopter is available :

- (i) Minister of Defence;
- (ii) Minister of Home Affairs;
- (iii) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence;
- (iv) Chief of the Army Staff;
- (v) Chief of the Naval Staff;
- (vi) Chief of the Air Staff;
- (vii) Other Ministers of the Central Government and Senior Service and Civilian Officers who are connected with the Defence Organisation; and
- (viii) Cabinet Secretary.

The Governors, Lt. Governors, Chief Ministers and other dignitaries are also provided IAF aircraft/helicopters. These are provided for the following purposes :

- (a) Natural calamities/law and order problems which require immediate presence of the dignitary;
- (b) For visiting inaccessible areas where no other mode of conveyance is conveniently available;
- (c) Medical requirements; and
- (d) In exceptional circumstances of sufficient gravity warranting the use of IAF aircraft/helicopters.

The rules/guidelines applicable to the IAF aircraft, are also generally followed by the IN for its aircraft, which are also occasionally used for such transportation.

(c) While no charges are recovered from the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, Service Chiefs, Central

Ministers and Civil and Service personnel connected with the Defence organisation when travelling for official purposes, journeys undertaken by these dignitaries for other purposes and by other dignitaries like Chief Ministers have to be paid for at the prescribed rates.

(d) to (f). VVIPs/VIPs travelling by the Service aircraft are allowed to take such of their personal staff in the aircraft as are necessary for their visits. Other persons travelling with these VVIPs/VIPs and persons travelling with other dignitaries, if permitted by the prescribed authority, are charged at the prescribed rates. The information about the use of Service helicopters by civilian dignitaries other than the President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister, from October 1985 to March 1986 is in the attached Statement. All these flights have been duly authorised under the instructions/guidelines in force.

Statement

Persons to whom Helicopters were Released from October, 1985 to March, 1986

Sl. No.	Date	Name
1	2	3
1.	2.10.1985	Chief Minister of Kerala.
2.	12.10.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A)
3.	18.10.85	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.
4.	24.10.85	Minister of State for Agriculture.
5.	25.10.85	Minister of State for Agriculture.
6.	25.10.85	Minister of State for Railways.
7.	25.10.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A)
8.	2.11.85	Minister of State for Agriculture.
9.	3.11.85	Minister of State for Agriculture.
10.	10.11.85	Lok Sabha Speaker.
11.	11.11.85	Lok Sabha Speaker.
12.	13.11.85	Governor of Punjab.
13.	14.11.85	Minister of State for Home Affairs.

1	2	3
14.	14.11.85	Governor of Punjab.
15.	14.11.85	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
16.	15.11.85	Minister of State for Home Affairs.
17.	16.11.85	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
18.	20.11.85	Chief Minister of West Bengal.
19.	22.11.85	Minister of Agriculture.
20.	23.11.85	Chief Minister of West Bengal.
21.	25.11.85	Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
22.	26.11.85	Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
23.	27.11.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
24.	5.12.85	Chief Minister of West Bengal.
25.	6.12.85	Chief Minister of West Bengal.
26.	7.12.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (S).
27.	10.12.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
28.	14.12.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (S).
29.	15.12.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (S).
30.	24.12.85	Raksha Rajya Mantri (S).
31.	8.1.86	Minister of State for Home Affairs.
32.	9.1.86	Minister of State for Home Affairs.
33.	31.1.86	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
34.	9.2.86	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
35.	10.2.86	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
36.	18.2.86	Chief Minister of Kerala.
37.	1.3.86	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
38.	7.3.86	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
39.	8.3.86	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
40.	14.3.86	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
41.	15.3.86	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
42.	21.3.86	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
43.	24.3.86	Raksha Rajya Mantri (A).
44.	26.3.86	Minister of State for Railways.

Setting up of Weather Research Centre

8464. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a weather research centre in an effort to perfect the long-range monsoon forecasts;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that US Cyber and Japanese NEC Supercomputer offered their services regarding weather forecast;

(d) whether Government have negotiated for a reasonable price with a supplier; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir. There is no proposal for setting up long Range Weather Forecasting Centre. However, a Medium Range (7-10 days) Weather Forecasting Centre is proposed to be set up in the 7th Plan. This will help in improving the present capability of weather forecasting.

(b) The details of the project are being worked out.

(c) Different computer systems are under technical evaluation.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Violation of Labour Laws

8465. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in gross violation of all labour laws as stipulated in the Military engineering services, contractors are having a field day at Raipur where a multi crore rupee project of the ordnance factory is under construction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Child Labour, banned in the MES is being used by the contractors, who over the years have not even been paying the minimum wages stipulated; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Modification of Electronics Policy

8466. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to modify the principles of electronics policy;

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

(c) whether it is likely to increase the production of electronic goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The main objective of Government of India in promoting the growth of electronics in the country is to increase productivity and efficiency in all the key sectors of the national economy. In order to achieve substantial increase in productivity, if any proposals are forthcoming, which perhaps require some modification to the electronic policy, the Government would not be averse to considering it. However, at the moment there is no proposal to modify the principles of electronics policy that have been announced in the recent past.

Schemes for the Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Children

8467. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaf and dumb children in the country, state-wise;

(b) the details of the facilities being provided and arrangements made for their welfare; and

(c) the details of the voluntary organisations/institutions engaged for welfare of these children and the grants allotted to them during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Based on the report of the National Sample Survey conducted in 1981, a statement-I showing the incidence of hearing and speech disability among the children in the age group 5 to 14 years in selected States is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The following programmes are being implemented for the welfare of deaf persons : —

- (i) grant-in-aid is given to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of deaf.
- (ii) grant-in-aid is given to Voluntary Organisations for providing hearing aid to deaf persons.
- (iii) Scholarships/stipends are given to deaf students for studying from Class IX onwards or for vocational/inplant training.
- (iv) 1% posts in Group C and D in the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings are reserved for the deaf persons.
- (v) 22 Special Employment Exchanges and 36 special cells have been set up to provide placement facilities to the disabled persons including deaf.
- (vi) A National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped has been set up at Bombay for development of manpower, research and service model.

(c) A statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

Estimated No. per 1,00,000 of persons in age group 5-14 years having hearing and speech disability for selected States.

State	No. of persons having hearing disability		No. of persons having speech disability	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	463	264	621	551
2. Assam	359	297	406	NA
3. Bihar	283	241	379	322
4. Gujarat	232	147	265	220
5. Haryana	449	299	NA	NA
6. Himachal Pradesh	267	NA	NA	NA
7. J and K	559	NA	749	NA

1	2	3	4	5
8. Karnataka	385	240	449	474
9. Kerala	309	224	604	604
10. Madhya Pradesh	143	152	220	217
11. Orissa	359	196	393	313
12. Punjab	224	111	414	588
13. Maharashtra	285	233	269	345
14. Rajasthan	213	156	344	428
15. Tamil Nadu	407	544	586	499
16. Tripura	354	NA	NA	NA
17. Uttar Pradesh	284	192	410	570
18. West Bengal	443	225	445	246
19. Mizoram	NA	NA	553	NA

NA—Not applicable

Statement-II

Organisations	Grant sanctioned during		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4
1. K. L. Institute for the Deaf, Bhavnagar (Gujarat).	35,600	3,83,430	87,538
2. Rotary Club, Nadiad Samaj Seva Sanshodhan Trust, Nadiad (Gujarat)	10,000	54,535	—
3. Deaf and Dumb School, Surindranagar, (Gujarat)	18,282	1,75,300	1,27,003
4. School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb and Crippled Children, Distt. Kutch (Gujarat)	75,000	8,697	—
5. Shri Mundra and Dhamani Institute for the Deaf, Jamnagar, (Gujarat)	3,00,000	2,50,000	75,000

1	2	3	4
6. Shri J. B. Updhyaya School for the Deaf and Dumb, Talod, (Gujarat)	—	70,000	—
7. Smt. and Shri C. S. Virani Deaf and Dumb School, (Rajkot)	—	14,638	—
8. Shishu Seva Mandal Deaf and Dumb Vidyalaya, (Gujarat)	—	1,50,000	—
8A. Gandhighar Deaf and Dumb School, Kachholi, (Gujarat)	40,000	—	—
9. Mook Badhir Vikas Trust, Surat, (Gujarat)	—	10,000	—
10. Medical Care Centre Trust, Karalibaug, (Baroda)	—	9,405	1,15,456
11. Institute of Speech and Hearing, Hennur Road, (Bangalore).	2,95,601	6,05,584	3,09,098
12. Association for the Deaf, Bangalore, (Karnataka).	—	4,12,895	—
13. All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore (Karnataka).	3,00,000	2,00,000	49,040
14. Deaf Aids Society Bangalore (Karnataka).	—	—	1,14,480
15. Asha Bhavan, Social Centre, Trichur (Kerala).	40,000	9,800	—
16. The Education Audiology and Research Centre, Bombay (Maharashtra).	57,060	37,753	48,681

1	2	3	4
17. Deaf and Dumb Industrial Institute Nagpur (Maharashtra).	20,000	5,000	—
18. Lions Club Deaf and Dumb, School Trust, Nasik (Maharashtra).	1,81,207	—	—
19. Suhrud Mandal, Shivaji Nagar, (Poona).	51,390	1,52,290	2,78,970
20. Bharat Muk Vidyalaya Society Gandhi Bagh, Nagpur (Maharashtra).	—	1,00,000	1,50,000
21. Maharashtra Samaj Seva Sangh's (Smt. Mai Lele Shravan Vikas Vidyalaya School for Deaf and Dumb) Nasik (Maharashtra).	—	—	84,924
22. Jankibai Shikshan Sanstha, Bombay (Maharashtra).	—	—	3,728
23. Thane Zila Street Shakti Jagrati Samiti Dhanau (Maharashtra).	—	—	40,000
24. Bhor Education Society's (Residential School for the Deaf) (Maharashtra).	—	—	1,50,000
25. New Education Society, Kolhapur (Maharashtra).	—	—	1,00,000
26. Nehru Seva Sangh, Banpur (Orissa).	76,398	—	3,96,618
27. Dr. Satya Paul Khosla Charitable Memorial Trust, Jullundar (Punjab).	1,82,116	2,18,940	3,68,837
28. Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti, Ajmer (Rajasthan).	70,000	6,000	1,50,000
29. Society of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Little Flower Convent Hr. Sec. School for the Deaf, Madras (Tamil Nadu).	—	—	1,50,000

1	2	3	4
30. Dolur's School for the Deaf, Kottapattu (Tamil Nadu).	44,855	—	—
31. St. Lions Institute for the Deaf and the Blind Adyar, Madras (Tamil Nadu).	—	—	1,50,000
32. The North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School, North Tripura, (Tripura).	29,437	50,144	58,660
33. Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh).	12,420	50,018	46,755
34. U. P. Deaf and Dumb Institute, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).	50,441	56,112	60,090
35. Lucknow School for Deaf, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	1,83,904	1,85,936	2,00,825
36. Training College for Teachers of the Deaf, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	1,01,000	84,321	1,18,776
37. Jai Krishna Saket Deaf and Dumb School, Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)	1,63,483	1,57,836	—
38. Goonge Bahron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh.)	—	—	24,472
39. Deaf and Dumb School Meerut (Uttar Pradesh).	84,253	1,67,402	50,000
40. Deaf and Dumb School Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).	1,39,533	2,15,265	4,37,419
41. Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti, Azamgarh, (Uttar Pradesh).	—	52,470	1,39,862
42. Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalaya, Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh).	1,90,214	—	4,07,427

1	2	3	4
43. Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra School for Education and Training of Deaf and Dumb Children, Hooghly, (West Bengal).	—	59,400	20,700
44. Rama Krishna Mission Seva Pratishthan, (Calcutta).	46,509	29,613	34,380
45. The Speech and Hearing Institute and Research Centre, Calcutta (West Bengal).	—	20,205	3,94,528
46. Abhinav Bharati, Calcutta, (West Bengal).	2,07,264	2,49,411	3,19,140
47. Ananda Bhavan, Village Jatatpur, Howrah, (West Bengal).	—	—	1,95,011
48. Rehabilitation (India) Majerhat, Calcutta (West Bengal).	—	—	1,20,870
49. Haryana Welfare Society for the Deaf, (Chandigarh).	—	—	1,53,612
50. Badhit Bal Vikas Kendra, Kota, (Rajasthan).	20,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
51. All India Federation of the Deaf (New Delhi).	1,89,680	3,68,509	5,92,185

Defence Committee of the Cabinet

8468. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Committee of the Cabinet of the past to which the three Heads of the Services used to attend was replaced by PAC (Political Affairs Committee) in 1962 since Indo-China war to which the three Chiefs of Services do not attend;

(b) if so, who decides the matters of services now; and

(c) whether any other body has been created in place of the above two; and if so, its name and functions ?

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

(b) and (c). Adequate institutional arrangements exist, at various levels, for considering and deciding the matters relating to the Services.

Amount Earmarked for Welfare Schemes of Disabled

8469. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP ;
SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of blind deaf

and dumb and mentally retarded separately in the country State-wise and the total budget earmarked for their welfare schemes for the year 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : According to the National Sample Survey, 1981 there are 34.7 lakhs visually handicapped, 30.2 lakhs hearing handicapped, and 17.5 lakhs speech handicapped in the country. There is no estimate of the mentally handicapped population. The budget allocation of the Ministry for their welfare activities for 1986-87 is Rs. 14.52 crores.

**Recommendations of Seminar on
Multiplicity of Authority**

8470. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on multiplicity of authority in the capital was held in March this year;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Administration has finalised its decision on the recommendations of the seminar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Seminar was organised in the month of February (and not March) this year.

(b) and (c). The various suggestions made at the seminar are being examined by the Delhi Administration to see whether any of them can be given a practical shape.

[*Translation*]

**Recommendations of Srivastava Committee
on Delhi Police**

8471. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago Srivastava Committee had submitted

several recommendations for modernisation of Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is also considering other proposals in this regard and the steps being taken to take immediate decision on these recommendations and proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Srivastava Committee has submitted its report to Government containing 106 recommendations for modernising Delhi Police. Of the 106 recommendations, 25 recommendations carried financial implications involving the creation of additional posts, provision of vehicles and communication equipment etc. The other 81 recommendations related to issue of executive orders under various provisions of law. The recommendations are being implemented.

(c) Yes, this Ministry is also considering the proposals alongwith the recommendations made by the Srivastava Committee. To expedite the implementation of this report, an Empowered Committee was constituted which takes immediate decisions on the Srivastava Committee recommendations.

**Assistance to Voluntary Organisations
for Promoting Prohibition**

8472. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of country liquor and English Wine which was consumed in the country during the year 1981 and 1985 separately;

(b) whether any funds have been allotted to voluntary organisations to propagate the evils of liquor as a measure to stop the habit of drinking;

(c) if so, the total amount spent for this purpose during the last three years alongwith the reasons for heavy increase in the number of drinkers despite all this; and

(d) whether Government have released any advertisement of literature of reduce the consumption of liquor during the last two years and if so, the details in this regard and the amount spent thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The available information about the consumption of country liquor and English Wine (*i.e.* IMFL) during the financial years, 1981-82, and 1982-83, as reported by 16 States/Union Territories is at statements-I and II.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The amount of the grant-in-aid given to the voluntary organisations during

the last three years for creating awareness among the people about the ill effects of drinking and drugs abuse is as below :

1983-84	: Rs. 5.94 lakhs
1984-85	: Rs. 7.00 lakhs
1985-86	: Rs. 27.59 lakhs

Eradication of a social evil like drinking of liquor is a long and arduous task. It requires constant publicity and continuous efforts to wean people away from this evil. Such efforts are continuing.

(d) Statement-III giving details in this regard is given below.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Consumption during 1981-82 of			Remarks (in lakhs)
		Country Liquor	IMFL (in lakhs)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 100.86 LPL
2.	Gujarat	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 307.51 BL
3.	Haryana	72.33 PL	50.50 PL	122.83 PL	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	15.43 PL	12.81 PL	28.24 PL	
5.	Karnataka	401.00 L	54.61 L	455.61 L	
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 700.61 L
7.	Manipur	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 0.55 LPL

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Nagaland	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 0.01 KL
9.	Punjab	120.00 PL	119.51 PL	239.51 PL	
10.	Rajasthan	137.77 BL	23.35 BL	161.12 BL	
11.	Tamil Nadu	—	48.04 L	48.04 L	
12.	Tripura	1.32 LPL	1.62 BKL	—	*No total possible in view of different unit of measurement
13.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 5.00
14.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.68 L	0.41 BL	*	No total possible in view of different units of measurement
15.	Delhi	141.64 B	31.25 B	172.89 B	The unit of measurement is 750 ml. bottles
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	No licence permits were issued to civilians except to the security forces posted in Mizoram

Note : IMFL — Indian made Foreign liquor.
 PL — Proof liters.
 BL — Bulk liters.
 L — Liters.
 BKL — Bulk kite liters.
 KL — Kite liters.
 B — Bottles.

Statement-II

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8472 for 30.4.86 by Shri Mool Chand Daga Reg. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promoting Prohibition

Sl. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	Consumption during 1982-83 of			Remarks (in lakhs)
		Country Liquor	IMFL (in lakhs)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 101.17 IPL

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Gujarat	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 7.64 BL
3.	Haryana	80.05 PL	54.33 PL	134.38 PL	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	65.05 PL	21.97 PL	87.02 PL	
5.	Karnataka	365.00 L	56.31 L	421.31 L	
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 971.96 Leters
7.	Manipur	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 1.28 LPL
8.	Nagaland	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 0.02 KL
9.	Punjab	150.00 PL	107.00 PL	257.00 PL	
10.	Rajasthan	213.16 BL	36.77 BL	249.93 BL	
11.	Tamil Nadu	—	57.05 L	57.05 L	
12.	Tripura	1.58 LPL	1.80 BKL	*	No total possible in view of different unit of measurement
13.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	The total consumption of various liquors was 5.00 lakhs
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.02 L	0.41 BL	*	No total possible in view of different units of measurement.
15.	Delhi	189.93 B	89.09 B	279.02 B	The unit of measurement is 750 ml bottles.
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	No licence permits were issued to civilians except to the security forces posted in Mizoram.

Note : IMFL — Indian Made Foreign Liquor
 PL — Proof Liters
 BL — Bulk Liters
 L — Liters
 BKL — Bulk Kite Liters
 KL — Kite Liters
 B — Bottles

Statement-III

Statement referred in the reply for the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8472 for 30th April 1986 regarding Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promoting Prohibition

The information about the advertisement of literature on publicity campaign against alcoholism during the last two years i.e. 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under :

S.No.	Item	Amount of payment made (in lakhs)
1.	Nesspapers Release	Rs. 3.78
2.	Poster Production	Rs. 1.01
3.	Magazine Ads	Rs. 1.53
4.	Production of stock Mat Art Work for Ad.	Rs. 0.72
5.	Hoarding and Bus Panels	Rs. 0.86
6.	Message on Inland letters	Rs. 4.15
Total :		Rs. 12.05

[English]

Arrest of Extremists in Delhi and other States

8473. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of extremists arrested in Delhi as well as in Punjab and other States, recently;

(b) whether any documents and arms and ammunition have also been seized and if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether Government have established a definite link between them and foreign powers; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to lodge their protests in the world forum and the concerned country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During the year 1986

till date five extremists have been arrested in Delhi. As regards arrest of extremists in Punjab and other States, this is a continuous process and the information is being collected.

(b) One .32 bore imported Revolver and six .32 bore Cartridges, three 9 m.m. Cartridges and one H.E. 36 Grenade have been recovered.

(c) Yes. During the course of investigation into the cases relating to the extremists, there is an indication that some of the terrorists have obtained training in Pakistan for extremist activities.

(d) This is under examination.

[Translation]

"Number of Plants without Anti-Pollution Device"

8474. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of fertiliser, pharmaceutical and chemical plants in the public sector where anti-pollution device has not been installed so far; and

(b) how these plants were allowed to be commissioned without "no objection certificate" from Government in regard to prohibition of pollution of environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) All fertilizer, pharmaceutical and chemical plants in public sector have installed anti-pollution devices;

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Concentration of Para Military Forces of Bangla Desh on Muhuri River

8475. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh has built up heavy concentration of para-military forces on Muhuri river and there has been exchange of fire recently threatening to stall the work on the Indian side of the river; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was intermittent firing by para-military forces of Bangladesh. Meetings between local BSF authorities and their counterparts in Bangladesh and between civil authorities on either side were held. Protest was lodged with Bangladesh authorities through diplomatic channels. The Border Security Force provided adequate protection to the workers engaged in construction of revetment on the Indian Side of Muhuri river. The work was completed on 20th April, 1986.

Research Schemes in Homeopathic Medicine

8476. SHRI HARI KRISHAN SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research schemes in the

field of Homeopathic medicine are being funded by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of Homeopaths associated with such research projects and their contribution towards Homeopathy so far;

(c) whether any report has also been submitted by them during the project period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. A project entitled "To study the mechanism of action and influence of the amount of solvent on physical properties of molecules used in formulations having medicinal properties" was funded in the field of homeopathy by the Department of Science and Technology.

(b) One homeopath was associated with this project and he has contributed six papers in homeopathic journals as a result of this project.

(c) The project has been completed and the final report has been received.

(d) This report has shown that there are variations in biophysical properties of ultra dilutions of certain chemicals and suggests that it is not only the quantity of the drug which matters but its quality which acts as an electro-chemical force interacting with the biological system. Activities of certain enzymes and excitability of nerves have also been studied under the influence of homeopathic ultra dilutions upto 30th potency, in this project.

Financial Allocation for Construction of New Capital of Assam

8477. SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact amount so far allocated for the purpose of permanent construction of the new capital of Assam; and

(b) whether any definite amount has been earmarked for the above purpose in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Government have agreed to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25 crores to the Government of Assam for the construction of their new permanent capital. This includes Rs. 5 crores for the construction of a temporary capital at Dispur. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 4.50 crores has been released to the State Government.

(b) Though no funds have been provided during the current year, yet the release of appropriate amount during 1986-87 could be considered, if a site for the permanent capital of Assam is selected and the State Government ask for funds.

Seizure of 'Charas' in Delhi

8478. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact quantity of narcotic drugs called 'Charas' seized from a group of smugglers busted in Delhi in March, 1986;

(b) the total value of the 'charas' thus seized both in Indian market and international market; and

(c) the disposal by Government of such a huge quantity of 'charas' as reported in the Press ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 1026 Kg. 650 Gms,

(b) The total value in the Indian market of the charas seized is approximately Rs. 21 lakhs. In the international market this quantity of charas would fetch Rs. 5 crores.

(c) The disposal of such seizures is made as per order of the Court under section 452 Cr. P. C.

Raising of Resources by States to Meet Requirements of Seventh Plan

8479. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that States are lagging behind in raising the resources to meet the requirements of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of States that are lagging behind and extent thereof;

(c) whether Government have cautioned these States not to repeat the situation of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Union Government have also offered financial and other assistance to the States to cope with the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the yield estimated from the additional resource mobilisation measures adopted by different States in 1985-86 along with the targets agreed to for the Annual Plan 1986-87, is given below. Since there are still four years of the Plan during which the States are expected to undertake fresh measures to raise resources, it is too early at this stage to assess whether any State would be lagging behind the resources required to be raised for the Seventh Plan.

(c) With a view to avoiding the experience of the Sixth Plan, it has been decided that the additional resource mobilisation effort for the Seventh Plan would be assessed net of deterioration so that no real shortfall in financing the Plan emerges as a consequence of likely utilisation of additional yields for meeting erosion in the resources estimated at the base level.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Additional resources are required to be mobilised by the States through their own efforts without any financial and other assistance from the Centre.

Statement
Additional Resource Mobilisation by States

(Rs. crores)

States	Yield estimated from 1985-86 measures during 1985-86		Targets for 1986-87 Annual Plan
	Gross	Net*	
I. Special Category States			
1. Assam	—	—	35.00
2. Himachal Pradesh	17.14	14.12	3.00
3. Jammu and Kashmir	9.29	6.79	19.80
4. Manipur	5.95	5.92	2.39
5. Meghalaya	1.54	0.33	0.30
6. Nagaland	—	—	0.25
7. Sikkim	0.34	0.34	0.51
8. Tripura	0.47	0.34	0.25
Total-I	34.70	27.84	52.50
II. Non-Special Category States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	101.67	96.90	110.00
2. Bihar	161.17	134.25	121.18
3. Gujarat	105.45	31.89	110.00
4. Haryana	59.32	50.16	60.00
5. Karnataka	101.45	88.56	56.25
6. Kerala	117.75	107.75	130.20
7. Madhya Pradesh	147.67	106.80	54.43
8. Maharashtra	157.20	66.54	203.51
9. Orissa	72.99	54.85	100.36
10. Punjab	55.41	30.01	75.00
11. Rajasthan	99.55	62.81	84.34
12. Tamil Nadu	157.87	117.70	93.94
13. Uttar Pradesh	81.86	81.86	160.00
14. West Bengal	75.83	53.26	79.86
Total-II	1495.19	1083.34	1439.00
Total-(I+II)	1529.89	1111.18	1491.50

*Net yield is arrived at after making adjustment for the deterioration observed in the original estimates of contribution of State Public enterprises.

Deep Sea-Bed Mining

8480. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will undertake a techno-economic feasibility study of deep sea-bed mining;

(b) if so, whether any action for conducting a detailed exploration of the area and a geo-statistical analysis has been initiated and necessary infrastructure built in this behalf; and

(c) its broad features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. India has surveyed four million sq. kilometres in the Central Indian Ocean and has identified two mines sites, each approximately of 150,000 sq. kilometres. An application has been filed by our country with the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority for registration and allotment of one of the two sites. Exploration of the area and geo-statistical analysis of the two sites are being conducted which show that the deposits in the two sites conform to the internationally prescribed standards both in abundance and grade of nodules. Most of the necessary infrastructure for exploration of nodules is available in the country.

Semi-Pilot Plant at RRL, Bhubaneswar

8481. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the outcome of the trial run made of the semi-pilot plant capable of handling 200 kg. of manganese nodules per day using hydro-metallurgical and ammonical leaching cum-solvent extraction method installed at the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The 250 kg. pilot plant for ammonical leaching of manganese nodules has not yet been commissioned at the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar (Orissa). It is presently being tested and is expected to be commissioned by December, 1986. However metal values have been successfully obtained from manganese nodules on a laboratory scale.

Closure of Vijayawada Passport Office

8482. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to close down their passport office at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria adopted to set up passport offices in the country ?

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

(b) (i) The Passport Office, Vijayawada was opened on 8.10.1984. The average receipt of passport applications during the last 18 months works out to an average of 1,187 applications per month. This is far below the requirement for continuation of a passport office in a State. As per the norms fixed by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, a Passport Issuing Authority must deal at least 3,000 passport applications per month. Thus the workload in the Passport Office in Vijayawada does not justify its continuation.

(ii) Moreover, with the introduction of computerisation, all Passport Offices will have to be linked with the national network and, therefore, if more than one Passport Office in a State is maintained, and that too without sufficient workload, computerisation will not be cost-effective.

(c) For the past few years, the Government has been following the principle of having one passport office in each State, unless the number of passport applications from that State is too small to justify expenditure on opening a passport office in that State.

The criteria for opening a second passport office in a State has been that the number of applications received in the existing passport office exceeds 1 lakh applications per annum.

Sainik Schools in Andhra Pradesh

8483. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools with students studying in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal with the Ministry to set up more Sainik Schools Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is one Sainik School in Andhra Pradesh at Korukonda. 505 students were studying in the school as on 31st January, 1986.

(b) and (c). A Sainik School is established on the specific request of a State Government as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the school has to be borne by the State Government. No request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for opening a second Sainik School in the State.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Before the Home Minister makes a Statement, I would like to say one thing. I would like all the Opposition leaders and the Home Minister to come to my Chamber. I would like to have a discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
When, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Just now, after the Statement.

12.01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, A small group of persons, styling themselves as 5-Member Panthic Committee, made an announcement of so-called 'Khalistan' from the Golden Temple Complex, Amritsar yesterday. This is a grave matter. We are determined to deal with it sternly. No part of our territory will be allowed to be used for secessionist activity.

This anti-national act has already been denounced by responsible leaders and organisations of the Sikh community in the Punjab and elsewhere in India.

The Government of Punjab is pursuing firm action to deal with the situation. We are in constant touch with them. We are extending to the State Government all the assistance and support they require.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Indian Science Congress Association Calcutta for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2592/86]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1986, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-Fourth, Forty-Seventh and Forty-Eighth Reports

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Thirty-Fourth Report on Para 2.13 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for

the year 1982-83—Union Government (Civil) Indirect Taxes relating to Union Excise Duties—Price not the sole consideration for sale.

(2) Forty-Seventh Report on Para 16 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1983-84, Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Avoidable/Unnecessary Imports.

(3) Forty-Eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 203rd Report (7th Lok Sabha) relating to Incorrect valuation of unquoted equity shares and effect of change of previous year.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Statements

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) I beg to lay the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Account Committee :

- (i) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 187th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Replacement of Assets on the Railways, Rolling Stock, Purchases and Stores, Works and Earnings.
- (ii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 6th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar Section.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-third Report and Minutes

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Thirty-

third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Urban Development-CPWD-Maintenance of Buildings, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12 04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Tenth and Eleventh Reports and
Minutes

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

- (i) Tenth Report of the Committee on Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Eleventh Report of the Committee on Indian Dairy Corporation and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereof.
- (iii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous matters.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Fourteenth and Seventeenth Reports

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of economic Affairs—Banking Division)—

Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Canara Bank and credit facilities provided by the bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- (ii) Seventeenth Report on action taken by Government on recommendations contained in their Fifty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Union Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Minutes

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the First to Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first to Thirty-fifth sittings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

[English]

Ninth Report

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY (Kanakapura) : I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

[English]

Minutes

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY (Kanakapura) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating the their Ninth Report.

12.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Nineteenth Report

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Measures needed to root out corruption from amongst the Government employees

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : The honest and self-respecting citizen of today's India, whether he is a small or marginal farmer or a big landlord, whether he is a poor shop-keeper or small or big entrepreneur or whether he is a small hawker, is fed up with corrupt employees and officers who do not feel satisfied with their salaries and earn illegally through malpractices which they consider as a source of their

income and enjoy life with that money. If he is a clerk in some office he will sit on the file and would not move it till his palms are greased. If he is an Inspector, he will not bother whether some one is playing with the health of the people by selling adulterated foodgrains or other edible commodities. He is concerned only with his monthly commission. If he is a labour officer or labour inspector, he keeps the small as well as big industrialists under his thumb. In short, all Indians are fed up with these employees/officers who are indulging in illegal means of earning whether they are policemen or village Patwaris, office clerks or hospital compounders.

Until the people get rid of these harassing corrupt employees the future of the country will remain dark and until the higher officers take action against these corrupt and shirker employees and remain hand in glove with them, the citizens will remain deprived of the facilities of a Welfare State which they are entitled to get.

[English]

- (ii) Demand for more funds for construction of houses for tribal families displaced by Dandakarnaya Project in Koraput (Orissa)

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Sir, there are two zones of Dandakarnaya Project in Koraput district of Orissa, one with its headquarters at Umerkote and the other at Malkangiri. The project started there in the year 1962 to rehabilitate displaced persons from East Pakistan and side by side rehabilitated some tribal families who were displaced by project or who had no means of subsistence, on 25% of the land reclaimed by Danakarnaya Authority. Government spent Rs. 4,000 per family to give them a house for displaced persons from East Pakistan but spent only Rs. 1,200 for a tribal family and as a result of that only temporary sheds were constructed for the tribals who deserted the houses soon after they collapsed without repair.

The construction of large number of houses for tribal families has not been

taken up, as the money allotted for the purpose as not sufficient to construct better houses for the tribals at par with the houses constructed for displaced persons. I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to release necessary funds for the construction of better houses for the tribals to enable them to live there without deserting it.

[*Translation*]

(ii) **Effective measures needed to control malaria in the country**

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the incidence of malaria in the country has been on sharp increase. It is clear from the number of deaths due to malaria during the last ten years that what to speak of eradicating it, Government have not been able even to control it. In 1974, three persons were reported to have died of malaria. Thereafter, the number went on increasing every year. Before 1979 on an average, sixty to seventy people used to die of malaria but in the subsequent years this average reached up to about 200. In 1983 and 1984, the number of persons reported to have died of malaria was 239 and 246 respectively. When we look at the figures of the malaria victims, we find that in 1961 the number of persons affected by malaria was 50000 and at present 20,00,000 people have been gripped by it. In this way, the fury of malaria is on the gradual increase. I think the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Gorakhpur Gonda and Basti are the worst affected by this disease where not only the malaria-mosquito killing drugs are not available, but the mosquitoes also seem to be immune from the DDT. Several States are not taking interest in this programme. They are not even spraying the drugs supplied free of cost by the Central Government. Keeping this in view, the Centre has decided to wage a war against malaria in 131 cities but so far this scheme has been implemented only in 118 cities whereas half of the health budget is spent on malaria eradication and 60 per cent of it on mosquito-killing drugs.

I, therefore, urge upon the Health Minister to take effective steps to control

malaria so that the lives of the people may be saved.

[*English*]

(iv) **Need to construct an all weather road to Zanskar and Lingshed areas of Leh (J and K)**

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Sir, the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State remains cut off from the rest of the country for about seven months in a year and within Ladakh, ZANSKAR Sub-division of Kargil district and Lingshed areas of Leh district remain landlocked for about 8 months in a year with the rest of the Ladakh region.

There is a possibility of constructing an all-weather road to Zanskar and Lingshed area through the CHADAR road which runs through the banks of Zanskar river between Zangla in Zanskar and NEMO in Leh. It may not be possible for the State PWD to build this road within the resources available under the District plans.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to entrust the construction of the said road to the Border Road Organisation so that the Zanskar region of Kargil district and Lingshed areas of Leh district could be linked by road for 12 months of the year with the rest of Ladakh region.

[*Translation*]

(v) **Demard to make Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission more effective**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Central Government has constituted a standing Commission keeping in view the larger interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which is a matter of happiness for me and for the down trodden and exploited people.

This Commission, after its constitution, has been submitting before the Government its reports every year. More than one

thousand recommendations have been made so far for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but no concrete steps have been taken till now in this connection.

The Commission is not working effectively as it does not have adequate powers.

I would, therefore, suggest that keeping in view the principle of 'Welfare for All', the Government should take immediate steps to speed up the welfare measures for the down-trodden and exploited people.

[English]

(vi) Providing financial assistance for development of Uppada Village, Andhra Pradesh as a tourist centre

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, Uppada is a small village in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. It is a beautiful place surrounded by sea. If the Central Government takes initiative to develop it into a tourism centre, it would be as good as Goa beach resort. There is a beach road connecting Kakinada port and Visakhapatnam port. This road goes through the Uppada village. From Kakinada to Visakhapatnam, we can witness natural scene on one side and the sea on the other side of the road. World Bank aid was given for this road. A large number of fishermen community is there. These fishermen catch a lot of prawns and fish with local made boats. If the Government provides fully subsidised mechanised fishing boats, they can earn a lot of foreign exchange through fishing catches. The Government should also develop the port. Now the ships are not coming up to the sea shore. These are anchored 5 miles away from the sea shore. The Central Government is requested to give financial assistance for development of Uppada as a tourist centre and for purchase of mechanised boats by fishermen.

(vii) Need of appoint adequate staff in the Office of the Central Board of Film Censors, Madras

SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Madras is the biggest centre which produces

about 300 films in a year in different South Indian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, etc. No less than 150 films are produced in Tamil alone in Madras. The film industry has invested crores of rupees in their respective projects.

The Madras Office of the Central Board of Film Censors is under-staffed to examine and certify the films presented for censoring. At present there is only one Regional Officer at Madras. In addition to his duties as Regional Officer, he has to look after the Information and Publicity work with the result that he is not able to devote sufficient time to the work of film censor. In this process, the film industry based in Madras is suffering because of lack of timely certification work. To illustrate this by an example, three Tamil films listed for censorship on 14th April, 1986 at Madras could not be seen as the officers concerned were busy otherwise. The producer concerned has suffered a huge loss as the film could not be released on schedule.

The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce have made several representations to this effect in the last several months but no proper action has been taken.

Through the forum of this august House, I would request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to appoint adequate staff at Madras on permanent basis so that the film industry does not suffer losses any more.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to hand over the historical building presently housing the Institute of Advanced studies to the Himachal Pradesh Government

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an important building of Government of India in Himachal Pradesh. Beside it, there are several small buildings and the entire complex is known as Rashtrapati Bhavan. This building was constructed during the British regime and it took many years to construct it. After India's Independence the President used to stay here during the summer. The Bhavan is well built and has

an important place in the history of the country. But the condition of the building is deteriorating day by day and presents a heart-rending scene. This timber used in it was brought from Burma. Moreover, the carpets and other articles used in it are not in good condition. In this connection the Estimate Committee of the Parliament had also visited it and submitted its report but so far no action has been taken. At present, the building is being used by the Society for Advanced Studies where very few scholars come.

I urge upon the Government of India to transfer this building to Himachal Pradesh Government so that the State Government may maintain it properly and utilise it. The State Government is ready to provide accommodation in Himachal University for the employees and scholars of the Advanced Studies Society.

I would request the Government to take immediate action to protect the building.

[English]

- (ix) Need to safeguard the interests of the workers and their families residing in Labour Colony of Orient Power Cables Ltd. Kota, Rajasthan

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): A serious situation has arisen in the labour colony of the Orient Power Cables Ltd., at Kota, Rajasthan, which was first declared as a "Relief Undertaking" by the State Government and then coercive methods were being used to harass the workmen, who are struggling against retrenchment and other attacks on their livelihood. The power line and consequently the water supply system has been cut off in the labour colony resulting in terrible hardships to the employees and their family members residing in the colony, which is situated in remote areas of Kota city. This act has been done by the management deliberately to harass the workers and in line with their earlier acts of stopping medicine to dispensary since the beginning of this year, stoppage of disbursement of salary and defuncting the workers' co-operative store.

The undertaking was having a turnover of Rs. 12 crores per year, with the

export content being Rs. 2.5 crores and having a potential for further growth with some additional funding for full utilisation of modern machines just installed.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to safeguard the lives of workers and their families through restoration of water and electricity in the labour colony and payment of due wages to them as soon as possible and request the Minister to make a statement in the House in this regard.

12.20. hrs.

DELHI APARTMENT OWNERSHIP BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR): Sir, I now move that the Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 1986, be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed.

An Apartment Ownership Legislation for Delhi has been a long felt need especially in the changing pattern of the Urban Scene. It has become necessary to ensure judicious optimum utilisation of urban land resources and also to achieve maximum utilisation of services. This has given rise to the requirements for construction of group housing instead of plotted housing which used to be the earlier practice. In consonance with this policy, the DDA is allotting only flats to individual applicants and land only to group housing societies. On the commercial side, due to the requirements of parking and for aesthetic and architectural considerations, the concept of integrated development has emerged and multi-storeyed buildings are being put up where floor area is being allotted to individual commercial units. On the industrial side, the concept of flatted factories has come into existence. In the institutional field in Delhi, the Delhi Urban Art Commission has been insisting on integrated development of institutional areas and preparation of Urban Design Form. The need for an Apartment Ownership

Legislation for Delhi has, therefore, arisen in order to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment and to make such apartment heritable and transferable as a unit of property.

Under the existing laws, in order to have full ownership over the building, the person has to have ownership of the land as well. In a multi-storeyed building with different apartments even though the super-structure which forms the apartment is a separate entity divided by metes and bounds and can be owned independent of the other apartments, the same is not the case with the land on which the entire building stands. The owners of these super-structures can at best have only an undivided co-ownership with the other flat holders for purposes of transfer. This joint co-ownership of the land comes in the way of easy transferability of the property. Also when a person is in need to mortgage the property to raise a loan, the property is to be mortgaged and a charge required to be created, not only on the particular apartment but also on the land, and unless all the owners of the land join, it is not possible to create a mortgage and raise loans.

It is primarily to overcome these difficulties that it is proposed to have a legislation in Delhi whereby the apartment will be defined as a unit of property and the undivided share in the land would be looked upon as an adjunct to this property. In this manner the apartment would be capable of inheritance, transfer, mortgage etc. without reference to the other owners. This is a most important thing.

Another reason for having this legislation is to protect the interest of the apartment owners from the hands of such builders and promoters of multi-storeyed buildings against whom Government have been receiving complaints about their dealings in what ought to be the common services and facilities of the flats such as parking space for the vehicles, access to common areas, etc. The legislation, which is proposed, would clearly define what are the common facilities and services and at the time a building is completed, make it

incumbent on the promoter/builder to clearly declare the common facilities and services.

The legislation is proposed to be applicable to buildings on lease-hold and free-hold land as well as those built by a private builder or DDA.

So far as Cooperative Societies are concerned, the Act will apply only in so far as it will make the apartment an individual unit of property which will be jointly owned by the Cooperative Society and the member of the Cooperative Society to whom the apartment is allotted. Apart from this, the maintenance of common facilities, the rights of transferability etc. will be as provided in the relevant rules under the Cooperative Societies Act.

Suitable provisions have been made in the Bill for protecting the interests of the lessor in the case of lease-hold properties which is again a peculiar feature for Delhi.

To sum up, the object behind the proposed legislation is to enable the conferment of a heritable and transferable right in an apartment including its proportionate and undivided interests in common areas in multi-storeyed buildings.

I now request that the Bill may be taken up for consideration and be passed by this august House.

Sir, I beg to move* :

“that the Bill to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment in a multi-storeyed building and of an undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment and to make such apartment and interest heritable and transferable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Motion
moved :

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That the Bill to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment in a multi-storeyed building and of an undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment and to make such apartment and interest heritable and transferable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Dr. D.N. Reddy.

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the scarcity of land in the Capital city due to rapid urbanisation has led to construction of multi-storeyed buildings containing a number of apartments where a number of people share common facilities. This has led to mushrooming of Housing Cooperative Societies, and the Societies naturally took advantage of the owners of the apartments who first gave their share of money and this has led to a lot of litigation and delay in construction of houses. We are informed that there are nearly 380 such Societies working in the Capital City and this has also led to a number of irregularities like unauthorised structures, delay in construction and other irregularities. We are informed that there were about 45,000 irregularities in 1984 which have increased to about 48,000 at present. All these are attributed to Cooperative Societies. I am really surprised why Government took such a long time to redress their grievances. There have been a number of times when apartment-owners approached the Government for some sort of legislation and yet, the Government did not move. At last, they have now come forward with a legislation which seeks to redress the grievances of the owners of apartments in multi-storeyed buildings. It is not a question whether I would vote for it or not. Everybody will support it. But I am very much surprised why Government took such a long time in coming forward with this Bill.

There have been some instances where the Societies brought the owners of the flats into trouble because the visible part of the building was in the name of the owner of the flat and the indivisible and invisible part, the land, was in the name of the Coopera-

tive Society. There were many undesirable Cooperative Societies registered. So, it led to a lot of litigation and many owners were in trouble and there was a lot of delay in construction.

This Bill recognises Delhi's multi-storeyed building apartments as properties which can be inherited and transferred to other owners. The legislation proposes to meet the demand for statutory recognition of an apartment as a unit of property, capable of transfer, or to be inherited as any other property and also provides a statutory organisation clothed with adequate powers for management of common areas in multi-storeyed buildings. Often, the Delhi Development Authority was also helpless and they approached the Government for some sort of legislation so that there can be smooth running of affairs in multi-storeyed buildings. Now, after this Bill is passed, the owner can transfer the apartment on sale, mortgage, lease, gift, exchange in any manner, with the same limitations and privileges applicable to any other immovable property. As a matter of fact, this Bill should be extended also to the other areas in the country. It should be applicable not only to Delhi but to almost all the cities in our country so that the middle class people who are usually the owners of apartments do not suffer. Not only that, when the registration of Cooperative Societies is done, Government should be fully conversant with the origin of the Society, the background of the Society and the capacity of the Society. Often, many dishonest persons form themselves into a Society and then they give their own directions to the applicants. So, Government would do well, before recognising or registering the Society, to go into the background of the Society and then allot the site on which the multi-storeyed building is to be constructed, because once the building comes up it is very difficult to either manage the surrounding areas or demolish the building. So, the Government should go into all these things when allotting the land, so that the atmosphere does not get polluted. Enough greenery and air-space should also be looked into by the Government.

As a matter of fact, the housing is one of the most important problems in our

country which we are facing. AP Government also has done very well, not in multi-storeys, but in providing housing for the poor. So, I welcome the Bill because it meets the persistent demands of the citizens and seeks to recognise the apartments as properties that can be transferred or inherited. I support the Bill.

SHRI K.S. BAO (Micchilipatnam) : I equally am of the opinion that the Bill is very good particularly for the lower middle class and the middle class people and the employees who are in good number. I feel that, as my other friend said, the Minister should have come with this Bill much earlier. Anyway it is not late and the benefits can certainly go to them, though delayed.

Sir, in the recent past, with the spurt in prices of the land in various cities, most of the people who are not in the affluent category are not in a position to acquire a house of their own, though, particularly for employees, they are given a lot of facilities by the Government giving loans at lesser rate of interest. They are not in a position to make use of the loans because the banks will question them whether they have got the clear title, transferability which was not there earlier with the apartments.

So, once again the apartments are being owned by the affluent sections only as a matter of investment and certainly not for occupation or possession. The net result is that though flats have been constructed in various cities, it is not the middle class or the lower middle class who enjoyed the benefits of it; but once again it is only the rich people. In that context also the Bill is very much desired and very good.

Apart from this, these days it has become a problem for the individuals to procure materials for sometime like cement, of course not now, and several other construction materials—as well as the skilled man-power who can be engaged in construction but who have left this country for Gulf and other countries.

It has become possible to construct apartments in a cheaper way in good number rather than individually. Once

again there also, the ownership come in the way and that also is solved by this Bill. So, from every angle, this Bill is designed very well.

I propose certain amendments not with a view to delaying the Bill or anything like that, but knowing fully well the intricacies of the ownership of the apartments and the prospective problems that arise in the course of ownership I have suggested certain amendments which will be taken up later.

The intention of the Government is only to aid the people who are deprived of the urban housing. The Bill should not create complications or lead to harassment by the officers concerned by making certain provisions of time limit and all that. I certainly agree that if there is an opportunity for the promoter or the builder to harass the apartment owner or to put him to inconvenience, the need for introduction of these clauses is OK. I am of the opinion that the moment a lower middle class or a middle class man purchases an apartment, he will invariably be getting the building or the apartment registered immediately. So there is no need for the Government to insist on the time-limit for registration as the owner himself will take care of it. Supposing a set of apartments or a multi-storeyed complex is taken up in a phased manner, which will take couple of years to be completed, because it will depend on the financial capacity of the promoter, the demand and supply position in that particular period, constraints of permission from the different Governmental authorities and availability of building and other materials, all these things may lead to certain delay in completion of the entire complex. Part of it may get completed but the entire complex is taken as one unit. Further even in one unit there may be delay in constructing further floors. So, I urge the Minister not insisting upon the time-limit for registration for the apartments, which are constructed both prior to commencement of this legislation, as well as later.

The Minister has mentioned that the object is to give ownership, heritability transferability and opportunity to the middle class and lower middle class people to

[Shri K. S. Rao]

pledge the apartment to the institution to get loan. This object is laudable but at the same time the Minister must take into account that the registration fee or the stamp duty must either be not there in respect of the first registration or it is totally eliminated in respect of apartment registration. A rich person who constructs a house does not pay any registration fee for the cost of building whereas a poor man when he has to purchase an apartment from the promoter he is made to pay the registration fee for the entire cost of construction. Thus he is put to loss. Therefore, even though the intentions are very good yet the real benefits are not going to him. This aspect must be taken care of by making a provision to see if not for every time at least for the first registration of the apartment it should not attract any stamp duty.

Similarly he must also advise other State Governments to come forward with a similar legislation which gives similar facilities to the people living in other places like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where there is land problem.

Coming to 'definition' it is said that lease is for 30 years. I do not know if the lease is beyond 30 years it becomes perpetual or not. If it is not perpetual, then I wish the Minister to see that the apartment owners are not put to any inconvenience after the lapse of 30 years of lease. The purchaser of an apartment who has purchased the apartment with his meagre resources must have the perpetual right on land.

Further, Sir, as he has already brought this Bill for apartment owners, I request the hon. Minister to think about the havoc that has been created in certain parts of the country on account of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Though it is intended to take the extra land from the rich people it has become a source for increasing the prices in various parts of the country. So, the Government should think in terms of at least bringing forward such amendments which would remove the ills of the earlier Act. Sir, in regard

to the percentage of the rights on the common areas—as the apartments might be sold at various times, during the construction, the prices also for the same type of apartments might vary—while arriving at the percentage of the rights of the common areas the value of the apartment that is mentioned in the sale deed should not be the criteria, but the weighted average of the value of the apartment purchased or sold should be the basis for giving the right on the common areas.

Sir, I will take up the individual clauses of the Bill and give reasons for my amendments to the various clauses. I would only request the hon. Minister kindly not to take my amendments with a negative mind, but certainly with a view to giving aid to the apartment owners so that they may get the real benefits as envisaged in the Bill so that there is no scope for any type of harassment from the unscrupulous persons. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, I rise to support this Delhi Apartments Ownership Bill, 1986, although it has been brought forth very belatedly. All those who have purchased flats or apartments were demanding these facilities provided in this Bill for a long time. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill which should have been brought much earlier. This Bill will help those persons in Delhi who are buying flats or getting them through the cooperatives etc. But the number of such persons who are in a position to buy apartments is only 2 or 3% and they only will be benefited by this legislation. In Delhi several lakhs of people live in slums, jhuggis, jhonpris etc. The Govt. is not thinking about them. No steps have been taken for the amelioration of their condition. In our country 63% of the people live in the rural areas and 37% live in urban areas. For all such people who have no houses, the Central Government has repeatedly assured that housing provision will be made for them. Several seminars have also been held in Delhi in this connection. Sometimes back one seminar was held here where the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

Secretary General of U.N., Dr. A. Ramachandran was also present. This seminar was on "Shelter for all by 2000 A.D." In that seminar Dr. Ramachandran said, I quote, "Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary General of United Nations today said, the lack of adequate political will was actually holding up the programme of housing for the homeless in India." The Secretary General of U.N. who visited India had said that the Government of India lacks the political will in this regard. We also see that today not only in Delhi alone, in U.P. also there are 18 lakhs of people who have no roof on their heads. In Kerala there are 1½ lakh families without any roof. In Bombay there are 28 lakh people who live in Jhuggis and jhonpris. In Calcutta there are 30 lakh such people and in other big cities like Madras, Bangalore etc. the condition is the same. For all these multitude of unfortunate people the Government is not taking any worthwhile steps. They are of course talking about Housing Banks etc. and some funds have been allocated in the 7th Five Year Plan for this purpose. But this is a very gigantic problem and adequate effective steps are not being taken to solve it. Much needs to be done. In this context the UN Secretary General, referred to earlier, stated that, I quote, "In India where 63% of the people live in the rural areas and 37% live in the urban areas, there is an urgent need to create a Ministry of Human Settlement both in the Centre and in the States." Therefore, a separate Ministry should be created to solve the housing problem of the homeless. Then there are some Government agencies like HUDCO etc. who render some help in housing matters. But their activities are mostly confined to big cities like Delhi etc. In smaller towns where the population is say 3 or 4 or lakhs, the HUDCO is not functioning. I will request the hon. Minister to see that the HUDCO and similar agencies function in these small towns also so that the Government employees and other classes living in these small towns may also get the benefit. This Delhi Apartments Bill is applicable to Delhi only. I feel that it would be better if the Central Government persuades all the State Governments to bring forth similar Bills in their respective States also so that the people going in for apartments

there may derive the benefit of ownership of their flats which will facilitate obtaining of loans from the banks and other financial institutions as well as the sale of their flats if the need arises. These advantages of ownership of property should be made available to the flat owners all over the country. I want to say some things about the condition prevailing in Delhi. Take the DDA. The working of the DDA has been discussed in this House many times. After this Bill is passed, the allottees of DDA flats will get ownership of the flats. But the flats or apartments constructed by the DDA are very defective. Within a few days of their construction it is found that the walls develop cracks, the roofs start leaking, the doors and windows are of sub-standard material, all such complaints are coming. Apart from that other facilities and amenities like drinking water supply, electricity supply etc. are not provided for a long time. The flats that are being constructed under the cooperative housing system also have similar type of complaints. These have been discussed in Parliament at various times and they have been published in the newspapers also. In spite of that the Government has not taken any measures to ensure that these flats are constructed according to approved specifications. I will request the hon. Minister to see that in future all such flats and apartments are constructed in accordance with the approved specifications. Now, Sir, I want to say a few things about the private builders of multistoried apartments. We know that in our country the urban land ceiling has not been enforced. Taking advantage of that those constructing multistoried apartments will sell the flats at exorbitant prices. The actual prices will not be disclosed to the Government and this process will generate black money in the hands of private builders. The rent of the flats in the multistoried buildings should also be fixed by the Government. It is a common experience that if one goes to rent a flat, about 1 lakh of rupees has to be deposited in advance which is called 'Pugree' and over and above that a heavy rent is charged. This practice is in vogue in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and other big cities too. The Government should see to it that these private owners may not cheat the people in this manner. Some legal

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

provisions should be made to check this. With these few words, Sir, I support this Bill.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has presented this Bill, though belatedly. Multi-storeyed buildings have been coming up for about 20 years. Today he has solved many difficulties by presenting this Bill. But there are several things in it which still require a solution. Firstly, Shri Rao has pointed out about the lease money and you have said that on land which is given at least on 30 years lease, multi-storeys will be allowed to be constructed. But what will happen after 30 years? Will that land go to the promoter or the owner, or the flat owner? After thirty years the Government cannot realise lease money from them. It is feared that the builder or promoter may go away after the construction and the flat owner, who purchased the flat for residential or commercial purposes after selling his belongings or the ornaments of his wife, may have to pay the money and later on the Association may decide that he will have to pay, say one thousand rupees or five hundred or two hundred rupees. Therefore, you should provide that the lease money should be taken from the builder or the promoter in advance because later on that burden may fall on the flat owners.

Secondly, I want to know as to what will be the position of those old buildings where 25 to 30 tenants are living in separate flats? Will those buildings be registered under the Act as apartments merely at the instance of the building owner? Will the owner again become landlord of those tenants who have already paid the amount and are now not paying anything? Will those tenants be harassed again and will any decision again be taken that they will have to pay for the repair of the building or part of the building? At present, people living in them make their own arrangements. If a builder or a promoter says that he will use marble, what will be the position of those poor people living there who have nothing to eat even...*(Interruptions)*. They are not the tenants; they do not pay rent.

He has already sold his portion after construction. Therefore, they have become owners. They pay rent. Now when one person becomes owner, what will be the position of those fifty person?

The persons responsible for constructing the building will leave after the construction has been completed. Now if any defect is detected in the building later who will for its repair? You know the condition of DDA and Corporation in Delhi. You can get anything approved by greasing their palms. When some one submits the layout plan for the walled city area, initially it is rejected on the ground that it does not conform to the rules. But you can go and see that people have constructed six-storeyed buildings and upto 150 offices in one building and no one has bothered about them. It may not so happen that the Authority responsible for passing layout plan may pass them without looking into it, and later on the burden of repairing the defects may fall on the flat owners and they may have to pay that money which was to be paid by the promoter or the builder.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : The purchaser will have to see to these things.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : It is your Department which passes the layout plan and gives the completion certificate.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : If it is defective, do not buy it.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Then there is no need to bring forward this Act. Then they will find out the solution mutually. What for will it be needed? DDA has constructed multi-storeyed buildings without foundation. Who has looked into that?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Allotment of such flats has been stopped.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Similarly, these promoters charge arbitrary prices from the flat owners. Sometimes they will charge in the name of vacant land tax and that money is not deposited in DDA

or Corporation. In the same way, they collect House Tax also whereas they do not have any direct connection with the authority concerned. They also charge from the flat owners in the name of fire fighting equipment but they do not make available to them the necessary fire-fighting equipment. You must have observed that in Delhi two or three multi-storeyed buildings caught fire. What was the result? So you should include all these things in the Act and define the responsibility of the flat owners and the builders or promoters. It should not happen that after construction the promoter may go away and the flat owners may go on chasing him or they may have to pay the money due from him. —(Interruptions)

I want to submit two or three things more. If a dispute arises between the flat owners' association and a flat owner, and the association levies a penalty on him, then what will be the result? I feel that work in my flat will be done for Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 but the Association feels that it will be done for Rs. 50 thousand and imposes a penalty of that amount. Now the provision you have made is that when he files an appeal before the District Judge, he will have to deposit 25 per cent of the penalty. Why should he do so? If the penalty imposed is Rs. 50 thousand, that will mean that he will have to first deposit Rs. 12.5 thousand and then file an appeal. I think this provision is wrong and it should be withdrawn.

Similarly, you have made a provision in connection with re-entry or fresh allotment. Suppose I have purchased a flat and have paid for it. If you have to realise some money from me, then it should not be recovered by siezing my flat. Rather, you should go in for a decree from a court against me as is done in the civil cases of recovering money by obtaining decree from the court. You sieze my flat, purchased through my hard-earned money simply because I have to pay some money to you—I feel it is not right. May be I want to rent out the flat and pay you from the rent received. Therefore, I think that the provision for eviction of flat is wrong. It will be an arbitrary action if you decide like this.

Similarly, you should make a provision to clarify as to who will pay for the develop-

ment of the area surrounding the flats. It would not be proper that you prepare a development budget involving lakhs of rupees and ask the flat owners to pay for that. You should make it very clear in the Act as to how that money will be arranged.

I feel that where registration has already been made before the Registrar, there should be no need to appoint another body to get that flat re-registered. Registration should be done with the consent of those persons to whom houses, apartments etc. have been sold.

I think before deciding finally, all these things will be considered carefully.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill presented by the hon. Minister in the House. Through this Bill some 50,000 apartment owners are going to get the ownership of their apartments. This would also remove the uncertainty that was in their minds regarding the ownership issue. The year 1987 is going to be observed as the International Year for the Homeless and Destitute. I would thank the hon. Minister for making a beginning in this direction by holding a conference in Delhi and announcing that a National Housing Department would be established in the country. The bank which has been allocated Rs 250 crores for the National Housing Development Bank in the current Seventh Five Year Plan.....

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, you can continue your speech after 2 O'clock. We now adjourn for Lunch, and will reassemble at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen Hours of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Seven Minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

**DELHI APARTMENT OWNERSHIP
BILL—Contd.**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had announced on 18-12-85 that a National Housing Bank would be established and an amount of Rs. 50 crore has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for that Bank. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for this and hope that his announcement would be implemented soon and the acute housing problem in the country would be solved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a shortage of 2 crore and 47 lakh houses in the country. Out of this one crore and 88 lakh houses are needed in the rural areas and 59 lakh houses in the urban areas. There are several housing construction companies in the country, besides the Group Housing Societies, State Housing Boards and other Organisations which are engaged in this activity. The hon. Minister has presented some proposals to them and has provided them various facilities. As such, we can hope that the Government would be able to achieve its target of providing houses to all by 2000 A.D. under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of the country.

In the survey conducted in 1963 in Calcutta, it was found that there were 6 lakh pavement dwellers and according to the survey conducted in Bombay, it was found that out of every 77 people, one person did not have any house to live in. This being so, there were as many as 77,000 people there who did not have houses to live in. This number must have increased further now. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Food, clothing and shelter are three fundamental needs of the man today, and it is the responsibility of the society to fulfil these basic needs of the people.

Again, we know the condition of the slum dwellers in the big cities of our country. The plight of the people who come to the cities from rural areas to earn their living by pulling rickshaws and working as labourers is all the more pitiable. These people have to live on the pavements and have to endure chilly winters, heavy rains and other difficulties. The Home Minister should formulate a comprehensive housing

project for these people at the national and state levels. A provision has been made for this in Seventh Five Year Plan and in addition, there are self-housing schemes under which the people belonging to the rural areas construct their own houses themselves; they are hardworking and are familiar with masonry skills. At some places, the Harijans, Girijans and Adivasis are given Rs. 750 as incentive for the construction of pucca houses and at other places they are given Rs. 7500. My request is that the Adivasis, Harijans and other deprived classes in every State, who do not possess any house, should get this facility, at least by the year 2000 A.D. A definite arrangement should be made for the Adivasis, Harijans, slum dwellers and others. I hope that a special programme will be drawn up in this regard.

The Bill that you presented, has been accepted first by Maharashtra and West Bengal, my submission is that only Delhi has been brought under this Bill and possibly, some 50,000 apartment dwellers will be benefited, but the benefits of this are not available to persons who have been allotted apartments by the Housing Boards under various Housing Schemes in the State. Hence, I would request through you, Sir, that the Centre should impress upon the States to enact legislations on the analogy of this Bill so that the problem of these apartment owners could be solved. I was an MLA and also a member of the Block Panchayat Samiti and I have noticed particularly in the rural areas, that in spite of the Government's intention of giving land and housing facilities to the Harijans, the influential people of these areas do not like to release that land which is near their own land. Therefore, you must enact such laws as may make it obligatory on the part of the State Governments to grant land to the rural Harijans and it should be included under the Directive Principles. And if there is any need for amending the Constitution for this purpose, it should be done. I have seen at several places that when a notice was served on the concerned people for the acquisition of their land, they approached the High Court and the Supreme Court and thus the position of the Harijans remained the same. I have seen more than one family living in the same hut, the father's family as well as the married son along with his

family would stay in the same hut. This is how they suffer due to the lack of housing facilities. Till you acquire land, there cannot be any solution to this problem. Therefore, it should be incumbent on every State Government to acquire land for the people. If another Bill is needed therefor, the same should be brought forward for the development of the population of villages, towns and cities.

Secondly, in order to overcome this problem, all the construction companies should be registered compulsorily and declared as industries. This way you can have control over their activities and get their full cooperation.

These days people manage to get the land allotted at several places and sell them afterwards. To prevent such activities, a panel may be formed and necessary steps taken. A person purchases apartments at several places, such as one in South Delhi and another in East Delhi and then he sells these at a good premium. You should have a proper record in every town and city in this connection so that justice could be done to every body. This Bill is a progressive Bill and I support it.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Apartment Ownership Bill 1986 and congratulate the Hon. Minister on his successful efforts to solve some of the problems relating to the multi-storeyed buildings. It will solve the ownership disputes of multi-storeyed buildings. There are a good number of such buildings, specially in Delhi, which are in the names of some persons but the power of attorney in respect of them is given to others. When these people approach courts for the solution of some problem, they are unable to get justice. My predecessor Mr. Yadav stated that such a Bill should be enacted in every State so that housing problem could be solved and Government may have the necessary data about the number of the houses owned by a person. Generally it is observed that people indulge in benami transactions and instead of getting the house registered in their own names get it registered in the names of others. It was reported in the press that people have been named

after the vegetables such as Aadoo Singh, son of Singhara Singh. Such namers are found in the papers... (*Interruptions*)... There are the names which do not exist in the records. This Bill will solve some problems but there are some other drawbacks to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. Rules providing for imposition of penalty on persons violating any of the provisions of this Act should be framed under this Bill. There is no provision for penalty in it. A provision should also be made in this bill under which houseowner or the tenant, whosoever lives in the house, should file every year in the concerned court particulars about the rent, the owner and the rented portion of the house. If these particulars are filed every year then a lot of disputes can be avoided. If the house owner and the tenant file the particulars separately then the court should take up that case suo-moto and decide it.

I request that a provision should be made for military personnel as well in this Act. Military personnel who guard the frontiers of our country should be given reservation in jobs so that they may not have to face any difficulty after their retirement from the service. Their houses should be got vacated early as they face great difficulty in getting houses on rent and in getting their own houses vacated. In the multi-storeyed buildings, for which this Bill has been brought forward, nobody knows who owns which storey and the benami transactions are being indulged in. Time Limit should be fixed for the implementation of this Bill so that the purpose of this Bill may be fulfilled.

Very often, it is seen that disputes between the house owners and the tenants continue for years together and at times up to their next generation. Some provision should be made under which a time-limit should be fixed for the settlement of the disputes between a house owner and a tenant.

I also want to draw your attention towards the housing problem of Delhi, specially in old Delhi, where small factories or industries are being run almost in the 3/4th portion of every house. The

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

Government should pay attention to this fact. Housing problem is very acute problem in Delhi. People do not have houses to live in. These factories should be legally banned in these areas. This will solve not only the air-pollution problem but also the housing problem. These factories should be shifted to industrial areas. You will hardly find a house in old Delhi which does not have a factory.

People purchase plots or houses by unfair means but black money is not used in constructing a house. If people are given relaxation that their black money would be converted into white money in case they constructed houses with that money within a period of one or two years; it will go a long way to solve the housing problem and people will be able to get houses easily.

As regards apartment ownership problem of Delhi, a perusal of this bill reveals that the Bill will be applicable to the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi including the rural areas. According to one estimate, this Bill will benefit only a limited number of house owners and solve the problem of the house-owners residing in the Municipal territory of New Delhi. But this problem and such disputes also exist in the rural areas of Delhi. The mode of elections, the qualifications and dis-qualifications of the directors and the members of the Board proposed to be constituted to solve the problems of the people of the common areas should be prescribed so that people do not become its members through unfair means and the problem instead of being resolved is not further aggravated, thereby defeating the very purpose of this Bill.

In the end, I would like to make a submission about Harijans. I come from Harayana State. Harijans are allotted plots there in the rural areas, but they reside in cities also. In villages every Harijan family is allotted a plot of 100 Sq. yards, out of the land belonging to the Gram Panchayat but in cities there is no provision under any Act or law, under which plots and lands could be given to the Harijans. Therefore, I request that

provisions should be made in cities also to allot land and plots to Harijans to solve their housing problem and also houses should be constructed for them. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 1986. The Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister to solve the housing problem in Delhi, is a welcome step and I congratulate him for it. But merely 50,000 houses cannot solve the housing problem of Delhi. You can solve this problem only by drawing up a big project. In this context, I request you to encourage cooperative sector because individual efforts to construct apartments and multi-storeyed buildings lead to disputes. Just now an hon. Member suggested that if permission was given to construct houses with black money in Delhi, then there was no doubt that big capitalists could construct houses in large numbers. But would it be feasible for us and our country? Then the exploitation of the tenants by the house owners would continue as before? Therefore, you should lay more stress on cooperatives. More people should be allotted land and all arrangements should be made by the Government. At present, while allotting lands to cooperatives, you realise before hand the cost of the plot which they are not in a position to pay in lump sum. You should allow them to pay the amount in instalments and should form cooperatives for lower categories. There is no need for forming cooperatives for the rich and affluent people as it is mainly a problem of middle class, lower middle class and the lowest class. You should allot them land on lease so that they can pay their instalments in time. Provision to provide them Houses should be made in such a way that they can get bank loans easily and construct houses in large numbers, thereby resolving the housing problem in Delhi.

Besides Delhi, there are other metropolitan cities in our country, namely, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras etc. where there is acute housing problem. There is need to make necessary provision in the Bill for these cities also. Such an arrangement already exists in Maharashtra. Provision in this regard has been made at

many places but there are still many such places where no such arrangement exists. As a result, the poor, particularly the slum-dwellers, whether they are in Bombay, Calcutta or any other big city are facing great hardship. As they do not get houses, they are forced to live in slums which are virtually hell. Slushy 'nullahs' flow by the side of these slums, spreading innumerable diseases. There is urgent need to look into these things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are large number of slum-dwellers in his city as well. Therefore, the Government will have to make adequate provision and launch a country-wide drive so that besides the problem of slum-dwellers in big cities, the hardship, faced by middle class and lower middle class who have to shell out a large amount towards house rent which is beyond their means, is also removed. There is need to make provision in this regard to save them from their miserable plight and solve these problems. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister to pay particular attention to construction of houses on cooperative basis to solve this problem and hope that he would give all possible cooperation in this regard.

Sir, there are no two opinions that this multi-storied building law has been formulated after due consideration and it will go a long way to solve various problems. But, Sir, you may be aware that in spite of so many provisions in the said law, there has been some lacunae due to which only the apartment-owners can become the president and secretary of the association, and as you pointed out in your speech, they are misusing the parking space and other land around the buildings by renting it out to others. There is urgent need to stop such practices.

The Bill provides for a commercial complex alongwith the apartments which would be managed from the income of the apartments. All this is well intended. But, Sir, you may be aware that in big cities exorbitant 'Pagri' is charged for the commercial complexes and lakhs of rupees change hands as far as the transfer of these complexes is concerned. Sir, there is need to make a provision in this Bill to stop such malpractices. This should be given a serious thought.

Sir, if an owner of a shop in the commercial complex wants to close down his shop or wants to rent it out, he asks for exorbitant security amount (Pagri). This should stop. I hope that adequate provision will be made in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to say so many things on this subject but as you are giving me little time, with these words, I support the Bill and conclude.

(English)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, this Bill which has come before this House is really a timely Bill. It is because the Union Territory of Delhi does not have a Body to legislate that this august House has been endowed with this responsibility of enacting this legislation. In fact, as some of my colleagues have said, this Bill should serve as a model to other States and Union Territories also. In fact, I would suggest that a draft of this Bill should be sent or circulated to all the State Governments after it is duly passed by this House.

As I see the Bill, it is some sort of a three-tier Bill in the sense the basic principles of this Bill are enacted in this Bill or the Act which has come.

Secondly, the Bill also empowers the Central Government to frame the rules.

Thirdly, the Bill also empowers the Administrator to prepare model by-laws for the purpose of Board management and for the day-to-day business. It is some sort of three-tier structure. This three-tier structure may create confusion and conflicts.

The basic power of preparing the model laws has been vested with Administrators. It has been provided that this Board can make certain amendments to the by-laws but they cannot alter the basic structure of the by-laws.

Now on this point itself, you will see that in the course of the year, there will be a host of litigation about what the basic structure means, how far they can amend the by-laws and what powers the Administrator has to accept or not to accept.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Therefore, I say that this three-tier structure will create further litigation. Either the power should have been with the Administrator to frame by-laws with no power to any other Body to change them or the Board itself should have been given the powers to frame by-laws. I do not know how this thing has come—'basic structure'. 'Basic structure of the Constitution'—this is the term which has been used by one of the judgements in the Supreme Court and you know what havoc it has made. Till to-day we do not know what the basic structure of the Constitution is and when the judgment was given by the Supreme Court, several judges differed on the point what the basic structure of the Constitution is and till to-day we do not know and this basic structure has come in the way of the entire progress of the country. Do you know that when we want to make any substantial change in the Constitution, we have to first know what the basic structure of the Constitution is. We are scared to-day that the Supreme Court may strike down our reforms because it may go against the basic structure of the Constitution. This term has created havoc. In that light I am saying that this term should not have been used in this Bill because our experience shows that this term may create confusion for want of precise description. I am saying that if it was described what the basic structure means, then it would have been all right. In the absence of a description or definition of the basic structure, this may create problems. This may also be considered.

Secondly, one of the clauses, clause 6 does not confer all the powers which other owners have if the payment by a particular allottee has not been made. Again there will be a problem. If there are 10 persons and one of them has not made the payment or part payment and if he is in possession—he is rightly entitled to be in possession—then his rights will be different from the rights of the other nine. Again what I am saying is that subject to his payment, that man, the person who has also not paid the full amount, should be given the same rights. There are other means of recovering that amount. If that person does not pay within the stipulated time, then he goes.

No doubt about it. But so long as he is in possession, there should be no different kind of ownership and that man also can get the same right.

Clause 7—I will just take you to clause 7 and how it is worded. I do not know how these things are worded. It is an encroachment on other legislations also. It says :

"Each apartment owner shall comply strictly with the bye-laws and with the covenants, conditions and restrictions set forth in the Deed of Apartment, and failure to comply with any of them shall be a ground for action to recover sums due for damages, or for injunctive relief, or both, by the Manager or Board, on behalf of the Association of Apartment Owners, or, in a proper case, by an aggrieved apartment owner."

When an injunctive relief is available or not available, is this the law to see to it? Injunctive reliefs are guided by the Civil Procedure Code and that will decide when a substantive law is violated and whether in a particular case, injunction will be given or not will be decided by the Civil Procedure Code. There is no need. In fact, I may say that it cannot be mentioned without confusion in a substantive law when an injunction will be given or will not be given. This is absolutely a redundant provision that injunction will be given or to say to recover some dues for damages or for injunctive relief the person will be entitled. You may kindly consider this. I am putting these technical points with some substance and you may kindly consider because it apparently does not create any confusion but it may create confusion subsequently.

By and large, Sir, as I said, I welcome this Bill. As far as the Board of Management is concerned, you will see that in the Board of Management which will govern all these things, in case there is a conflict between members and in case there is a conflict between the Management and the Administrator or the management and others, who will decide the matter? There must be some power to the Administrator that is the Lt. Governor to dissolve a Board of Management in case there are

some irregularities or if the Board is not functioning and appoint his own person for the time being till new body is elected. Unless these things are there, it will not function in a proper manner.

Lastly what has been said? If there is some demarcated area for the purpose of a multi-storeyed building, there shall be a single association. This is one of the provisions and rightly so. Demarcated area means what? There are various authorities. There is the Town Authority, there is the Municipal Authority and there are other authorities also. Demarcated area by a particular authority has to be mentioned. If not it will create confusion. These are very simple things. There are various authorities which demarcate planning areas. Demarcated area by the authorities should be mentioned. These are my suggestions. Lastly I will add that I welcome this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Will Dagaji not speak?

[*English*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I have given notice of amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow you at that time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, eight hon. Members participated in the discussion on the Bill and expressed their views. I listened to them carefully. Most of them referred to four things. There was not even a single Member who opposed this Bill or expressed apprehensions about it. Instead, they said that it should have been brought forward much earlier. I feel that this was the only complaint against the Bill and at the same time I am thankful to all of you for having supported it.

Some hon. Members expressed their views—I will not say misgivings—on the burning problems in India. But I would remind them that this piece of legislation is

for Delhi apartment owners only. This is not applicable to general housing scheme. There is no doubt that we are trying to improve things in that regard.

Almost all the Members desired that this Bill be made applicable throughout the country. But we have our own limitations. I can tell you that the apartment ownership exists in ten States in our country and it is very significant in Bombay and Calcutta. The Apartment Ownership Bill has already been passed in Bombay Assembly. Some people have suggested that this Bill be sent to other States as a model Bill. Even in my State such a Bill does not exist. The people have recently started constructing apartments there. They will feel its necessity soon. I will send this Bill, as per your wishes, to all the States where there is no provision in this regard and try my level best to insist on them either to accept the model Bill or formulate one keeping in view their peculiar difficulties in this respect, so that the problem is solved.

An hon. Member suggested that we should ask the house-owners to reveal the source from where they got money to construct the house. If this is done, those who apprehend that they may be asked and they will be unable to furnish relevant information, may desist from constructing houses. Everybody knows that there is acute shortage of houses and, therefore, the suggestion that has been given..... (*Interruptions*)..... I cannot name them because I have not written their names. I have written your name and the names of Shri Shantaram Naik and Shri Jaiprakash Agarwal. An hon. Member said that the defence personnel should not be asked to reveal the source from where they got money to construct the house. This is such an issue that I am not in a position to comment or say that income-tax officials should not go to them. This is an issue on which anybody can express his opinion. When he spoke, I began to think as to what would happen. Supposing Shri Rama Rao has Rs. 4 crores and he wants to invest them in the construction of a house. If the Government do not ask its source then everything is all right. If we give permission, you can construct houses in the name of your sons, daughters and other relatives. But you should give some houses on rent also.

[Shri Abdul Ghafoor]

Income tax can be levied on rent thus got. Supposing Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 crores are invested in constructing a house and Rs. 50 lakhs are earned as rent, income tax may be levied on Rs. 50 lakhs and the source of money should not be asked. Therefore, this point should be considered. I cannot say whether this will solve our problem or not. Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai is present here. When you speak in favour of Harijans that such and such thing should be done for them, they have their compulsion in the matter because their department has sanctioned amount and it cannot spend more than this amount. Similar is the case with me, the Railways and the Education Department. Therefore, I would like to say that political parties like CPI, CPM, Anna D.M.K., Congress should think over it whether it can benefit or not. This is a moot point. I am not in a position to say categorically that Income Tax people should not go there. This is also a scheme like many other schemes. Some rebate is given on the investment made in the rural development and income tax is not levied on this amount. This is a kind of incentive that you invest your money on it and you will not be asked its source. We have limited amount with us and we are moving ahead slowly. They want that this should be done early. In this House, Members represent as many as 5 to 6 lakhs people. If they place their views with majority, I think the Government will have no difficulty in agreeing with them. But here I am not in a position to agree with their views.

Another point has been raised in regard to the military personnel. If the military personnel have apartments, similar thing will take place with them also. Of course, when the Rent Control Bill is brought forward, provision to this effect will be made at that time that if a military man returns from his post, he will not have to go in for litigation to get back his house. We are considering over it. The hon. Defence State Minister has also written a letter. We are considering it but when the Rent Control Bill is brought here, only then something can be done. There is no necessity to pass any such thing in this Bill.

I would like to point out one thing in regard to the housing. A social worker from Gujarat visited me day before yester-

day. He has set up a society named Landless Labourers Association. It builds houses. I felt much pleased to have a talk with him. In my long political life, I have rarely met such people. He belongs to the Constituency of Morarjibhai. Once he fought election on Congress ticket but was defeated by 20 thousand votes. Since then he is engaged in this work. They have constructed 4 lakh houses in a very short period in the rural areas. In the State, which I represent, houses have been built for harijans since independence but they were meant only for Scheduled Castes. But here houses have been built for landless labourers whether they are harijans, muslims or dhobis. When I asked how they construct it, he said that these houses are built with the finance of HUDCO. They say that they come to the HUDCO and submit scheme to them and ask for money for executing the work. They release money to us. We hand over money to the Government. The Government hand it over to Panchayat Parishad. In accordance with the Scheme, the Panchayat Parishad gives it to Taluka Parishad. The social workers go to the people and tell them that those persons, whose houses will be constructed, will have to give Rs. 250 or provide labour equal to that amount. They agree to this proposal happily. They say that if the Members of Parliament want to see, they can come here and see for themselves. I think we should go there and see things for ourselves. The hon. Members say that they go there to see the work for themselves. But nobody appreciates the work in progress there. If every Member forms cooperative landless labour society, he will be too busy to spare time. But it requires will. The HUDCO has money but that is also not utilised fully. We have not got sufficient money so as to undertake the construction works. Who will construct? Suppose society undertakes the construction work but how will they give return? After the construction of the house, return has also to be submitted. They say that 80 per cent of the people whose houses have been constructed earlier have submitted their return last year. Suppose they have to give Rs. 150 and they have paid the instalment of Rs. 150. If we take up the works courageously, a lot of problems can be solved. You should take care of this thing.

The second thing is that those who have

money are not spending it. This aspect should also be considered. They should not think that this is a thinking of the Congress Party or the other party. We will not agree to this. All should think over it. This is a national problem. Housing is not the only national problem. There are many other things on which we can think calmly. What type of housing scheme should be there for the future ?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : This Bill is not concerned with the housing problem.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : That is what I have said. The hon. Members have referred to it and, therefore, I am replying.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Please say something about stamp duty.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : So far as the stamp duty is concerned, we will have the powers under this Bill to incorporate it in it at the time of framing rule. So there is nothing important in it. Many hon. Members have asked who will be the Inspector or Director. Those who are living in the apartments will be its Members and they will elect Inspector or Director from among themselves. What is the need of litigation in it ? By means of majority, they can get any work done. But if the Government constitute a Board, any one can get the work done through minority or majority. This we do not want. We want that the owners should frame bye-laws and send them. Why was the question of bye-laws raised ? Because if no one comes forward to frame them, the Government will step in. This question was raised to avoid messing up. You frame the bye-laws that are necessary and send them. We are not interested in imposing anything from our side. The bye-laws formulated by the co-operative society are registered with the Government. In that case, how will the Government formulate the bye-laws ? The members of the society can formulate bye-laws as they like. For example, an officer was sent to Bombay. You will be surprised to know that the people there subscribe even Rs. 500 ungrudgingly for its maintenance. An hon. Member referred to basic structure. What comes under basic structure in a flat—staircase. One thing I

want to refer to. You have also referred to...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about lift ?

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : If the lift goes out of order, many people will suffer heart attack due to climbing up the steps. This is the basic thing.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : The basic thing is as to why the flat owner should pay for the mistake of the promoter. This is the main question.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The builder's work is over after the completion of the work in the flat. He hands over the flat to us and we become its owner. We use it as we like. If you go on breaking the window panes and expect that he will replace them, can he go on doing so the whole life ? This is not so neither in DDA nor anywhere else. You should take care of your house.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : You are enacting the law for both sides.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : It is not for both sides. What we say is that the builder has constructed the flat and you have taken it over and have become its owner. Is the builder to look after it day and night ? You should look after it. If you do not want it, you leave the flat. The builder has done his work and now he will take another assignment and then he will construct third and fourth building and earn some income. The builder does not take up the work for the sake of service. They work hard and earn profit. If you ask the builder to go on repairing, no builder is going to do it. If we break chairs and window-panes daily and ask them to repair it, it will be a wrong thing. These are the main things which I have referred to.

The hon. Member has taken much interest in it. But I think there is no particular need to amend it. The framers of the Bill have framed it after giving due thought

[Shri Abdul Ghafoor]

to it. I could have one-line is to no given one-line answers to so many questions but I do not consider it necessary. One thing, he has mentioned about registration. As I said earlier, when we frame rules later on, then we will see it.

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO : Registration Act is there. It cannot be done under a rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Clause 25 gives power to Central Government to make provision in this regard. This will be examined subsequently.

SHRI K. S. RAO : Through Clause 2 you are once again enforcing Registration Act 1908. It is contradictory. You cannot make a provision in the rule to avoid registration because earlier when you registered the land you did not charge the registration fee for building but now when you register the flat you will be imposing 11 per cent extra. So they are being penalised.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : We will keep in it mind.

[*English*]

Don't worry about that. I have given land to more than 80 per cent of the Members of Parliament. They are constructing under Group Housing. Why do you worry about that ?

[*Translation*]

Therefore, I think it is a very simple Bill and it has received praise from every section.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGRAWAL : The real trouble is that it is a very simple Bill.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : It is the duty of the law. As has been said by Shri Daga, but he understood notwithstanding.

[*English*]

You make the law very simple so that even the commoner could understand it.

[*Translation*]

Otherwise he knows it already. They people said :

[*English*]

It is the fools who make the lawyers rich.

[*Translation*]

We have not become fool in it but we have made it cleverly. With these words, I request you all to pass it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the ownership of an individual apartment in a multi-storeyed building and of an undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment and to make such apartment and interest heritable and transferable and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Definitions)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : beg to move ;

Page 2, line 37,—

add at the end—

“and as specified in the Deed of Apartment.”(1)

Page 3, line 19,—

add at the end—

“as may be prescribed for common use by the promoter in the Deed of Apartment.” (2)

Page 3, line 21,—

add at the end—

“as may be prescribed for common use by the promoter in the Deed of Apartment.”(3)

Page 3, line 32,—

add at the end—

“as may be prescribed for common use by the promoter in the Deed of Apartment.”(4)

Page 4,—

for lines 33 and 34, substitute—

“(u) “person” includes an individual, a joint family, an association of persons a firm, a company and also includes a group housing co-operative society.”(5)

Page 4,—

for lines 36 to 38, substitute—

“(w) “promoter” means the authority or individual or a joint family or an association of persons or a firm or a company or a group housing co-operative society, as the case may be, by which, or by whom, any multi-storeyed building been constructed.”(6)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :

I beg to move :

Page 3, line 40,—

add at the end—

“or the Housing Cooperative Society.”(15)

Page 4, line 23,—

for “four” substitute “two”.(16)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, have you got any points to make on your amendments to Clause 3 ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes, Sir. Sir, in the Clause 3, my amendment is not a very difficult one. In the Bill, they themselves have provided in the Sub-Section (e) under ‘Definition’ in the last line as “specified in the Deed of Apartment.” This clearly indicates that they also feel that this sentence is required in order not to create any problem to the purchaser. So, I wish that the same thing should be incorporated in the Sub-Section 2(c). The intention is very clear. They have got the same intention of clarifying the rights of the owner. Sir, let him go through the Clause-3 where they have mentioned “specified in the Deed of Apartment” and I want the same thing to be mentioned under 2(c).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I say that the multi-storeyed building means building containing even two-storeyes, not necessarily only four-storeys. It can be two-storeyed building also.

[*Translation*]

If it is two storeyed building, one apartment can be owned by one person and the second apartment by another person. Why have you mentioned the word only ‘four’ in it ? When your purpose is only to give right of ownership then in clause 3, why have you mentioned only ‘Four’ for the multi-storey building ? Therefore, you should substitute the word ‘four’ by ‘two’. You want to enact a simple law but you have inserted the word ‘four’. Will only the person who constructs four-storeyed building be the owner and not the one who constructs only two storeyed building ? There may be one apartment on the other, so if you agree, substitute the word ‘four’ by ‘two’.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : You want that in clause 3, the word 'four' should be substituted by the word 'two'.

[English]

"multi-storeyed building" means a building constructed on any land, containing four or more apartments, or two or more buildings..."

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : One house is constructed and then another storey is constructed on it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, you can understand this.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : One apartment is constructed by you and another by your State Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, are you withdrawing your amendments ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments to Clause 3 moved by Shri K.S. Rao be withdrawn ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendments ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments to Clause 3 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 were, by leave, withdrawn.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Ownership of apartments)

SHRI K.S. RAO : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 20,—

add at the end—

"when the multi-storeyed building has been finally completed."(7)

Page 5, line 22 and 23,—

for "have a permanent character"

substitute—

"attain a permanent character only after final completion of the multi-storeyed building."(8)

Page 5, lines 23 and 24,—

for "all the apartment owners"

substitute "Board"(9)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 23 and 24,—

for "all the apartment owners" substitute—

"the promoters,"(17)

Page 5, line 42,—

After "Apartment Owners" insert—

"or the Housing Cooperative Societies."(18)

SHRI K. S. RAO : Clause 4(3) says :

"Every person who becomes entitled to the exclusive ownership and

possession of an apartment under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be entitled to such percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities as may be specified in the Deed of Apartment and such percentage shall be computed by taking, as a basis, the value of the apartment in relation to the value of the property."

It the percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities is decided right before the completion of the building, then it will not be correct. Some more building may be added later on. It would lead to unnecessary litigation among the apartment owners and our purposes will not be served. I, therefore, want that you add at the end :

"when the multi-storeyed building has been finally completed."

This would be in the interest of reducing the litigation and unnecessary quarrel among the persons in the same building, who would otherwise be able to live with friendship and fraternity. As it is, it will create enmity among them on the question of percentage of right over the common areas.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In view of this, I want the words as indicated in my amendment should be added on page 5, clause 4 sub-section 3 at the end.

The promoters will be selling the apartments right from the commencement of the construction. The price at which he sells at the beginning may not be the same later. The sale price would vary from time to time depending upon the demand and for other reasons during the period of construction itself. And, therefore, if you decide the percentage of interest in the common areas in the Deed of Apartment before final completion, it will lead to unnecessary quarrel and litigation. I, therefore, request that my amendment may be accepted.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I have moved these two amendments to Clause 4. Clause 4(a) reads :

"The percentage of the undivided interest of each apartment owner in the common areas and facilities shall have a permanent character, and shall not be altered without the written consent of all the apartment owner."

I want that the words 'all apartment owners' should be substituted by the words "the promoters". Suppose there is a promoter or a housing society or any association, who have constructed a five-story building. They are the promoters. If one person wants to make any changes, he must seek the permission of the promoter. How can the written consent of all the apartment owners be possible? It is not possible because the common areas will have a permanent character. That is why I say that it shall not be altered without the written consent of the promoters. After all you should seek the permission of the promoter. Otherwise you will change the whole building. Suppose there are six apartments and three of the owners want to change it. Then they must seek the permission of the promoter.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Why?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Because he is the main person. He has not transferred the whole of the apartment. What will happen if his permission is not sought?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Dagaji is going too far. It is only Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill. Once the people purchase these apartments and ownership is transferred to them, then they will have their separate rights. Suppose one builder has to construct a ten-storeyed building and he has completed for storeys and further construction is going on and the people have occupied it upto fourth storey and let it out... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister reply please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : If you restrict, he would stop further construction.

(*Interruptions*)

You listen to me.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO : You cannot give a permanent character then.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : You can also restrict it for ever. If after selling the four apartments, the further construction is stopped for next ten years, the real owners will be those who have occupied these apartments.

[*English*]

They are the real owners of the multi-stroyed building.

[*Translation*]

Shri Dagaji has no problem because he has received back his deposited money.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, you have not understood the issue.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The answer has not come. I still plead that after the words "Apartment Owners", you must insert the words "or the Housing Cooperative Societies", because there are so many housing societies and if you do not put these words, it will create a problem.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The cooperative societies have got their own rules and regulations, registered under the Government Act.

[*Translation*]

It also applies to those who have constructed or purchased their own apart-

ments as individuals and not as members of co-operative society. The same will be applicable to the single housing group society and the individual as well. If all the members of the Co-operative society want to manage it in a particular way—

[*English*]

—they are entitled for that. They have the liberty, as you have your own liberty. Any individual can benefit. This is such a simple thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion like this please ! No further discussion. Mr. Rao, are you withdrawing your amendment or do you want me to put it to the vote of the House ? What do you say ?

Mr. Daga are you withdrawing your Amendments ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the two Amendments 17 and 18 be withdrawn ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rao, are you withdrawing your Amendments ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the three Amendments 7, 8 and 9 be withdrawn ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 9 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Apartment to be heritable and transferable)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, are you moving your Amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, Sir, I beg to move :

Page 6, line 1,—

after "section 6" insert—

"notwithstanding any thing contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882,"(19)

The Bill says that "Subject to the provisions of Section 6, each apartment together with the undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such apartment, shall, for all purposes constitute as a heritable and transferable immovable property" Instead of that, I say you please insert "notwithstanding any thing contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882". Unless and until a man again sells his own house and unless there is a partition suit before a Civil Court and the Civil Court decides it that this is part is the property of 'X', this part is the property of 'Y' and so on, you kindly insert. "notwithstanding any thing contained in the Transfer of Property Act." If you do not create it, then it will create more litigation, and more people will have to go to the Court. So kindly put this word. It will not harm anybody.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : In Clause 24, which is a general Clause... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is not a general Clause.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : In Clause 24, which is a general Clause, it is laid down that the provisions of this Act shall have effect "notwithstanding anything" in consistent with any other law for the time being in force." The Amendment does not,

therefore appear to be necessary and may not be accepted.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You must be understanding that, it is a very small thing. Nobody can transfer his property unless... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope you are withdrawing it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the Amendment (19) be withdrawn ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

Amendment No. 19 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Right of re-entry)

SHRI K.S. RAO : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 4 and 5—

"for "Three months from such commencement, or" substitute—

"three months from the date on which the possession of the apartment in such multi-stroyed building is delivered to him, or"(10)

Page 7,—

omit lines 10 to 14(11)

Clause 8(a), in the case of multi-stroyed buildings constructed before the commencement of this Act, within three months from such commencement, but even if you read the same Clause 8(b), in the case of multi-stroyed building constructed

[Shri K.S. Rao]

after the commencement of this Act within three months from the date of which the possession of any apartment in such multi-storeyed building is delivered to him. That is correct, *i.e.* unless the possession is delivered to him, how can the sub-lease agreement be executed with the prospective purchaser? It is impossible. So, once he executes his sub-lease agreement without delivering, and before registration, it will lead to complications. So, I said that after :

“in the case of a multi-storeyed building constructed before the commencement of this Act...”

instead of the words “within three months from such commencement” we should have :

“three months from the date on which the possession of the apartment in such multi-storeyed building is delivered to him, or”

I request the Minister to go into the rationality of it, and not to insist on passing the Bill without amendments. (*Interruptions*) Let it be taken as his own amendment. Let him see that it is done. It is in the interests of the apartment owners. So, the Minister must honour it. It is not a question of our enforcing it. If necessary, let it be introduced by him, and then let us accept it. Why should we create problems for them tomorrow? (*Interruptions*) I am talking about clause 8, line 4 at page 7.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Please clause 8(1)(a) and (b) where the word ‘commencement’ is used.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes, it relates to the commencement of this Act. If it is delivered already, you can enforce within three months. If it is not delivered already,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No private conversations like this. You address the Chair; move your amendment, and please sit down.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I just wanted to know, Sir, what he wants, and

where. This clause is in respect of old apartments which were in existence before the commencement of the proposed Act.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes, but which are under construction, and not yet completed.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : The provision contained in the Bill seems more appropriate than what you propose. So, this amendment may not be accepted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rao, do you withdraw your amendment?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does Mr. Rao have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For clauses 9 and 10 there are no amendments. The question is :

“That Clauses 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (*Certain Works Prohibited*)

SHRI K.S. RAO : I beg to move :

Page 10, line 27,—

for “all the other apartment owners”

substitute—

“the Board” (12)

It is said in line 24 at page 10 of the Bill :

"No apartment owner shall do any work which would be prejudicial to the soundness."

and then :

"...or excavate any additional basement or cellar without first obtaining the consent of all the other apartment owners."

Now, in a democracy, you are yourself accepting either a majority decision or a two-thirds or three-fourths majority decision. If, out of the 200 apartment owners, one apartment owner wants to create a problem to the entire complex, he can do an extensive damage. I am not against acceptance by a clear majority. When the apartment owners themselves are constituting a Board of their own, you can insist on a separate clause, if necessary, saying that four-fifths of the apartment owners must agree to it. But you cannot say that all the apartment owners must agree. We have got experience in that direction; and if you insist that all the apartment owners should agree in respect of all these things, you will be once again creating tension amongst them. So, once again I make this request : Please agree to the incorporation of the word 'Board'. If you are not satisfied with the Board, you at least bring in some other amendment. (*Interruptions*) The Board is constituted by the majority of the apartment owners.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The Board has been constituted by the apartment owners. Let them face the difficulties, because it is they, who have created the Board. Why should we worry about it? Suppose one owner wants to create mischief; then what is the meaning of democracy? Let them decide and do whatever they want to do by a majority.

SHRI K.S. RAO : I agree by a majority, not what you said all the apartment owners.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : When the Board has been created by those apartment owners, it is the responsibility of the Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Mr. K.S. Rao leave of the House to withdraw his amendment no. 12 ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mool Chand Daga, are you moving your amendment no. 12 to clause 12 ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 (Contents of Deed of Apartment)

SHRI K.S. RAO : I beg to move :

(i) Page 11, line 29,—omit "allotment,"

(ii) line 31,—

omit "an allotment,"

(iii) line 33, omit "allotment,"

(iv) line 34,—

omit "allotment," (13)

Page 12, lines 30 and 31,—

for "not exceeding six months" substitute—

"as competent authority feel proper,"(14)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to press or withdraw them ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : I want to withdraw them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Mr. K.S. Rao leave of the House to withdraw his amendment nos. 13 and 14 ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 14. I put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mool Chand Daga, are you moving your amendment to Clause 15 ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clauses 16 to 27. I put them to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clauses 16 to 27 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 to 27 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula, and Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : I am on a point of propriety. The hon. member who has moved his amendments and subsequently withdrawn them has no right to speak on the subject. (*Interruptions*) You have not given your judgement in this case whether he is doing an act of propriety or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of propriety here. I have allowed him to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to say that if even now you consider it proper, it has been mentioned under Rule 57 :

[*English*]

“Every rule made under this Act shall be laid on the Table of the House”.

[*Translation*]

And you have made all the bye-laws clause, by clause, so I would like to say that.....

[*English*]

“Rule and bye law...those should be.....” (*Interruptions*) You see 234.

It reads as follows :

“Where a regulation or rule or sub-rule”.

So, he must insert this word ‘byelaw’ also, sub-rule also. Otherwise, what will happen is this. The bye-laws will be framed under this Act, and if they will not be laid on the Table of the House, it is my duty to bring it to the notice that the hon. Minister should be allowed to move this at least bye-law; that should be inserted in this Bill because it is very necessary. Otherwise, it will create a problem. So, he must move it. What is the harm? If anybody advises him, it is good. The Law Department is here. They can advise him.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : It is a matter of law, it should be considered carefully. I have now followed Daga Sahib, he has mentioned something about bye-laws. Bye-laws will be drafted by the house owners and cooperative societies.

[English]

They will only be model bye-laws. Model bye-law does not mean that it is a real bye-law.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Bye-laws mean bye-laws made under this Act. These bye-laws will be under this Act and they will be laid on the Table. You have not inserted that in the Clause.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : They will be laid on the Table of the House. Even an individual living in the house...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Please listen to me.

[English]

Under the Act if the rules and bye-laws are framed, they must be laid on the Table of the House. Clause 23 says that every rule made under the Act will be laid on the Table of the House. I say

please insert in it ‘bye-laws’ also. Rule 234 of the Rules of Procedure says that every rule, regulation, bye-law shall be laid on the Table of the House. It is a mandatory provision. Otherwise, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation will bring this to your notice and you will have to amend this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

‘That the Bill be passed.’

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
MINISTERS (ALLOWANCES,
MEDICAL TREATMENT AND
OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMEND-
MENT RULES, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The salaries, allowances and other privileges of Central Ministers are governed by the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 and rules framed thereunder, namely, the Ministers’ (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957.

Rule 3 of the Ministers’ (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957 provided that “there shall be granted with effect from the 28th May, 1964 to the Prime Minister and with effect from the 12th August, 1952 to every other Minister who is a member of the Cabinet a Sumptuary Allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.”

As a result of coming into force of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 1985 (76 of 1985) with effect from 26.12.1985, the Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister, a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister are now entitled to sumptuary Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1500, Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 p.m. respectively. As such, Section 1 and

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

rule 3 of the Principal rules have become ineffective.

It is, therefore, proposed to omit Section 1 and rule 3 of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957.

Copy of the draft notification of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986 was laid on the Table of the House on 2.4.1986 in accordance with the provisions of the Section 11 (2) of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

The draft notification reads as under :

"G.S.R. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986.

2. Section 1 and rule 3 of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957 shall be omitted."

Sir, it is a matter of only procedure importance and necessity that we have come before the House and I seek your permission to move the following motion :—

"This House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986 framed under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 2nd April, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treat-

ment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986 framed under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the House on 2nd April, 1986."

Shri Srihari Rao.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Statutory Resolution on Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986 which was laid on the Table of the House on 2nd April, 1986. The decision of the Government to raise the Sumptuary Allowance of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 1,000 respectively is unfortunate. The Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers are also proposed to be paid a Sumptuary Allowance of Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 respectively.

Once again this Government has proved, beyond any doubt, that it does not care to follow what it professes. There is no coordination between what it says and what it does. On the one hand it preaches simplicity and economy and on the other it increases the salaries and allowances of its own Ministers.

This House is well aware that there is a ban on recruitment to Government services as a point of its austerity measures. Many of the key appointments and postings have been held up. As a result, many of the programmes and other welfare measures are not reaching the poorest of the poor. Unemployment is a very big problem in our country nowadays. Yet, the Government is refusing to provide employment on the plea that it wants to reduce the Government expenditure. But now the Government is hiking the salaries and other allowances of the Ministers.

The working journalists have been agitating for a long time to revise their wages. Now they are on the war path. Yet this Government does not feel the urgency to revise their wages. The newspapers are not coming daily and sometimes we are not getting any newspaper because the employees there are going on strike. Instead of dealing with urgency

such an important matter, the Government is proposing to increase the salaries and allowances of the Ministers.

In many developing countries, Ministers set an example for others by leading a simple life. In countries like Vietnam, we hear that Ministers go by bicycles. But here, in our country, Ministers are leading a luxurious life. Even then they want higher salaries and allowances. For some time our Ministers make us forget that ours is a land of Mahatma Gandhi. The majority of our countrymen live for below poverty line. Day by day their number is increasing. Much has to be done to remove poverty in the country. But Government wants to increase the sumptuary allowance and salaries and other allowances of the Ministers. The Ministers have got every facility in this country. They get every kind of allowance like the travelling allowance, the medical facilities, free transport and accommodation and what not. Almost everything is free for themselves ! Nowadays the Ministers are modern Gods ! And yet they want more salaries and more allowances. Suppose an ordinary worker demands increase in his wages, the Management will throw him out of his job. This is the situation faced by the ordinary worker. But, our Ministers behave like this. Socialism is our goal. Our Constitution speaks about our socialistic pattern of society. To reach that goal the persons who are in the saddle should set an example by leading a very simple and austere life. They should not waste public money on their luxurious lives. I hope that at least now the Government will realise this truth. I oppose this Resolution which has been moved by the hon. Minister. Thank you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment which is sought to be made is really a very procedural and routine one, no doubt. Because, already a Bill has been passed and an Act has been made by this House. This sumptuary allowance of the Prime Minister and other Ministers has been increased. The figures quoted here are very small amounts—Rs. 1500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 300. You have Prime Minister, Cabinet Minister, State Minister and Deputy Minister respectively. Sir, these are very small amounts; we do not grudge them

these amounts. Rather I would say that they can take more than this. But, Sir, what happens in this. This is only the tip of the iceberg, so far as the expenses incurred directly or indirectly on behalf of the Ministers are concerned. The Ministers do not only spend Government money; they also spend money of the public undertakings in the various trips and entertainments either here or abroad. They are spending money from all kinds of sources of which the Parliament never gets any account at all. What the Minister gets by way of salary is nothing. All the money which they receive as salary they can as well deposit in the bank ! They get much more from other sources. That is bad in any parliamentary system. The Minister takes advantage of his position that he can make up his tour programme wherever and whenever he likes. He goes to his constituency every week. Not only this. I know of a particular case where the Minister used to make arrangements for a special train to take him for a distance of little more than 200 miles. A special train used to wait for him, as he used to make his tour programme in such a way. He would say, I cannot leave before 11 O'clock at night. All the other trains would have left before 10 O'clock. At 11 O'clock, a special train will have to take him. We used to get notices of his tour programme. He used to leave only by that special goods train. What does it mean ? The Railway would have to spend 40 or 50 thousands rupees for this purpose to arrange this special train for him. If it had been by ordinary train, then, it would be free. But this special goods train is being arranged for him.

(Interruptions)

Special goods train *(Interruptions)*. Sir, this should be condemned by the House, this should not be condoned by anybody, not by the Prime Minister, not by the Cabinet, not by his colleagues.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Why do you bring in the Prime Minister here ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I don't bring the Prime Minister...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : You please ask your Chief Minister why he has got a lift at his own

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

residence through the public money and why he is using the air-conditioned Toyota.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, often they go to their own constituencies by making special occasions, by making tour programmes there. Sir, this is something which should not be tolerated because by spending public money showing that it is an official duty, this is ** the public and then taking the public money by means which is not approved by this Parliament, by this House, or by any of its enactments. Moreover, we find that the public undertakings are always at their back and call. Whichever Minister is in charge of a Department which has a number of public undertakings under him, for instance, there are a lot of Ministers even sitting here who, whenever they go to a particular place, the public undertakings will place all the cars and everything at their disposal and give them red carpet treatment. Is this visualised in this? Why this sumptuary allowance is being given to them? Why this ceiling of Rs. 1500 or Rs. 1000 or Rs. 500 given to them? Because they are supposed to confine their expenditure within this limit, not because they will call upon the public undertakings to incur expenditure on their behalf. I do not say that they say, 'You go on spending money on my behalf', but when they do go, I know and everybody knows that all the public undertakings Chairman or anybody comes there, and places a car for them. Many of the Ministers even go and stay in five-star hotels and all that. This is happening in this country, So, what is the point in this? Is it not a farce this Ministers' Salaries Bill for which this particular amendment is needed? The amount of money which is being spent for Ministers directly or indirectly by the Government, semi-government institutions and others is enormous, is astronomical. Let there be a Committee of Parliament to go into that account, let every public undertaking give an account to the Parliament of how much money they spent for a particular Minister

and let that go to a particular Committee of Parliament. I suggest if you dare to do so, if you have the courage, set up a Committee of Parliament which will go into the expenditure incurred for Ministers' trips, and for them even in Delhi. I know, in Delhi also many Ministers get public undertakings to give parties, to call for meetings and all that and lavishly spend on their behalf. This happens and this should be prohibited and a parliamentary committee should be set up.

Another thing is, when the Ministers go on their official visits, they are welcome to do so. Whichever State they want to go, whether it is ruled by Congress Party or whether it is ruled by Opposition Party, they are welcome to go because they have to look after people all over India, in what condition they are living, what can be done and all that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Chief Ministers even go abroad.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not saying that they should not. They should, if occasion arises. If it is necessary they should go abroad. I am not saying anything about that. But when they go to other States, they should not mix up their prerogative as a Minister with their functions or role as a politician. If that happens, this is very bad. This means, again taking advantage of his public position, spending public money, then go and castigate some other State Government or Minister of some other State being politically motivated, Sir, the latest example of that is that of the Prime Minister himself. He went to Karnataka to visit drought affected areas. Sir, it was a nine-hour trip, I admire the Prime Minister for underking an arduous nine-hour trip.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a false allegation, it is not correct. Our Ministers are very much flexible and our Ministers are very much cooperative.

(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by Chair.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, why are you allowing this ?** I am speaking, I am on my legs, I am not yielding. Just sit down.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why should I sit down ? You cannot do it in your State.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Can you not call her to order ? Sir, why don't you call her to order ? I am making a serious speech and she is shouting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA
(Tamluk) : Mr. Chirman,**

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :**

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The latest example I was saying was the Prime Minister's visit itself which has created a commotion in the whole nation, when he had gone to see the condition of the people who were stricken by drought, not only this year but three years successively. Their condition is pitiable. Rather than doing something for them, he said that the Chief Minister, who happen to belong to another Party, should resign. The Chief Minister was in his sick bed. And he made a courtesy call and then he made a statement in the Press Conference that the Chief Minister should resign. This is the negation of federalism; this is the negation of parliamentary democracy; and for a person in such high place as the Prime Minister, it is most unseemly for him to have done this kind of thing. It should be remembered...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have objection. It is not correct.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is not only the Prime Minister but no Minister should

do that. No Minister should go there and criticise the State. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Don't interrupt when an hon. Member is speaking.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is an accountability of the Department to Parliament. When we discuss the grants of a particular Department, we see whether they are doing the work properly or not and to a very large outline this discussion is carried out. But so far as the Ministers are concerned, I think, this should be the proper method that there should be a proper accounting of whatever expenditure that is incurred for and behalf of the Ministers directly or indirectly and a Committee of Parliament must go into that.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : When you come at my residence and when I give you tea...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That comes under sumptuary allowance.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the statutory resolution moved by the hon. Minister.

I feel that even in this case, particularly in the case of Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State—sumptuary allowance of Rs. 300 in the case of Deputy Ministers and Rs. 500 in the case of Minister of State—it is too meagre. I feel that in view of the high cost of living and price rise, the expenditure is bound to go up.

Though the amount proposed in the resolution is too little I support it. But one thing, I fail to understand from my hon. friend on the other side is, he had just said about the expenditure incurred by the Ministers, and so on. I would like to know, for instance, when his Chief Minister goes to Soviet Russia or China or other place, can

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

you tell me how does he travel? From where he gets the money?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't ask question. You address the chair and restrict yourself to the resolution.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : All of the money comes for CPI and CPM, tonnes of money, they get. They get tonnes of money from foreign source. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Kindly address the chair and restrict yourself to the resolution.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Including philosophy and ideology, everything is foreign about you.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : If he is a true Communist or a true Marxist, he should give up travelling in his Ambassador car and use bicycle. It is a criticism without any foundation.

I support the resolution.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise two-three points. I do not want to go in details. When Railway accident took place in Kerala, our hon. Railway Minister was witnessing a cricket match at Gwalior. A helicopter was sent to take the hon. Minister to the site of accident but he refused to travel in helicopter. As the permission of the Prime Minister was necessary to send a special aeroplane which caused delay and as a result of it the hon. Minister could reach the site of the accident at about 3.30 or 4 a.m. on the next day. In spite of the heavy expenditure incurred, the Minister could not reach there in time. The accident occurred on the previous day. The hon. Minister should look into all the problems of the railways and whenever there is any serious problem, he should im-

mediately visit the site. It should not happen that the Minister reaches the site the next day. What I mean to say is that we should take the serious problems seriously. The special plane is available to the Minister whereas we have to face so many problems. Sometimes the planes are late from their scheduled time. Whenever such accident occurs, the Minister should immediately reach the site and some preventive measures should be taken.

Sometimes we write to the Ministers but they do not take our letters seriously and send stereotyped replies to our letters. The Government officials either acknowledge the letter or send a ready-made reply. All the replies received by us are stereotyped. It seems that whatever the reply is prepared by the Ministry or the department is simply signed by the Minister and sent to us. We are the Members of the Lok Sabha. Our letters should be carefully looked into. Distinction should be made between the MPs and the bureaucrats. Ministers should give due thought to our letters.

I would like to cite an example. An employee of All India Radio had written a letter three years back for termination of his lien. Even after a lapse of three years, his lien was not terminated. When I went there I was asked to address a letter to the Minister. Then they would dispose of my letter. The concerned person has been writing for the last three years but his lien has not been terminated as yet.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : I am on a point of order. I am unable to understand the hon. Member's speech and on which subject he is speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order if you do not understand.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am speaking on the Ministers Allowances Rules.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Allowance of Ministers should be cut, if they do not reply to letters.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : What I mean to say is that the Ministers should

consider our letters carefully. We write to the different Ministers but we get almost similar replies from all the ministries. I wrote a letter to the Defence Ministry regarding setting up of an Ordnance factory in Andhra Pradesh. I received a reply stating that there was no proposal to set up an ordnance factory in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five year Plan. And when I asked a similar question in Lok Sabha, I was told that an arrangement was being made to set up an Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh. What I want is that whenever we write any letter, we should get some satisfactory reply. The Ministers try to shield the mistakes of their subordinates. We approach you when your officers fail to solve our problems. You must be convinced. You have sufficient staff such as Private Secretary, Addl. Secretary but even then, to our dismay, our problems are not looked into. Therefore, I request the Minister to use his powers for the benefit of the people. I had asked a question about electricity charges, water charges and house rent outstanding against the Members and the details about these had appeared in the newspapers. We feel sorry when such things are published in the papers but when a question is asked then the details appear in the newspapers as well. The government is to receive the money and it is to be paid to the Delhi Development Corporation. But it really pains us to see things appearing in the newspapers. Attention should be paid to this matter, That all that I want to say.

16.01 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE : INCREASING AND
RECURRING LOSSES IN COAL
INDIA LIMITED**

[English]

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : I raise this discussion on the increasing and recurring losses in Coal India Limited. Year after year we find the losses are not only increasing but are bound to increase for ever. The Minister, in his own reply, tried to clarify the position, but, then

never offered any positive solution which would ultimately help to reduce the losses and help the industry to arrive at a break-even position. Hence the discussion has become necessary.

Ever since the nationalisation of the coal mines in the year 1973 we made very huge investments to the tune of about Rs. 5000 crores so far. Not only that, year after year we are also making very huge capital expenditure.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair.*]

For instance, in the year 1982-83 about Rs. 740 crores were spent on capital expenditure in CIL. In 1983-84 about Rs. 831 crores were spent. In 1984-85, Rs. 834 crores were spent. Only last year about 16 coal projects estimated to cost about Rs. 1000 crores were sanctioned. That is the order in which we are making commitments in this front.

In Coal India a number of mining projects were sanctioned. 175 of them are at various stages of construction. The sanctioned capital for them is Rs. 5540 crores. Of course, 47 of them have been completed. So, this is the magnitude of the expenditure which we are incurring on the coal industry. That being so, we are naturally interested in examining what are the returns we are getting and what is the performance of this industry? What is the net out come? If I take Coal India Ltd., in the year 1982-83 the losses were Rs. 127 crores. In the earlier year it was only Rs. 5.34 crores. In 1983-84 it went upto Rs. 246.68 crores. In the year 1984-85 it was Rs. 78 crores. In the year 1985-86 the estimated or projected loss is of the order of Rs. 364 crores. So this is a continuing phenomenon. This is an ever-recurring phenomenon. The Minister has tried to justify the increase in the administered prices of coal on the ground that the losses have got to be offset. The price increase is warranted to effectively reduce quantum of losses incurred currently by the Coal Industry which was traced to the escalation in cost of production etc. etc. But for this recent increase in prices, what would have been

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

the losses? This is also a point of interest to know. We will have to look into this aspect. The Minister in his reply brought out this point very clearly. In the year 1984-85, the Coal India Limited incurred actual loss of Rs. 78 crores. If the prices have not been increased, the loss could have been Rs. 365 crores. Similarly, in the year 1985-86, the projected loss is Rs. 395 crores. But for the recent increase in prices, the loss could have been around Rs. 500 crores. So, this is the situation which we are now facing today.

Sir, I may now refer to the Eastern Coal Fields. In the year 1981-82, the loss was Rs. 87.85 crores. In the year 1982-83, it was Rs. 97.21 crores. In the year 1983-84, it went up to Rs. 127.88 crores. The losses have increased from Rs. 87 crores to Rs. 127 crores in just two years. When we look into the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., in the year 1981-82, the loss was Rs. 40 crores. In the year 1982-83, it was Rs. 44.85 crores. In the year 1983-84, it was 191.89 crores. Here again the losses are increasing. If we take the cumulative losses into consideration, for Coal India Limited they come to Rs. 1108 crores. The cumulative losses of BCCL come to Rs. 777 crores. The cumulative losses of Singareni Colliery come to Rs. 195.60 crores. Since nationalisation, the Coal industry has lost more than Rs. 1200 crores. The net worth of this industry almost has become negative. This is a sad state of affairs which the Minister will have to look into.

Sir, from time to time the prices are increased with a view to off-set the losses which are increasing. Whenever the industry runs into losses, they want to increase the prices with a view to reduce the quantum of losses. About 3 price revisions had taken place between 1979 to 1985 the price was raised from Rs. 101 per tonne to Rs. 183 per tonne. Since 1970-71, coal prices were increased 6 times. During the Sixth Plan period, while the commodity prices increased by about 55 per cent, the cost of production of coal increased by 108 per cent. Since nationalisation, the coal industry prices have gone up by 400 per cent. Such rise was detrimental and even dangerous to the industries which are

facing recession. In this connection, I would request the Minister to ponder for a minute on a very important aspect *viz.* prior to the nationalisation the cost of the coal was Rs. 47.53 per tonne. Now it is Rs. 210 per tonne. This is the situation. Is it not a major factor which requires thorough probe? Why not the Minister do something about this, with all his dynamism, with all his commitment, with all his sincerity to do something to improve the coal industry. He has to open up a new chapter and restore the health of this industry which has chronically turned red.

The Chairman of the Coal India Limited, some time back, gave certain figures to the Minister stating that the previous years' losses of Rs. 200 crores were going to be wiped out and a profit of Rs. 13 crores is going to accrue in the year 1984-85. After the Auditor General's report came, ultimately the facts turned out to be otherwise: instead of a profit of Rs. 13 crores, the actual loss was Rs. 90 crores. The Minister was naturally angry. He had given these figures on the floor of the House and obviously it would amount to misleading the House—which, of course, was not his intention. I am not trying to find fault with him on that score. He was rightfully angry with the officers who had furnished him wrong figures. But ultimately what was the result? The Secretary blamed the Chairman, Coal India Limited; and the Chairman, Coal India Ltd., blamed subsidiaries. That is how it went on—passing on the buck, without fixing the responsibility. This is a perpetual process. This is a vicious circle. This goes on endlessly and limitlessly. Therefore, what happens? Even the figures which are supplied from time to time lost credibility. They appear to be doubtful.

At this stage I would like to refer to another aspect. Mr. Mahip Singh, Chairman of the Western Coal fields Ltd., was addressing a meeting recently along with the Minister. He shared a common platform he expressed certain views. Western Coal fields is a subsidiary of CIL. He squarely blamed the politicians and the Mafias that were operating. He clearly charged that because of them the coal industry was running into losses. He emphatically said that the Mafias were being politically backed. He said, "Mafias are operating; and we are

getting killed". That was the substance of the speech made by him on that occasion while sharing a common platform with the Minister. It may be recalled that Mr. Gujral had to leave CIL because he was treading on the toes of power lobby, the coal Mafia, having connections with higher-ups at the Central or State level. It am not vouchsafing for it. It is for the Minister to repudiate or confirm this or say something different by way of clarification. The Mafias are operating. The Minister just cannot trace the losses to escalation in cost of production. There are other factors which are operating, which required to be looked into. The Minister says that he is taking action, initiating action, he is launching an action programme. What is required is action on a wide front which must be directed against the corrupt persons, however big or highly placed they may be.

Another malady which the Minister has to look into is this, that is, writing off of coal stocks. In the Eastern Coalfields, the Ministry must be rightly concerned with the large scale writing off of coal stocks which has become a common malady. There are widespread discrepancies in coal stocks held by, particularly two mines; I am referring to Mohanpur and Chitra. The total discrepancy comes to about nine lakh tonnes, the value of which comes to about Rs. 13.39 crores. That is the amount written off. It is published in the Indian Express sometime back. I am quoting a report from the daily press. It refers to the Eastern Coal Fields. In the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 8.23 crores at one time, another sum of Rs. 5.68 crores and yet another sum of Rs. 3.08 crores were adjusted towards shortages of coal. Writing off of such huge amounts has become a common malady. If it goes unchecked, if it becomes a regular practice and habit, one can never stop the losses inspite of the best efforts of the Minister.

About pit-heads stocks let me refer to two or three mines—Gourangdeh, Mohanpur, Chitra and Simili. Here, at pit heads the stocks equivalent to 18 months to 73 months stocks are lying. There is a rule to the effect that more than one month's production cannot be kept at the pit heads. But the actual position is something otherwise. Naturally there are losses, there are pilferages. That can be easily understood.

Therefore, something requires to be done with a view to effectively and rigorously implement this rule.

During the 6th plan period it was said that the projections of demands for coal was inflated to the extent of 10 to 15%. The demands were excessively assessed. The net result is that there was more production. Excess stocks valued at Rs. 550 crores of have been lying in the pit heads. Naturally pilferages occur; recur and increase.

Another aspect which the Minister has to take into consideration is the poor quality of coal. With the poor quality of coal supplied deductions were made by the consumers in the last five years.

In the year 1980-81 Rs. 9.12 crores were adjusted.

In the year 1981-82 Rs. 6.64 crores were deducted.

In the year 1982-83 Rs. 10.87 crores were deducted.

In the year 1983-84 Rs. 20.97 crores were deducted.

In the year 1984-85 Rs. 27.12 crores were deducted.

It is an ever increasing figure. So, the poor quality of coal which was supplied is increasing. What are the steps now being taken to examining and finding out whether the quality or grade of coal is supplied as per the requirements ?

It is often observed in power stations that the ash content of the coal supplied is about 40%. Power stations have to use coal with such large ash content, with the inevitable result that Power Stations are put to huge losses. Obvious difficulties are being faced by them. If you look into the news items occasionally from the daily press, you will find news items like "Ferozabad in the grip of coal black-market", "Coal pilferage from Coal India Ltd. affects business", etc. These are all various factors which normally contribute to losses. They have to be gone into. Some specific steps should be taken by the Minister with a view to improve the working conditions in the coal mines. Instead

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

if the Minister only harps on one single theme *viz.*, that the cost of production is more whereas the sale price is less, we go nowhere. He says that we are deliberately following a public policy with a view to see that the power is supplied to the farmers and the consumers at a reasonable rate. That is the main plank on which the argument of the Minister rests. But is it a fact! When you look into the figures of escalation of power tariff, thereagain the facts belie the contention of the Minister. He knows it very well—He has dealt with various Ministries. He has administrative acumen—what will happen in steel sector, cement and fertilisers industry. The increase in price of coal will have an inevitable effect of increase in prices of various commodities in all these sectors. Therefore, this has to be checked at the initial stage at the level of production of coal itself.

The Minister again says that the costs are going up. Another reason given is that the labour costs have become prohibitive. Let me tell him that you will not be able to dispense with the labour. In any case you will not be able to produce anything worthwhile without labour inspite of the capital you may employ. There can be no production and wealth and development without labour. You cannot under-pay them and boost up your figures of profit. Let not the Minister think for a moment that as he paid more to the labour and therefore the losses are on the increase. This is a legitimate obligation, which he has to fulfil because of the socio-economic philosophy to which we are wedded. We are committed to this socio-economic philosophy. Therefore, why grudge on that point and reiterate it time and again. May be it is a fact that there are more number of people than required?

Sir, the obvious answer is that you will have to increase the production manifold. When you increase production the other things will be set right. When compared to China we could have come to the stage where we could have produced not 150 million tonnes as if now but 500 million tonnes. But how is it that we are not able to do that? If you could do that, things would have been different and better. You should devise such methods where you are able to increase production and reduce the

cost and do justice to everybody, let not this be done obviously at the cost of the labour. Minister generally reiterates that in pursuance of a public policy we are deliberately resisting increase in prices commensurate with the actual cost of production that pronouncement does not bear scrutiny in the light of the actual facts. As far as the labour is concerned, the expenditure component which goes to labour let us not grudge it. This sounds anti-labour even though it is not the intention of the Minister. That point should not be repeated time and again.

The Minister will have to look into the whole gamut and find out the actual reasons and methods whereby he would be able to reduce the losses. He will have to devise suitable steps to ensure that the losses are contained and eliminated and the entire coal industry is put on a sound footing and its health is restored.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is only about a decade and a half that both the coking and non-coking coal industry have been nationalised, and the aims for which it was nationalised are amply clear to the House, and the House is rightly concerned about the huge loss, the cumulative loss is worth Rs. 1215 crores up to 1985, as has been given to us by the hon. Minister. It is not only a fact that there is a mounting loss of a public sector undertaking but the public sector undertakings are sought to be in the commanding heights of the country's economy. We have laid great emphasis, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, on the functioning, productivity and the revenue generation of these public sector undertakings which will have not only a direct effect on the infrastructure that is, in the generation of power, production of steel, production of fertilisers, production of cement, etc, which are the barometers of the country's economic progress, but at the same time these public sector undertakings will regenerate revenues not only for improvement of the public sector undertakings but also will go a long way in funding the Plan. Therefore, the plan objective of the Government is to achieve the plan targets as well as the objective to which the Government is committed. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the hon. Member has raised this discussion and I am sure the hon. Minister, who himself comes from the coal-bearing area of the

Western Coal-fields—Nagpur—is doing well and he is also aware of the difficulties and pitfall in the Eastern Coal fields as well as the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, which are the two grey areas, which have not been generating revenue to the general revenues of the Coal India Limited.

Now, Sir, this is a non-renewable source of energy, that is, fossil fuel and India has more than one per cent of the world's total coal reserve. This has been confirmed by the geological statistics. But there are vast areas which have not yet been geologically mapped, geologically surveyed. Nor has enough effort been made to explore it because we seem to be under illusion that this coal is going to last us more than 350 years. Now, before nationalisation, the coal itself was being exploited in a most unscientific way and the manner in which the conservation of this enormous non-renewal sources of energy, that is, fossil fuel, was made requires serious attention. It is time now that we must husband our resources, we must conserve our coal, even though the various grades of coal—those metallurgical, non-metallurgical coking and non-coking—should be utilised by using modern methods, modern techniques and with scientific methods of conservation. In developed nations, even coal which has higher content of ash than that is available in our country, they are being utilised for various purposes by using what is known as fluid-bed-process. Therefore, there is no reason why we cannot innovate and modernise our coal which has got high percentage of ash content, so that we can conserve the better type of coal for the future, and make optimum utilisation of our resources. The hon. Minister has, time and again, in this House, as well as in the other House, reiterated the fact that in-depth studies on the working of these two Eastern Coal-fields and the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has been resorted to. The reports are being studied. In fact, the Chari Committee report which has been submitted is under consideration, whereas the Banerjee Committee has yet to submit its report to the Government. Apart from that, we have the Public Undertakings Committee, the Fazal Committee and a host of other Committees, both from the Government and the public undertakings to look into the various aspects which have beset the coal industry, so that there is increased production and increased productivity. It will be

interesting to note that our productivity—and I am subject to correction—is between one tonne to five tonne mandays as compared to thirteen tonnes to fifteen tonnes mandays in other advanced coal producing countries. This is a grey area which we can certainly look into, as other advanced countries have done by having an integrated approach and an in-depth study for raising of the productivity.

As the hon. Member who spoke before me mentioned, the administered prices have been resorted to vis-a-vis the labour cost and other reasons which have been given, that is, the erratic power supply, the law and order situation and various geomining and geological reasons but a time will come when we cannot just brush aside these factors and keep on emphasising that these are the very reasons. We must find a solution to this and it is heartening that the Ministry and the hon. Minister and Coal India have over the last four-five years taken drastic and positive steps to tackle these problems and it has started showing results. Even for the welfare activities, only yesterday the hon. Minister has brought a legislation in this very House which was long overdue. In fact, one of the informal Consultative Sub-Committee, of which the present Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Dubey, was the Chairman and who himself is a labour leader, and I was also a Member of that Committee, had visited the Western Coal (India) and various coal fields and a very comprehensive report had been submitted to the Government regarding amenities and welfare measures which were totally non-existent, for example, housing, water, and whether it was roads or educational institutions, or the matter of their provident fund and I am glad that the Government has taken very positive steps in this regard and for welfare measures alone more than Rs. 450 crores have been allocated. But in spite of that why is it that our productivity has not increased and why is it that there has been simmering discontentment? These are certain things which need more detailed scrutiny and more deeper study, and corrective and remedial action taken.

The hon. Minister in his reply to a question on 10th March, 1966 had taken the House into confidence, and mentioned :

“All efforts are being made to increase production and productivity in

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

the coal companies with a view to providing them with sound financial base as well as to make them fully poised to meet the growing demands of coal in the years to come. Various measures being adopted to increase production and improve productivity in coal companies include investment in new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of man-power by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their redeployment after suitable training, better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber, etc., reduction of pit head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvements in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in Bihar-Bengal coal fields."

These are serious reasons which have been put forth and I am sure that the hon. Minister will tell us about the steps taken in this regard. Not only the steps, I am sure, there must be proper monitoring and implementation of the recommendations made by various expert committees, of the decisions of the Government as conveyed to the holding companies, *i.e.* the Coal India Limited in this Coal and its subsidiary companies. I would also like to know whether there is any time-bound programme, whether there is any evaluation as to the measures taken so far have yielded results and as to what extent there have been improvements. This entire process has to be on a systems approach and on an integrated approach and basis and it has to be a continuous effort. It is not as if we take a step today and we expect the results to come. It is not as if it is a game of cricket, where the batsman and the bowler keep on trying to battle with nerve or wit, the ball trying to hit the bat or the bat trying to lift the ball and so on. This is a situation where we shall have to take a positive and very deliberate action to see that the recommendations of the various expert committees, the suggestions of the hon. members and the decisions of the Govern-

ment are implemented in letter and spirit within a time-bound programme, because time is the essence of every thing and unless timely action is taken, it has no significance and no meaning. A stitch in time saves nine.

Now we are informed that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is also looking into the entire aspect of the price structure and the administered prices. The Public Undertakings Committee's 17th Report of 1981 has attributed to basis the single largest factor is the pricing of the product. Therefore it is in this context that the cost of production takes on a very important aspect in the entire pricing. Unless we increase efficiency, unless we bring down the cost of production, we shall have to resort to this sort of administered prices which can have a cumulative effect on the entire economic development, because coal has such an important role to play in the infrastructural development, on which both the Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan have laid a great emphasis, specially for rapid economic development for removal of regional inequalities and regional imbalances.

There is also an anomalous situation where one-third of the coal fields in the open cast mine coal bearing areas produce two-thirds of coal produced in the country and they are dissipated in two-thirds of the area. Whereas two-thirds of the working force whether it is men or material, personnel or machinery, is confined to one-third of the underground mining area, which accounts for only one-third of the total production. Therefore the husbanding of the resources, efficient management of both personnel and machinery, the man-machine relationship, communication between policy makers and implementers have to be given a far more serious look than has been given so far. As I mentioned, it is only a decade and a half that the nationalisation has taken place and various steps have been taken, which is a step in the right direction and it has started showing results. Although, my hon. friends from the opposite side did give a lot of figures of the various losses and the targets as well as the cost of production, but it is still a fact that whenever newer investments is made for modernisation, for a newer working for exploiting newer areas, it does have a gestation period and I am sure the

hon. Minister will take us into confidence, on the results and the impact of these innovative measures which the Department and the Ministry has taken or the holding company—Coal India has taken.

Sir, many Members both in this House as well as in the Consultative Committees as well as in the various Committees had been pressing and emphasising the fact that most of the coal fields were unwieldy and it is difficult to manage. The command in control structure was affected because of the unwieldiness and the two way communication between the policy makers, the administrators and those working in the Coal fields was difficult. Therefore, I must congratulate the Minister and the Ministry and the Department of Coal for creating two new companies, that is the South-East Coal Fields as well as the Northern Coal Fields with a view to restructure and streamline the functioning and to make it more effective, more cost effective and have better management. And I must also congratulate him because from my own home State in Orissa, the Talcher Coal Fields which has a huge deposit of coal, which now produces about 3.5 million tonnes as well as the Ib Valley which was in the Western Coal Fields, which produces about 2.5 million tonnes, and the Talcher in the Central Coal Fields, both in the same State, were in two different holding companies. Therefore, the management interaction have left a lot to be desired. Now for the first time, they are in one holding company that has also comes under it the Bilaspur and Ambikapur fields as a part of the South Eastern Coal Fields. Likewise, I am sure as the improvement takes place in coal production, as the improvement takes place in the management, optimum level of production will accrue, whereby other areas will also have this sort of structure, so that once again the administrators and the workers would have a chance to improve the coal production, which our hon. Member on the opposite side was mentioning. And a day will come when both Orissa Coal Fields will come under a single holding company, that is the Orissa Coal Fields, which has been a long standing demand from the Members of the Orissa, as also from the other States.

Before I conclude, I would also like to mention here that since in the operation of

coal production and in its transportation, as well as on distribution to various areas, which does effect the cost production and cost of not only coal but also that of power, fertilizers, cement and steel, the concept of having pit-head super power thermals in various pit-heads is a very welcome development. And in this regard, this sister Department, that is the Department of Energy of which the hon. Minister is wearing the second hat will also give due consideration and take a firm and expeditious step to see that the Ib Valley and the Talcher Super Thermals become a reality within the Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, here we are discussing coal and as the honourable member just now said, the coal was nationalised thirteen or fourteen years ago. The Government must have estimated the loss incurred by Coal India and other companies during this period of thirteen to fourteen years. What is the amount of the loss incurred so far ?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Rs. 1200 crore.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Dr. Sahib tells that it is about Rs. 1200 crore. If the public sector undertakings are incurring such heavy losses, how will these establishments and the country run ? We expected that you will maximise the production and contribute to make the country strong and great. But just the reverse is happening. The hon. Member has taken the charge of this department a few years back. We have asked many a time as to what are the reasons for this loss. Not the workers but the administration is responsible for this loss. People in the administration are hand in glove with those who indulge in the pilferage of coal. Many big gangs are operating there and they control the entire coal. The Managing Director, Directors and all other officers are in league with these gangsters about whom Doctor Sahib will tell in details. The word "Mafia" is used here many a time. They are the super power there and control everything. Doctor Sahib will also tell who are the members of these

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

Mafia gangs and who are indulging in this bungling. If the production of Coal India and other companies is to be increased, then these gangs and the pilferage should be controlled. The contractors are the other people who indulge in pilferage of coal. You must have observed that despite the subsidies of crores of rupees, the FCI is incurring huge losses. These losses can be avoided by engaging departmental labour. The labour force of the contractor indulges in pilferage of goods under the influence of contractors and truck-loads of goods are stolen. No account of all this is maintained and the whole system is defective. Some days back I had quoted an instance in regard to the functioning of the FCI. Departmental people work in the 'Kalyani' and it earns profits but where the contract labour works, the losses are being incurred. Fifty bags of wheat are stolen from the truck and in this way losses are being incurred continuously. You will say that contract labour is beneficial, The work is completed early and you have to pay less for it. But you have not estimated the loss of goods caused by them. So you will have to continue to suffer losses till the system is corrected. Coal India will suffer losses due to pilferage and production would not be at the desired level. An honourable member has referred to a comparative study of China and India. There is great difference in the production between the two countries inspite of the equal manpower deployed and the deployment of manpower may possible be more in India. Their production is more than ours. What are the reasons for it? The workers here don't have the same facilities as are available in China. The workers should be provided with residential facilities and the drinking water. There should be schools for their children and medicines should be provided to them. Adequate facilities should be provided to workers to satisfy them. If a worker is unable to satisfy the members of his family, he wouldn't be able to work properly. A few days back you had presented a bill for the repeal of an Act relating to the welfare activities in Coal India. At that time you had said that welfare activities under that Act had been discontinued and the welfare activities would then be carried on by the department. For this you earmarked a sum of Rs. 50 crores in the five year plan. Have you started

providing facilities to the workers with the help of the said amount of money? It is very necessary to provide facilities to the workers. Then only the workers will be satisfied and production will be increased.

You increase the price of coal quite often in a bid to reduce your losses. This is not proper. It leads to escalation of prices of other commodities. The industrialists increase the prices and thus the prices of other articles also go up. This increase in prices hits the poor people hard and you can very well imagine the hardship caused to them thereby.

This frequent price-rise causes them untold sufferings. It leads to overall price rise. You have increased the prices of the petroleum products which has affected the common man. The Members of the opposition parties who could not speak a word against our Government have now got a chance to criticise us. They could not speak against the Rajiv Gandhi's Government during the last one year but you have now provided them an opportunity by increasing the prices of petroleum, kerosene oil, coal and fertilizers. All these articles are used by the common man. Why do you give a chance to the opposition to criticise the government of the hon. Prime Minister by increasing the prices of those articles? You should work in such a way as to bring laurels to Sri Rajiv Gandhi. You should try your best to provide maximum facilities to the poor people. Instead, you are giving the opposition a chance to oppose us. You should work in such a way that none opposes or launches a movement against our government.

I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the fact that by increasing the salaries and wages of workers, the cost of production does not increase. The cost of production goes up due to mismanagement, thefts and corruption. You should check all these things to remedy the situation.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : We are discussing about the increasing and recurring losses in Coal India Limited,

which have accumulated to Rs. 1200 crores. Perhaps, you know that since nationalisation coal prices were revised seven times. In the year 1952 the cost of pithead coal per tonne was Rs. 14 and some paise and today its cost at pithead is Rs. 200. That means, there is a twenty-time increase in prices during the last three decades. What is the reason for that? My learned friend from the other side has spoken about it. The main reasons for incurring losses are—mafia gangs, nepotism in CIL and corrupt practices by the CIL people at the collieries and also at the high level. Actually this huge loss is a national loss.

Coal is the main source of energy and main item for development of infrastructure. But we are producing coal at a price which is causing loss of revenue. This is a matter of serious concern to all of us. When in the year 1952 the price of pithead coal per tonne was Rs. 14 and odd, in 1974 the average price was Rs. 47.50 and in Singrauli it was Rs. 50.50. But today the price is about Rs. 200. Sometimes, it has been told that the loss is due to surplus labour force, low mechanisation and due to the responsibility taken up by CIL for implementation of the Wage Board agreement. This is not the main reason. The main reasons for the loss are mafia gangs patronised by the ruling party and nepotism and mal-administration in CIL. I requested the hon. Minister to look into all these.

Two committees were appointed to go into the incurring losses in BCCL and Eastern Coal Fields India Ltd. The reports by these committees have been submitted long back. I want to know the action taken by the Ministry on the recommendations of the Committee.

Much has been spoken on this matter. So, I do not want to speak further. But the main reasons for loss are mafia gangs operating in coalfields and nepotism prevailing there. Stringent action should be taken against all these. Even years after nationalisation no action has been taken to curb the activities of these mafia gangs. They have become the rulers of coalfields areas in Dhanbad and other adjoining areas.

A few days back, there was a complete strike by all the trade unions in coalfields against non-implementation of wage board

agreement and non-implementation of welfare activities by CIL. All these should be taken into consideration. Since the demands have been put forward by all the trade unions of the coalfield region, they must be considered. If the workers are satisfied, then the production can reach the target. If you have a continuous strike and dis-satisfaction among workers, if you have

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

mafia gangs there and nepotism and mal-administration in CIL, they you cannot reach the target; and CIL cannot contribute to the development of the country to the extent it should. All these factors should be taken into consideration and I request the hon. Minister to answer to my points while replying to this debate.

[*Translation*]

17.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the labour welfare is concerned, I have spoken on the subject but as a disciplined soldier I shall try to conclude in five to seven minutes. I have been associated with this department since 1980 when I was elected to this House as I have been a member of Consultative Committee. Incidentally, Singrauli coal fields lie in my area and therefore, I have an intimate knowledge of this. No doubt, efforts have been made to increase coal production since 1980 as it is a very important mineral. It is a production of key industrial sector. Any increase in its price results in the increase in electricity charges and consequently the price of agriculture produce goes up. In this way, there is all round price rise. I agree that constant efforts have been made to increase coal production since 1980 and as a result we are 10 to 15 per cent ahead of the target fixed. The Coal India Limited deserves congratulation for this. I would like to give some suggestions. After nationalisation there has been over-staffing which is a very bad thing. The private sector had resorted to over-staffing to the extent that it has become a headache for the Coal India. I would suggest that in the

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

new projects that are coming up, staff should be recruited as per norms. The Coal India Limited has also to take up some projects under some compulsions. The Aburi project will incur a loss of Rs. 100 per tonne and the Kharia project will also incur considerable loss. But it is necessary to take up these projects in the national interest. It is also necessary to understand the limitation of Coal India. Shri Guptaji is sitting here. He knows that Eastern Coal Fields do not earn profit. The labour does not work and strike is almost a daily phenomenon there. The officers find it difficult to work there because law and order situation is bad. The administration has to face a lot of difficulty due to the activities of mafia gang. Pilferage of coal takes place in which State Government is also involved. Law and order is a State subject and if the State authorities do not cooperate the difficulties of Coal India Limited are aggravated. The hon. Members of the House know that only the Coal India is not responsible for law and order situation and theft of coal but different State Governments, whether it is West Bengal or Bihar, are responsible for it. I shall not talk of Uttar Pradesh because everything is going well there and the Coal India is earning profit. I have been told that the number of the officers in the administration is increasing. I do not know how far it is true. You should reduce the expenditure. Besides there are other expenditures also. The contract system is invariably causing loss. The output will be more if there is no contract system for the work of temporary nature. As regards distribution system, the movement of coal through railways has shown good result. The railways have earned profit and incidence of pilferage has gone down. There was a proposal to construct coal stock yard. I do not know why it has been shelved. The consumers were satisfied. They got coal at a very cheaper rate. This needs to be rationalized. The same is the case with respect to the coal stock yard of Robertsganj. There is no reason for supplying coal to Banaras, Ghazipur and Mirzapur from Raniganj and Jharia Coal fields. This is not in the national interest. The Singrauli Coal fields are very near. This system should be rectified. At least the Singrauli coal field in Madhya Pradesh, should feed the Singrauli district. Otherwise this will be a

national loss. You will have to tighten the reign. The officers in Coal India Limited have committed bunglings on large scale. This will have to be looked into. At the end, I appreciate the formulation of new companies like the one set up at Banaras which have been formed keeping in view the administration convenience. New companies should be set up when necessary infrastructure, and transport facilities are available.

I hope that loss in coal would be reduced. The Government have spent Rs. 40 thousand crores on this account. There is progressive improvement in every sector. So loss in Coal India should also reduced and the industry be made viable. It is necessary because where a profit of Rs. 13 crore was expected, a loss of Rs. 10 crore has been shown. So you will have to make the officers accountable.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Sir, while Speaking on the Coal India (Field Labour Welfare) Bill yesterday, we had thanked the hon. Minister for seeking more fund in the five year plan for and for giving up priority to the coal industry. He had said that a new technique is being developed with the cooperation of the U.S.S.R. for increasing the coal production in the country for which he deserves our thanks.

The House is concerned with the ever increasing recurring loss in the coal industry. Whatever might be the increase in the production, howsoever the technology might be improved and whatever might be done by the competent Ministers, the industry will not show any improvement unless the recurring losses are checked. Coal is one of the most important means of development. The economy of the country depends on it. The construction activities depend on it. We need coal for operating Railways, Power houses, cement plants and steel plants. All the domestic affairs depend on it. Therefore, this august House should ponder over it and the hon. Minister should take the suggestions of the hon. Members seriously. This industry has a direct bearing on the economy, production and industries of whole India. The Central Government took over 214 coking coal companies in October, 1971 which were nationalised later. The objective of taking over these companies and making

them public undertakings was to give facilities to them and to expand them. The B.C.C.L. came into existence, when in January, 1983, 71 non coking coal companies were taken over which were subsequently nationalised. In 1971, as many as 184 coal mines in Jharia belt were transferred to B.C.C.L. The rest of the coal mines were transferred to the Coal Mines Authority Limited. The Central public sector came into existence in November, 1975. This was an auspicious occasion for the country. It was hoped that the management, production and distribution of coal would improve and the losses would be brought down. But when C.I.L. came into existence a lot of difficulties cropped up. India has only one per cent of world coal reserves. About 83 billion tonnes coal reserves available in the country is not going to last long to meet the demand of the country. The Minister has said that with the introduction of a new technique with the cooperation of Russia two thousand tonnes of coal would be extracted. We can depend on this to some extent.

Despite all this, if we look at the losses, we lost 3.62 million tonne of coal in 1978-79 and 6.92 tonnes in 1979-80. Now the question arises as to what are the causes of this loss of coal which is called the black gold. I was going through a report of the committee on Public Undertakings which has identified two main reasons for this loss—tripping and absenteeism. I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister should while mechanising the absenteeism provide labourers with good housing facilities. This will help in curbing absenteeism. If you are able to raise their standard of living, provide educational facilities, create a national feeling among them that even a single day's absence from the work in the name of festival, marriage or sickness would cause a great loss to the nation, I do not think they would ever think of remaining absent from work. Therefore, my submission is that you provide all these facilities to the labourers. Only then can you expect some improvement. I am sorry to say that the C.I.L. has suffered a staggering loss of Rs. 78.03 crore against the projected profit of Rs. 13.83 crore during 1984-85. These are the figures given by the hon. Minister in reply to a question put by Shri K.K. Birla in Rajya Sabha. No doubt, a high level committee has already been set up to go into this loss

but I want that the persons responsible for this should be brought to book as early as possible and the affairs of coal industry should be streamlined on priority basis.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of points have been made in the House pertaining to coal industry and whenever there is occasion, all the aspects are covered. But today, I want to confine myself to the aspect of loss only.

Today, there is a very wrong notion in this House and outside that nationalisation of coal industry has made it a losing venture. In 1971 and in 1973 when the question of nationalisation of this industry came before this House I had supported it. What we said at that time is true today also. I do not attribute this loss to nationalisation and I want to tell the House very emphatically that but for the nationalisation the country would have suffered a huge loss in coal sector. At that time, we had said that if the coal industry was not nationalised for the next 20 years, there would be no coal available in the country and we would have to depend on foreign countries. At that time one third of the Jharia coal belt was burning. The owners of the private mines and the Britishers after mining the coal from the upper layer left the collieries closed. It was not possible to mine coal from there because of raging of fire. The coal was left unmined where its extraction could cause loss. After nationalisation the coal industry accepted the challenge and whatever work is being done at present I do not underestimate it, I do not consider it to be small. The coal industry is shouldering such a gigantic task and the country should be proud of it. In spite of all this we are still importing two million tonnes of coking coal from abroad and perhaps, very few people know how much we have to spend on the import of this coal. The coal imported from Australia costs us Rs. 1000 per tonne but we are supplying the best quality coal to the Steel industries at Rs. 300-350 per tonne. The House should take note whether it is a profitable proposition or a losing proposition. The collieries where fire was raging—Sir, you are ringing the bell, I would take a little time of the hon. Minister because I am doing his job. People should know the facts. They should know where we are actually incurring loss.

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

The loss is being suffered in the B.C.C.L. which supplies us the best grade coking coal. But the new mine companies whether it is W.C.L. or C.C.L. are earning profit. We cannot gloss over the fact that coal company is among the ten top profit earning public sector companies. What I want to say is that wherever new mines have been started by these companies, we are earning profits but nobody has ever mentioned their names. Often explanation is sought as to why we are earning profit at one place and losing at another. Sir, the main reason for this is that the coal available on upper layers was mined by private companies and Britishers and they left the mines burning. We have to mine deeper at such places. The deeper you mine the costlier the coal. It involves greater production cost. So, we will have to bear it in the interest of the nation. If you do not want to bear this expenditure, if you do not want this loss to take place then you will have to import coal from Australia at a rate of Rs. 800 per tonne instead of Rs. 350 per tonne. You will have to decide whether you want to buy coal at Rs. 350 a tonne or Rs. 800 a tonne. If you want that 2 lakh labourers are not rendered jobless, you will have to bear the loss.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

Shri Rajhans.

(Interruptions)

Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : It is true that uninterrupted power supply could have made up for the loss... (Interruption)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Rajhans. Your speech would not go on record. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we talk of

coal, we feel that the very concept of the public sector is lost. This industry has incurred a loss of Rs. 1200 crores so far. Sir, when we talk of public undertakings, we are reminded of coal industry and when we talk of coal we are reminded of Bihar and when we speak of Bihar we are reminded of mafia. When we discuss mafia faces of even big persons turn pale. You only control Mafia. All your losses will be wiped out.

I would suggest that a committee, consisting of members of both the Houses should be constituted which should visit the coal fields and see how mafia operates there. Many big faces will be exposed. Every party is involved in this operation. The exposure of these faces will be more sensational a news than the news of arrest of Charles Shobhraj. The hon. Minister is aware of every activity that takes place there. You increase the coal price by increasing the administered price and loot us and loot the people but you are unable to contain mafias, who openly loot all of us. The mafia is terrorising us and we do not dare speak against it. You will be astonished to hear the names of big guns involved in this operation. You do whatever you want to do but the future of coal industry is not going to improve unless you free it from the mafia influence.

Sir, Mafias have unlimited number of unlicenced arms as well as licenced arms numbering in lakhs. They openly run bomb manufacturing factories. Government knows it but we are just helpless to do anything and I do not think that we will be able to do anything.

The hike in coal prices has played havoc with our economy. Everything depends on coal. On the one hand, the people are being exploited, while a handful of people are terrorising and robbing us. But the irony is that people fail to understand that mafia is robbing them of their wealth. Our people and Government are mute spectators. After some time, we will reconcile saying that this goes on. The mafia is harassing the Government, the people and the labour. Those earning Rs. 10 as daily wage are forced to shell out Rs. 4 to the mafias. Is it justified? Earlier also, the hon. Minister said in this August House that he was aware

that mafia was committing atrocities and exploiting the people and we could do little in this matter. I would like to impress upon him that if this mafia menace is tackled the coal industry will run in profit.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that we have achieved positive results after nationalisation of coal industry and more employment opportunities have been made available and thereby the conditions of workers and those living around coal mine areas have improved.

Today, we are discussing here the losses incurred by Coal India and other collieries. Certainly, it is a matter of concern for all of us that we have to incur such huge losses. You are aware that the hike in coal prices is to the extent of 400 per cent and we had to resort to it many times. The reason for this is that although coal is available in abundance in our country, yet it has become the lone alternative for other sources of energy. Certainly, this is a matter of concern to us.

I believe that if we take some concrete and effective measures in this regard, we will not only increase the profits of Coal India and its subsidiaries but also produce positive results.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to a few anomalies. A target is generally set and it is expected that the management will achieve it by a stipulated period. But when that target is not achieved, the OMS is not achieved, the promotion prospects and the whole future of the management is jeopardied. This leads to over-reporting and an apprehension of burning of Coal stocks expressed. This is done in a planned manner and is a common feature in coal industry. It needs constant monitoring. I would like to bring another thing to your notice. Incidentally, I belong to that area which has large deposits of coal and which is the single largest coal producing area in the country *i.e.* the Charcha Colliery of Baikunthpur area which is a highly mechanised colliery in this area and is the best in the country and is giving the highest production. But it is sad that even in such a mechanised colliery the conveyor belt through which coal is transported is often stolen. If that belt can be stolen then

anything under the sun can be stolen. You can imagine how this belt can be stolen even from a colliery which remains in operation for 24 hours, and who are the people involved in it. Not only this. If any tool or equipment is stolen from South Eastern Coal Field (erstwhile Western Coal field of Coal India) no complaint is lodged. These things need more attention. The coal industry can certainly be expected to give better results.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the staff and the hon. Minister for running the department efficiently. But the losses being incurred by coal mines after nationalisation should be overcome. 14 years ago, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised coal industry keeping in mind the welfare of workers and in the interest of nation and production. But what is happening today? Some hon. Members have pointed out that Coal India Ltd. has incurred a staggering loss of Rs. 1200 crores so far. Similarly, the Food Corporation of India has incurred a loss of Rs. 620 crores. The hon. Prime Minister should take personal interest and look into it and ensure that these public undertakings as well as others incur no more losses. We have to enter the 21st century. So, we have to ensure that the production in this sector and in other sectors accelerates and the country makes progress. Why is the Coal India Ltd. incurring so much losses? The rule of mafia is more dangerous than the rule of feudal lords. What is the management doing? They should look into the losses immediately. What are these bureaucrats sitting in comfortable chairs doing there? They are acting against us, against the Ministers and against the Government. What punishment has been meted out to them? Why does not the hon. Minister onward them punishment? They should be certainly punished. Nobody can exploit public property or funds... (*Interruptions*)... This does not concern you. You may kindly sit quietly and listen.

People are facing hardship due to power shortage. There is lot of problem in controlling the law and order situation. There is a big mafia in Dhanbad. Even the Ministers are afraid of them. Why are they afraid? Why is no action taken against

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

the mafia? This has to be looked into seriously.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing the Labour Welfare Bill in the House yesterday. The Bill seeks to improve the working conditions and to increase production and is in the larger interest of workers. If the production does not increase and the loss is not overcome, how can we expect the country to enter the 21st century?

I would like to dwell on one more point. There is need to modernise the coal mines and their equipment. If sophisticated machinery is imported, its parts are not available in the country. As a result when the sophisticated machinery is put to use it does not function properly. When it goes out of order, the spare parts are not available. This results in loss. This has to be looked into.

I would also like to submit that a geological survey of different areas in Bengal and Bihar should be conducted to find out if there is any possibility of a coal mine in the area. Besides, efforts should be made to ensure that Public Sector undertakings do not incur losses. All their difficulties should be overcome. The Government should seriously think about Coal India and ensure that it does not incur loss. I know very well that the sympathies of the hon. Minister are with the workers but the bureaucrats are not bothered about the good of the country and work in collusion with the mafia.

[English]

They are totally involved with the mafia groups. The Government should look into this matter seriously. I must thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, I must congratulate the last Member for having spoken in Hindi very well.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Kindly speak in Hindi... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am always keen to speak in Hindi. Sometimes I have to speak in English so that all may understand and there is no complaint that somebody has not understood me.

I am happy that when the demands of my Ministry were discussed, we got an opportunity to listen to many hon. Member. Yesterday when Coal Mines Welfare Fund (Repeal) Bill was discussed, many hon. Members put forth suggestions and similarly today the loss in coal Industry is being discussed.

At the outset, I would like to emphasize that the misgivings that coal industry is incurring losses because of nationalisation will have to be removed. Nationalisation and loss in the coal industry are not related in any way. Is it true that all the coal companies are incurring losses? It is not so. In fact, there are only two companies that are incurring losses—C.C.L. and B.C.C.L. I have explained the reasons. These companies own a large number of old and underground mines and all types of fires are raging in these mines. There is the natural fire, the fire of mafia and the fire of management—fire is raging all around. An hon. Member said that the ruling party gives patronage to the mafia. I am not aware of it. There are many coal mines in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and it is not possible for me to tell where the ruling party is patronising the mafia. But why this loss is occurring? I want to draw the attention of this House once again towards this. When the coal industry was nationalised in 1973-74 the cost of production was Rs. 46.37 per tonne. This was pit-head price. The selling price was Rs. 37.50. Now, in any industry, whether it is set up by an individual or by any company, if the product is sold at a price cheaper than the cost of production, is there any chance of earning profit? It can never be possible in any industry of the world. In 1974-75, the cost of production was Rs. 55 and the sale price was Rs. 47. The cost of production and the prices of other items went on increasing. The price of every item of raw material went on increasing. The living standard of the coal labourer was to be improved. We feel happy when the wages of the workers

increase. The labourers were exploited in the private sector. The wages averaged less than Rs. 300 per month.

ONE HON. MEMBER : Rs. 260.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : But today the labourers in coal industry are receiving a monthly wage of Rs. 2000. It is a matter of satisfaction. They should get this much. If the cost of production due to inflation and other factors which are beyond our control increases from Rs. 46 to Rs. 215 per tonne and if every time we fix the prices at a lower level, and if coal is sold at a loss of Rs. 8.86 per tonne to Rs. 30 per tonne how can then the industry be run on profit? The administered price is kept in mind. The private sector used to say that they were earning some profit. We said, coal is an essential commodity and its price should be kept low, should be kept controlled. And in doing so, the administered price was always fixed at a lower level. Even today you will see that in 1984-85 and 1985-86 the cost of production remained between Rs. 190 to Rs. 208 but we kept the sale price at Rs. 183. Then how can we earn profit? It is a fact and I want to place this before you. Secondly, we have incurred the maximum loss in two companies. In ECL, the cumulative loss upto 31.3.1985 was to the tune of Rs. 649 crores and in BCCL, the loss was Rs. 628 crores and total loss in these two companies comes to Rs. 1378 crores. Therefore, as I was trying to tell yesterday, if our production goes on increasing, along with that, our work force will also go on increasing, which can go upto 2 lakh workers in one company. With the increase in output, our workers should also get better wages. But still facilities are not there though these should be available. This is also necessary. After all, someone will have to take the responsibility for production also. In this country, we must evolve total work culture. I totally agree that it is the responsibility of the management, but management does not mean only officers. In management, the labourers are as much part as the officers are. Without the cooperation of the labourers, no management can ensure production. You must observe intently the situation obtaining in the country today and ponder over it. In our country in

1973-74 per manshift earning was Rs. 16.49 per worker and at present, it is Rs. 90 per manshift per worker. A labourer gets Rs. 90 for working for 8 hours a day which comes to over Rs. 2000 per month. But it is also necessary to look at the position of production in the country. I had put this thing before this House the other day also. They talk of the U.S.A., Australia and other countries. It was said that we imported coal from Australia on higher rates in utter disregard of indigenous production. In Australia, the manshift output is 13 tonnes and in the USA, it is 16 tonnes. In China, it is 2.5 tonnes whereas in our country it is 0.86 tonnes. In B.C.C.L. and ECL, which have mostly underground operations, the output is 0.56 and 0.69, respectively. You can very well understand that if per person production is only half a tonne how then any industry can earn profit. What is needed today is that all of us should think over it and create a new work culture. Yesterday, I had also said that so far as investment was concerned, the public had not lagged behind. A sum of Rs. 6000 crores was given to this sector. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 8000 crores are going to be invested in the coal industry and it all belongs to our country. I seek the indulgence of the House in the evolution of a new work culture in the public sector. That is why we talked of workers participation. All our labourers and managements should together assume a new responsibility for increasing production which should be comparable with the production of other countries of the world and should make proper use of the sophisticated machinery installed. We have installed machinery worth Rs. 10 crores each but what is the use if only 20 per cent capacity is utilised and we go on recruiting more and more labourers? Of course, the labourers must prosper but, at the same time, production should also increase and discipline should also be maintained in the country. If this is done, I think, there is no reason why production should not increase. The labourers of our country are in no way less capable than any worker of the world.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Management also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Management too can be good.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Streamline the management.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is what I am saying. The labourer of the country is good. We have efficient and able managers also. Take, for instance, Neyveli Lignite. What wonders have the labourers and management done. WCL Singrauli and many other companies have very good workers. It is the responsibility of all of us. We will have to develop a new work culture.

I am sorry that some public sector enterprises are running in loss. No public undertaking should incur losses. Public money has been invested there and by running them in losses we are betraying our country.

I am grateful to the House that all of you have given useful suggestions. I want to say one or two things more in this regard. If you want that the production in the country should increase then we will have to pay attention to the large number of people engaged in the infrastructure industry. Yesterday also, I had said this and I want to draw your attention towards this again. We want to develop this country. We want to remove poverty. Once I had given figures from a book. You will be surprised to know about the figures of 71 given by the Planning Commission. After all, where from does a man spend? He spends from what he earns. According to the 1981 census, out of 683 millions people in the country, 12 crore and 14 crores people in the Rs. 400 annual expenditure group belonged to the rural and urban areas, respectively. Of the people whose expenditure was less than Rs. 1200 per annum, 35 crores were from the rural areas and 10 crores from the urban areas. Add these two categories and you will see that there were 59 crore people whose spendings were less than Rs. 1200 per year.

What is the per capita spending power of our people? If 60 crore people spend Rs. 100 per month then on what commodities these people must be spending? 90 per cent expenditure is made on the essential commodities. I have been repeatedly saying that if the income of such a large number of people is Rs. 1200 per

month and the income of the other handful of persons is more than Rs. 1200 per month, then tell me who will be in a position to buy iron at the rate of Rs. 8000 per tonne? How many families will be able to buy coal at the rate of Rs. 210 per tonne? We have to increase production in the country. We have to instal industry in every village. 9 million tonnes of steel will be produced in the country. We will export the rest of iron ore just to earn Rs. 75 per tonne and import steel from Japan at the rate of Rs. 8000 per tonne. What should we have done? It was the dream of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that the large deposits of minerals like coal and iron ore available in the country should be utilised in manufacturing steel. One hundred million tonne steel should have been produced per year. Despite the availability of cheapest labour and intellectual engineering services in the country, we could not produce more steel. It should have been our aim. What have we achieved through the public sector? We thought that the socialism meant nationalisation and nationalisation meant the public sector and the public sector meant employment of ten times more people. Some people were talking of social objectives, social objectives employing in coal mines and steel plants one lakh persons where only 25 thousand people are needed, 25 thousand where 5 thousand are required. You can see one or two power houses. In no area can there be low cost production in this manner.

17.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I want a clarification. You said that we have the lowest output per manshift and you mentioned China, U.S.A. and Australia in this regard. But have you ever made a comparative study to the effect that given the conditions and stage of mechanisation obtaining in the U.S.A., Australia or China, the output of our workers would be lower?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No, it will not be.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Secondly, we have more manual work in our country. You have just said that at

some places like W.C.L., E.C.L., N.E.C.L. etc., we have very efficient workers. So, I would like to know whether their output is less than that of the workers of any other country ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No, it is not less.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Thirdly, if the mines like the E.C.L. with present situation have been in the Australia or U.S.A. would their output have been equal to ours.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I would like to say it categorically, as I have said earlier, that our worker is in no way less efficient than the worker of any other country if he has to work under similar conditions. South Korea and Japan are also Asian countries. The workers of South Korea have not come from heaven. They employ 14,500 workers in a factory producing nine million tonnes of steel whereas we employ 1,25,000 workers in five plants producing 5 or 6 million tonnes of steel. Machinery is the same, expenditure is the same, but our output manship is less. We employ so many persons. Mechanisation and over-employment cannot go together. This pushes the entire economy.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the solution to this problem ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The solution is to strengthen the infrastructure industries. We should produce more steel at lower cost and the output manship should be equal to that of the other countries. There should be mechanisation but not over-employment. What I want to say is that we should produce more steel and set up more industries in the villages. We should produce cheap coal and cheap electricity. We should supply electricity to the farmers at cheap rates to enable him to increase production. This is the only way. The House must note that without increasing the production we cannot bring socialism. We cannot set up industries in the villages if we convert the very infrastructure industry into a high cost industry and go on increasing prices. This is the basic thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Employment can be increased only by increasing production.

We cannot remove unemployment by over-employment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is true that we cannot remove unemployment by resorting to over-employment. Production should increase and self-employed industries should come up in the villages. Only then can the unemployment be removed. As I have said, with heavy heart we produce 150 millions tonnes of coal against China's production of 750 million tonnes. Japan produces 110 millions tonne steel whereas we produce only a million tonne. We have to think over it. Sir, through you, I want to place these things before the House...
(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : On 9th April, there was a strike of All India Trade Unions which was quite peaceful, but the Coal India management is giving charge sheets to the workers of Rashriya Mazdoor Coal India which is affiliated to our party. Will you please order the management not to issue charge sheets otherwise the worker will suffer a lot. It was a peaceful strike and supported by All Centre Trade Unions.
(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yesterday, I explained as to what we had gained from this strike... (Interruptions) it caused a production loss of Rs. 10 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : The country is concerned with only one thing and that is that we must increase production.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It was a peaceful strike.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is true that the strike was peaceful. As I had said yesterday, the trade union leaders had themselves said that the workers engaged in the essential services would not join the strike. True, at many places those workers did not join the strike but at some places they did observe strike. Only such workers have been served with show cause notices. All the seven lakh labourers have not been served show cause notices. We are not thinking of taking any action against them. They wanted to demonstrate their strength which they did. They incurred loss of one

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

day's wage and the country has suffered. What would happen if all the people strike work to put the country at ransom. I was saying that we had invested Rs. 40,000 crore in the public sector and I do not see any reason for their incurring loss.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

We have to create a new work culture of productivity, responsibility and authority with accountability and total participatory culture, participation of workers in management.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only for workers ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am talking of total management culture. Workers will participate in that and that will bring about a feeling of belonging and an attitude to reduce the cost of production in the public sector, improved outputmanship in the public section. This has to be achieved by our people in the country. Therefore, if this attitude is adopted, I have no doubt that we can control the *mafia*. After all, they are human beings, the *mafia* can be controlled, everything can be controlled, if you adopt an attitude. After all, the *mafia* is nothing different than the terrorists that we see elsewhere. They are also human beings, but when human beings go mad, then the only way to control that is and I am concluding with one saying in Sanskrit... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : I have the permission of Mr. Speaker. You were saying that we could not compare ourselves with foreign countries. So, I would like to know whether the Government is considering adopting any measures or contemplating any scheme to attain parity with those countries.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am sorry you were not present. After listening to the whole Ramayana, you are asking who was Sita to Rama ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I want to know whether you have prepared any particular plan ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is what I have explained... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The lady Member always tries to interrupt.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You have Tulsi as well as Ram in your name. Even then you are asking who was Sita to Rama.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I know who was Sita to Rama. Are you taking any step or not ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are taking the steps. Sir, there is a saying in Sanskrit :

*Guruva Bahya Vridhova Brahminova Bahumritum
Aatatayinam Aayata hanyad Ava Vicharachen.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I would like to submit that the Half-an-Hour Discussion which is to be taken up now may kindly be slated for some other day.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay. I think the House agrees.

18.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up discussion under Rule 193. Shri Indrajitji Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have tabled this motion Sir to take into consideration the statement which was made in this House this morning by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Now during the

course of the day, we were informed that the time of the debate might be shifted from 4 O' clock to 6 O' clock and we were told that perhaps this might enable the Minister to give him some more time to tell us something more of the latest development or information which he may have. Before I begin, through you I would like to know if there is anything which materially affects the situation, anything substantial which he can now inform the House about. He might do it before we start the discussion. He might cut things short.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : How long are we taking for this debate ?

MR. SPEAKER : It may take around one hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : May be two hours even !

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If it is going to be two hours, after two hours. I could reply; that would be better than speaking now !

MR. SPEAKER ; I can make it even three hours, if you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Some people have been expressing the opinion that perhaps this kind of a discussion now is not advisable because it would only help to inflate the importance of these people sitting inside the Golden Temple, who have made this announcement and why should we unnecessarily help them to become more important. I do not share this point of view Sir, because I am not concerned with these five individuals. They may not be of much consequence. Somebody may even say that they are five mad men. At least three of them I know; out of those five, three of them are proclaimed offenders who are wanted on very serious charges including murder. But we are not concerned with these five individuals. In fact I would say that their importance might increase not because of the debate here, or the publicity the debate may get. But there importance may increase if they are allowed to go on uninterruptedly making such pronouncements from where they are sitting

at present and if the country feels that nobody is going to interfere with them, then their importance will certainly increase. Not because of this debate. What is of much more concern to the entire country, anything you want to say...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It will help to cut short the debate. If you really get something important, tell us. You insist on waiting for two hours. Is it ?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : In response to your speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What I was saying is, what is of more concern for the country is not these five individuals, but what is of importance is number one, the place where they are sitting, from where they are making this declaration and announcements. We know that this is perhaps the holiest of all the holy places of the Sikh community from there—from Room No. 46 of the Parikrama, where they summoned the representatives of the press also—made this announcement—declaration—which all of us have read. Sir, only a few days ago, the National Integration Council held its meeting, after a long time and in the statement of declaration of that Council, the following sentence occurs. I will just quote it.

“There must be an end to the mis-use of places of worship, particularly the illegal occupation of parts of Golden Temple Complex by subsversive elements who had desecrated its sanctity.”

This is what the National Integration Council has said, only the other day. But I should say what these people have done and what they are saying now makes a complete mockery of the National Integration Council's declaration. So, the place from which they are operating is very important. It has a background. It has a history. I do not want to go into all that now. We know what has happened in the earlier period from there itself.

Secondly, I have seen the contents of their declaration, of course, as reported in

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

the press, I have no means of verifying whether they said anything more or anything less than what had appeared in the press. The point is, they have announced that this is the beginning of a battle for the creation of Khalistan and that the dream of Khalistan would now be translated into reality. I was wondering why they should choose this particular time to make this type of announcement. What is the significance of this moment? Has something new happened? Or is it, that their mentors abroad, the foreign hand, which we know is operating behind these terrorists and these pron-Khalistani activists have chosen this movement for a particular moment. We know that only a few days ago, we have been, by we I mean our country and our Government have been reprimanded almost in an insulting way by an official spokesman of the United States Government, saying that "this country, which we have helped so much and to whom we have given so much assistance in combating terrorism" now has the nerve to oppose the American action in Libya. You know what was said the other day. I think Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat, if he were here, can tell more plainly what was said. So, I was wondering whether this is some kind of retribution or a revenge being taken for our country having had the effrontery to challenge the American action in Libya. And then these people are claiming that they have been helping us to fight terrorism. That has been referred to many times in this House, how they are running schools for terrorism in their own country, where our people are being trained. Now they say that they have been helping us to fight terrorism. Anyway, I do not know what exactly is the significance of this particular moment, why these five people, whether they are mad men or whether they are just criminals or what they are, have the nerve to say that now the battle is going to begin. They have also said, according to the press, that the foundation of Khalistan was laid at 22 minutes past 4 O'clock in the morning on the 4th June, 1984. We all know what happened on that date. Of course, they are contradictory people—self contradictory—because in another place, they have said that the actual fighting for a sovereign State of the Sikhs has been going on since Partition—since 1947. Here, they are dating it from the Operating Blue Star.

Sometimes they say they have been fighting for it ever since 1947.

Now they say that a parallel Government will be announced from the Akal Takht. The boundaries, Cabinet, Prime Minister and all that will be announced later, but in the meantime, the Khalistani Flag will fly from Red Fort in Delhi. A separate Constitution will be proclaimed, based on Sikh laws.

More important is that recognition will be sought from friendly foreign Governments, especially U.S., U.K., Pakistan, China, Canada, West Germany, France, Burma, Bhutan and Bangladesh, and also from the United Nations; and also—it is really generous on their part—from India. They have also made a veiled threat according to the Press, that anybody who opposes this move for setting up this separate State of Khalistan... *Unnha di safai kitti javegi. Safai* will be done of all such people.

So, now it is not a question of five people. It is the question of where they are operating from, what they have been saying, the foreign hand which is obviously operating behind them, and the timing of this proclamation.

So, what I would humbly say to the Government is: I do not know whether all these months they had any kind of a plan at all, any contingency plan to act if a certain situation arises. I do not know we have not been told. Ever since the Akali leadership decided to abandon the Golden Temple and went off to hold their Sarbat Khalsa in Anandpur Sahib leaving the Golden Temple to these people—these Dam Dami Taksal and the other people; they might be fighting each other now—and abandoning these premises to them, ever since that time, although in the Anandpur Sahib Sarbat Khalsa it was announced, a resolution was passed pledging that they would liberate the Golden Temple from these people, but as far as I can see, not a single step has been taken to do any kind of a liberation at all.

But as far as our Government, the Central Government is concerned, it has got so much at stake. The entire country has at got so much stake. This is not an issue relating only to Punjab. The unity and

integrity of the entire country is involved; I can understand these tactics that we should try to get the Punjab Government, the State Government, to act. That is the line that all along we have been told. Government is following these tactics, and they are giving all sorts of equipment. They have sent our para-military forces there, and all that. But they are apparently not in a position to inject any will in the State Government, to act.

Therefore, did Government have any contingency plan that if some situation of a particular type arises, they will act—whether the Punjab Government acts or not? If the Punjab Government and the Central Government both act in conjunction with each other, very good. But if the Punjab Government acts on its own, nothing better. But I want to say that the importance of this self-proclaimed Khalistani people sitting there, is going to mount hour by hour: their importance in the eyes of the public, and in the eyes of the entire world, if nothing is done according to any contingency plan to see that they are not in a position any more to go on with this type of activity.

I remember that day, quite a long time ago, when DIG Atwal was shot down at the gate of the Golden Temple when he was coming out, carrying the *prasad* from inside. And he lay there in his own blood for two hours. Such was the terror at that time. Nobody dared to go forward even to lift up his body. At that time, we heard that there was some kind of a thinking, some kind of a plan to act; because, what more do you want? The DIG of Police, coming out from inside the Temple after worship, carrying the *prasad* in his hand, was butchered, shot down. He was not a Hindu; he was a Sikh officer. But that moment came; that opportunity came and went. Nothing happened. And what went on inside the Temple we know; we know that a large number of our Sikh brothers and sisters feel that later on the sanctity of a religious shrine was desecrated in June 1984. What has happened to the sanctity of that Shrine now? What kind of desecration of that Temple and the Shrine is taking place now? No place of worship was meant for this kind of activity which these people are carrying out inside the Temple. I hope the Sikh Community—of course, the Akali

leadership, as far as they are concerned, they have spoken out against it. No doubt. I welcome what Mr. Barnala had said yesterday. He called it a sacrilegious activity; he said, it is absurd, it is senseless; he said, time has come when it is not enough simply to condemn these activities, but we must confront them. I do not know what he means by that; it is a brave statement. No use just condemning things; we have to confront them that is what Mr. Barnala had said yesterday. We want to hear from the government whether in keeping with these statements any action is actually being planned or not is going to be carried out or not. I feel that this time if the Central and State Governments fail to take any strong measures, the credibility of these governments, whatever remain of them, will go completely and the people of this country are not going to forgive this kind of things.

So, as I said in the morning, we would be brief; we do not want to act much beyond the scope of this happening here.

MR. SPEAKER : Right, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We would like to assure the government also that any strong action that they take, the entire House, and I think, the entire country will be with them. We want to tell Mr. Barnala and his friends also that they should pick up courage; they should try to implement that resolution of Sarbat Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib and the country will be behind them.

When you say that these people are of no importance, they are some mad people sitting there, who are totally isolated from the mass of people, then there should not be any hesitation in acting against them. Therefore, if you do not act, the situation is going to become extremely serious for the entire country and it will be your responsibility, "your" means not yours; it will be the responsibility of the government, if the situation deteriorates further, because these moments come and they go and if the government is acting in planless way, without any kind of firm resolve, we know that, on the balance, whichever way you go, there will be some gains and there will be, of course, some difficulties also which

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

have to be encountered. We realise that very well; we not trying to embarrass the government or push it into some position which will make things counter-productive. But what can be done now? Here is a huge conspiracy going on. I do not believe that these five people can act on their own in this way; they have some inspiration behind them; they have foreign assistance behind them and they are acting in a deliberate way to create such a state of destabilisation in the country that people will feel that the government is completely helpless and cannot do anything.

When Bhindranwale was arrested three times and released three times in those days also people felt that he was such a powerful person that the government did not have the courage to keep him behind the bars; and ultimately you know what happened, in the course of that thing, we have lost the Prime Minister of the country, we have lost the great man like Longowal; and now I do not know whom we are going to lose, if you allow these people to run amuck in this way. So, I would conclude because I do not want to take more time by saying that it is not enough now for the government simply to say we want the Punjab Government to act and our job is just to help them from behind the scene. If they act, well and good; I would welcome it. What is called for is a police action. If you say that the Punjab Police is incapable of for many reasons carrying out action of this type, then you have to decide what to do. But if the Punjab police under Mr. Reberio—you have got a dynamic new police chief there; you have sent a new Governor there saying that he is a very dynamic person, I may not share your views. So, with all these, there is an expectation in the country that this time the Government will act surely. I believe, Sir, that in the other House all that was said was that we are banking on the State Government to do something and we will give them positive assistance. This formula is not going to work any more because failure to act now will mean that these people inside the Temple and their foreign backers will realise that this Government is too weak, too vacillating, too hesitant to take any firm action and then the consequences

which will follow may be much more grave than what we have encountered upto now. Therefore, I hope that the Minister will take the House into confidence at the end and give some encouragement, some confidence that we are not going to remain just passive spectators while this game goes on.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Today's debate and the subject is indeed complex as also traumatic type. I will cut out the extraneous types of problems to bring out before you Sir, I will try to bring about only three main factors to clear the problem as it stands before us today.

The first factor that I have tried to analyse over the period under review is the enemy's grand plan. The enemy's grand plan has all along been to destabilise and weaken India. Everyone knows as to which powers collusively internally or externally, have been trying to do this. It is now crystal clear. One can speak a lot on that one but it should suffice just to mention that in passing.

Their first priority in relation to this big time game is to destabilise the sensitively positioned border State of India *i.e.* Punjab and contiguous to it also Jammu and Kashmir. To narrow down their outlook, if one has a little bit of planning aptitude, one should not find it difficult to assess as to which way the enemy's mind is working. I call it enemy from that point of view because it hurts us. And it is interesting to note that the method applied phase-wise has been going on something like this. And it is a well known type of methodology when you want to destabilise somebody as to what are the various phases that you have to go through.

In this particular case, talking about Punjab exclusively now, the first phase that has been put into play is to aid, abet, bribe and train mostly the Sikh youth to fulfil the above aim in view which I have just now given.

There is always a method to carry out a plan. After that to make use of the holy shrines as centres for whipping up communal hatred through preaching fundamentalist approach. And communal hatred,

which never used to be the case insofar as the Sikh annals go. There was never a question of spreading communal hatred. Never. Guru Gobind Singh Maharaj and all the Gurus had their worshippers of all religions—Mohammadans, Hindus, Sikhs and Harijans. All. Everybody. This never used to be the case. This training, this allurements, money, musket, motor cycles and what not, has been a prepared, well-pounded plan. And once this sort of a situation arises, then the shrines have been used and still are being used for harbouring extremists as also for stocking weaponry and for hatching plans of attack on innocent people and various other targets. This is chronologically how the phases have been worked out and are being implemented. And that again by using bundles of funds and money. According to one account which came out in the newspapers only about a month ago, Rs. 15 lakhs were being pumped in to Punjab for the use of extremists—something sensational. But I know that if you want to do something to destabilise somebody or achieve your own end, internationally and from our own country's point of view, throwing in about a few crores of rupees has no meaning. Many of us have been Ministers and so on and so forth. They have their own discretionary funds lakhs of rupees. And if it is a question of a country, why not so many crores of rupees can be given. It can be done. So, this is the crux of the whole thing. Money has been buying out so many, youths in particular. The attack has been against them. Fundamentalist types of training is being given. Who does not know where the training has been taking place, inside and also outside? And not only that, then they build it up into something what is communal strife. Then comes the phase of civil strife. Then the civil strife goes to the edge what you call even revolt and revolution of a type. That is the time when ingress would be made—armed ingress, armed forces from any angle. That does not matter. We know sensitively as to which are the angles from where somebody can come in, in uniform or without uniform. It does happen occasionally, firing across and so on and so forth. Ingress is made. Then what happens is at the right time you have to strike. You have then to declare that this is what is it. So much portion has

to be announced as Khalistan in pucca terms, not like this what has been announced today—I will come to that in a minute—and such and such area will have to go to such and such. At the right time the United Nation's Security Council steps in and starts saying: look here; ceasefire is the right answer. Has not there been ingress made already? 25,000 sq. kilometres area is under somebody. One-third of Jammu and Kashmir is under somebody already. So, that situation has been worked out. Whether we are going to offset it or not, I will come to that in a minute. So, this is factor number one that I wanted to bring to you to kindly keep in your view.

The second factor is the enemy's grand plan has got stymied. And I have to thank the Government, the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and the House as a whole and the parties as a whole, not only one party but all of us, because it is a national question. We all have been at it in one form or the other and this is where we stand. I will explain. As a result of the announcement made about Khalistan by a sliver of a splinter group from the All India Sikh Students Federation, it is clearly evident that the enemy's grand plan of destabilising Punjab has failed miserably. I will explain that. Enemy's big time plan is no more working. They tried but somehow or the other it did not work. The political strategy that they tried to put into play has not worked. Primarily why? I must explain this on the floor of the House. Hon. Prime Minister took the initiative from the very start of the Punjab Accord and the initiative to date, has clearly paid its dividend now in one form or the other. How? I will explain it. For example, the stage has come now to such a limit that the perpetrators or extremists have now been isolated from the masses, mentally and otherwise, of the people at large in Punjab, that is, majority. I have been roaming about in the villages—I may bring it for your information—as you know yourself, in various capacities over a number of years, as Chairman of the Kisan Mazdoor Dal, as—Chairman of the Ex-Servicemen's League, as one who has been a Minister in Punjab, moving about in the villages. So, I know the nerve; I know my people; I know their factualities and weaknesses and so on and so forth. Now I can tell you that mentally the preponderating majority,

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

except for this little sliver of a few extremists,—no one is keen to woo Khalistan. No, They are not. They are all against. The largest party in the Sikhs, as you know, my friends, are sitting accross here, 7 of them, Akali Dal, hon. Members of Parliament are here. The rest of Akali Dal are all against Khalistan. There is no doubt on that. To what extent, Sir, we should take action, as you have pointed out, and in what way? This is of course the point to which I will come to. But the fact remains. All around the villages I have moved about—12,968 villages of Punjab. Not one is keen to be a Khalistani. They don't want. And in fact you may have noticed from the pages of some of these newspapers that even the villagers now have started catching them and beating them. Certain cases of this nature have also come to light. So, this is the number two factor as to where we stand in so far as the masses of Punjab are concerned. After all, 85 to 90 lakhs are Sikhs and the rest the others. 14 million or somewhere about that. And that would mean the preponderating majority of the Sikhs. Akali Dal, yes, it is a sad story. They are splitup into various factions. Yes. But that does not matter. The prepondering majority is against the perpetrators and they will have to be dealt with. The only thing left then is what? As Guptaji was pointing out, it is identification of the perpetrators and action to be taken against them. That is all that is left. Otherwise we have stymed the plans of the people from outside who want to de-stabilise us. We are quite strong now to understand this thing. And I am certain the Government has arranged things on the borders, inside the borders, the second line of borders, and so on and so forth absolutely in a first class manner and we should have no qualls, no difficulty about feeling that some one is going to topple us around. No, Sir. That will not be allowed to happen. Even a single person has to stand and fight, it will not be allowed to happen.

Finally Sir, I may point out only this much. I have got one or two small little appeals to make to you and after that I finish. My first appeal that I would like to make to the House and to the opposition parties and the rest of India is this. Being a national question it should be our duty

to support wholeheartedly without any reservations...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what they are all doing.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW :...the Central Government and particularly also the Punjab Government. This is where we stand. And you have taken the vow on that. We are not going to waver. About the perpetrators I have one word to say. To the extremists, particularly, to the young ones, I would like to say a word. They must stop the militant way of life at the behest of India's foreign ill wishers. This is their own Mother India, and one's mother should not be hurt, we must protect our Mother India as all Sikhs historically had so done all along. How can we let her get vivisected? They shall think and throw down their arms. If done with grace, amnesty will smile generously on them. This is my humble appeal to them also. After all, who are they? They are also one amongst us. Therefore, they should also feel a sense of it—no more playing about with foreign hands, no more playing about with money. This is the best that we can recommend to them also to follow.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me the time.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (South Delhi) : Hon. Speaker, the House today is discussing the situation in Punjab which all of us would very much have liked not to happen. I heard the concluding part of the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Guptaji. If that gives the total picture of what he said before, I entirely agree with him that this is a question which we cannot approach with any divided mind or with any doubt on any score. The issues are very clear. One is, whether there is one person, whether there are five persons or whether there are 500 persons, it is immaterial if any one dares challenge the sovereignty and integrity of this country, if any one dares pose a threat to the unity and integrity of this country, this honourable Parliament, the people of this country and all of us have to confront them and crush them. That is the only alternative left with us.

It is good, and I think it is a very heartening feature, if I may say so, that on this

issue the entire range of political thinking in this country without exception is ranged against the forces of destabilisation and against the forces that threaten the unity of this country. The parties must be given credit to it and I would also say, as I said on the last occasion, Mr. Speaker, that as the leader of this country, the Prime Minister has played a very crucial and a very important role in forging the national will on such an important issue in this country.

In the situation as it has emerged, I know the easiest thing would be to say that Mr. so and so should have done this, Mr. so and so defaulted on this. I think every act of violence, every attempt to create turmoil, can never be justified and will always be condemned. What has happened, however, unfortunately in that part of our country, Mr. Speaker, is that a set of people made violence, terrorism, as their instrument for achieving something first purely as a political issue and now the real designs are out, that it is not something that is being sought to be achieved within the framework of our Constitution, but something which is being sought to be done at the instigation of a foreign power, of forces inimical to the nation's interest, and with a very clear-cut objective to support secessionism in that part of the country. I would like the House to go over certain things because sometimes in the march of history we often miss the significance of events and the changing shape of forces that are aligned on one side or the other.

Mr. Speaker, it is with anguish that we recollect what had happened in Punjab barely two years ago. What is happening today is slightly similar and we may say, a re-play to some extent of the same. But there is a great qualitative difference and we should not miss the significance of this difference because it has brought forward the best and the noblest that the Indian Republic can offer, we see today—in Punjab I am talking, apart from what is happening in the country—all those forces, all those people, all those political parties which were ambivalent, silent and perhaps silently supportive of what was happening two years ago are today out not only verbally but, I think, they are out to confront these forces and they have clearly

said that what is happening in Punjab is not in the interest of the country and they will protect the sovereignty and integrity of this country as an article of faith. And this, I think, is a great change in the situation between what happened two years ago and what is happening today. That this should come to a pass after a democratic process, when a Government has been elected, is another significant feature which we must not lose sight of because after all, in our democracy, it is the representatives of the people—in whatever manner the people feel like to choose them—who have to bear the burden that democracy places on the shoulders of their representatives. Therefore, the Punjab Government has to bear the primary responsibility and I am glad to say that with all the vacillations that we have seen in the recent past, with all the shortcomings that we may have observed, at least at this crucial hour, the Government of Punjab and the people of Punjab are standing up as one to face and confront these people and to see that they are eliminated totally from the scene.

According to the newspaper and teleprinter reports, it has become clear that some action has, in fact, already started in the Golden Temple complex by the security forces. I would like, with your permission, to convey to those brave men who are trying to restore balance, who are trying to crush those elements who have dared to confront or challenged the sovereignty and integrity of this country, we wish them all success in their effort. It is because that place is totally made secure and those who have dared to challenge this are eliminated from the scene altogether.

There is a political aspect of it also. And as I said, in the very beginning, it is a matter of record that the Prime Minister—I want to repeat here—in perhaps one of the most imaginative piece of statecraft that we have seen, has gradually, with patience, with compassion with determination and with clear-cut objective before him, has been able to identify and isolate totally the forces that are inimical to this country and has been able to make, to the signing of the Punjab Accord to all the efforts in between and also to all his efforts that he continues to make, to forge a very strong and very determined alliance of democratic forces in Punjab, in the country to face these people and see that

[Shri Arjun Singh]

ultimately democracy triumphs, India triumphs and those who try to disrupt the sovereignty and integrity of this country are taught such a lesson that they will never again rise their heads again. I wish, Mr. Speaker, that at this moment, this House while expressing its grave anxiety, at the turn of events that have occurred also demonstrates its unshakable resolve, its total commitment, for those who are today in the field combating the forces of disruption and combating the forces of terrorism. The voice of this House, the resolve of this House, will strengthen their resolve and make them do their duty better.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I agree with Shri Arjun Singh that the entire House and all the political parties are cooperating with Government in the matter and I feel that all of us must come together to fight this threat. We would have been happier if the words which Shri Arjun Singh spoke at the end had been spoken by the Home Minister. Shri Guptaji also wanted to know the action taken in this regard. What we heard from Shri Arjun Singh in this connection was a good piece of news and it hardly matters, whether the information is given by Shri Arjun Singh or the Home Minister; we would certainly cooperate and we are very happy that a solution has been found to this problem. However, this reminds me of what Mr. Albert Einstein had said and I quote :

[English]

"Every step that we take is the inevitable consequence of the preceding steps."

[Translation]

We have had the 'Operation Blue Star'. Perhaps, we will have to do mini 'Blue Stars' in future also. There would not be too much of flood shed, this is what we hope. It is not at all desirable that there should be any bloodshed inside the precincts of the Golden Temple.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Then what should happen, what do you want?.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Please have patience, listen to what I have to say. I do not know how the thought of 'Raj Karega Khalsa'—am I right, sir,—came in their mind. Does it imply that Khalsa would only rule this country? How would that be possible? This is not limited to Golden Temple only. They would hoist their flag at Red Fort. Not only would 'Khalsa' rule this country but Quran (Muslim), Gita (Hindu), Bible (Christian) would also rule it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the term 'Khalsa' implies 'Shudhdh Raj' (Clean administration).

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I think the hon. Member is stating the truth. In this country, every one will rule because every one to whatever community, caste or religion he may belong in this country, he has the right through the democratic process to share that power in India and that will happen.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : But they should not do it. They are running the danger, I tell you.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This is what I said, although in the Urdu. In this country it is wrong to speak in terms of rule by Khalsa or rule by the Kuran or the Gita. This country belongs to all of us—Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Christians. Every body has sacrificed for it and we must remember that—*Chisti ne jis jamin mein paigame haq sunaya,*

Chisti ne jis jamin mein paigame haq sunaya, Nanak ne jis chaman mein vahdat ka geet gaya, Tatariyon ne jisko apna vatan banaya

This is our land. Why don't we understand this? One of our friends had made his best efforts for some days, but I regret to say that all his efforts went waste. He wanted to bring those youth, on the right track who have strayed. But, enough is enough. Their misdeeds have gone up to much extent that I am reminded of this couplet of Poet Bhurthari :

"Phool ki patti se kut sakta hai
hire ka jigar
Marde nadan par Kalame
narmi najuk be-asar."

What will you do with 'Kalame Narmi'?
At this stage, not soft but hard decisions are
required.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA (Sangrur) : Tell them, I stand for
the unity of the country and in fact one
step ahead.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I hope
that whatever action has been taken this
evening at 4 or 5 O'clock...

[*English*]

We are reading perhaps too much be-
tween the lines. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Whatever action has been taken, has the
full support of Shri Barnala as well as of
the people and would continue to be so.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : The action has
been taken by him and nobody else can do
that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He has
taken a very good step and we support it.
We want you to maintain peace throughout
India and all the opposition parties would
cooperate with you in your endeavour of
maintaining peace.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants that action
should not be left incomplete. Action should
be complete.

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I rise
to speak with great anguish. This House
which has been the repository of the sover-
eignty of this country, a House that has
maintained the unity and integrity of the
country is now sitting and debating a defi-
nite threat to the same ideals and the same
principles. An attempt has been
made to divide this country and it is no
use trying to sweep under the carpet the
dirt. Challenges have been there and they
have been building up for quite some time
and ultimately the situation has degenerated

into the present one. Khalistan has been
announced and to my mind, the inevitable
which we were all apprehending has taken
place and has happened. It is a matter not
only of concern but of greatest threat to the
entire country and we have to think, the
entire House has to think because this House
represents the will of the people of India,
people fought for its independence and have
been fighting for its unity and, therefore,
this House has to take cognizance of the
challenges in Punjab and as it is operating
in other places as well.

The people who have declared this
Khalistan—I would not say that they are
mad men. Let us not minimise the gravity
of the situation. This prevarication, I am
sorry to say, will not do. The challenges
are much too serious to be laughed away or
to be minimised. The forces that have been
referred to, the forces which have been
active in destabilising and dismembering the
country have been active for quite some
time. Madam Gandhi became a martyr.
All along she was cautioning the nation and
preparing the people and the country to
face the challenges. Unfortunately we
could not put our heads together. Some-
how we failed in putting our shoulders to
the wheel, and Madam Gandhi had to
sacrifice her life to maintain the highest
ideal that this House has cherished—the
ideal of maintaining the integrity of India.
Now, the question is whether the Golden
Temple is sovereign or this Indian nation
is sovereign; whether we will maintain
sovereignty of India or we will concede
sovereignty to a place which is sanctified, a
hallowed place, which unfortunately went
into the hands of a group of thugs, a group
of quislings, a group of traitors. Their
collusion or collusion of forces from outside
with them is no secret and the hand of impe-
rialist power as has been referred to during the
Libyan debate in the Security Council that
followed the intimidation and the threat
held out to us was definite and I and my
friends on both the sides have been raising
these matters on the floor of this House—
the threat given to India on the floor of the
Security Council, in particular, because we
have stood against the imperialist assaults.
And this is an assault on the unity of this
nation. Therefore, my assessment of the
total situation is of that level—just because
5 persons are there and they have declared

[Prof. R.K. Tewary]

Khalistan—I would not be surprised if by evening we hear that Khalistan has been recognised by the client States of imperialist powers, America in particular. Therefore, we have to close our ranks. This is the greatest challenge that this republic would have faced and the greatest challenge in the contemporary history of the nation. Therefore, I sometimes wonder. I would not make any comment which will divide the House or will appear discordant. No, my purpose is not that. This unity has to be maintained. But certain amount of self-introspection on such occasions when the history of the nation, when the unity of the nation is threatened is to be applied. That does a lot of good to the people. What is the guarantee? The way the Golden Temple was surrendered and the way all these months we have been telling about this that the people who control Golden Temple as the supreme seat of religious authority of sikhs, that group exercises control over the imagination, loyalty and commitment of the people in Punjab. Despite all this, Golden Temple has been allowed to remain in the hands of those people and during the last three or four months these people have been there. Conspiracies have been hatched. Contacts have been made and I would not be surprised that contacts were maintained even in Delhi and outside. All these factors have led to the present situation and the grave action that might have been taken. Shri Arjun Singhji informed us that some action has been taken. The action has always been welcome. We have been demanding this action. But the Sarbat Khalsa, the highest institution of Sikh religion gave direction to the Akali Government to free the Golden Temple and other temples from the hands of these elements. But no action was taken. Things were allowed to deteriorate. We all support this Government because it is a democratically elected Government and through the statesmanship of our Prime Minister who always keeps the interest of the nation in mind, this Government came into being; this Government got the office and we have been expecting that this Government led by Shri Barnala will discharge its immediate constitutional obligations to the nation. And I am sorry to say that a section of people out there are running with the hare and hunting with

the hound. That will not do. Let us come together and let us really reaffirm our faith, our confidence, in the Constitution and in the unity of the nation. We have been only mouthing slogans. These rituals will not do.

This declaration of Khalistan from the premises of the Golden Temple is a calculated, pre-calculated move. I wonder what was happening and how it all happened. When this plan was being hatched, what was happening to our intelligence? How is it that we did not know? What happened to the intelligence set up? Why was it not known that Khalistan was going to be announced? How can we undermine this? Might be, five persons announced it. Self-styled leaders of Khalistan operating from the compounds of 10, Downing Street or from the White House, we can understand that. But Khalistan being announced from the Golden Temple, from our own soil, from the soil of Punjab which has been in turmoil for the last five years—and after the Barnala Government came, many things have happened—we are not able to understand. How is it that we did not know about this dispicable act of this group of quislings, traitors, that they were going to announce Khalistan? Why was this not known to us? What were the intelligence people doing? It was said, before the Blue Star Operation took place, the entire network of our intelligence had broken down and arms and weapons were smuggled into the precincts of the Golden Temple and a virtual fortress was created in the Golden Temple. After all these experiences and nightmare that we had undergone, in spite of all these, unfortunately this has happened. Khalistan may be a figment of their imagination, but in terms of international politics, in terms of the publicity that this will get and the encouragement that these forces will get from all over the world, from their patrons, it is a very serious development. Therefore, in addition to whatever action has been taken, more serious action is needed, and this House must announce that this is going to be the fight to the finish, no leniency on any front will be shown, that, under no circumstances, we will allow these communal forces, whether they are the extremists or whether they are other communal groups, who are holding out all kinds of threats and making predictions about the future of

this country. There are people in other parts of the country also who are taking encouragement from the activities of the extremists in Punjab and they are going round saying that, if a handful of Sikhs in Punjab cannot be subdued by the Indian Army, when Nagas cannot be subdued even after 30 years of army operation, what will happen if they rise or certain things happen. Therefore, the entire scenario has to be taken into account and this House must respond...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then he should plead for withdrawal of the Bill on rights of Muslim women.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Therefore, I say, this is the biggest challenge. I am very happy, this was expected of the hon. Members from the House. But notice should also be taken of people who have links with the extremists; many of them are occupying, in Punjab and outside, are enjoying very important positions. So, a comprehensive view has to be taken of the situation, and this time, in Punjab, once action begins, the action must reach the logical conclusion and extremism, secessionism and terrorism must be stamped out for ever from the soil of India because we prize our independence and we have made sacrifices for its preservation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, so far as my information goes, the whole world knows that para-military forces have entered into the Golden Temple and are combating the terrorists. But the statement made by the Hon. Minister this morning has given no information about this.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It was not there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We expected that some more information would come by this time. That is why the discussion was delayed; we were told by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They are the last people to know.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would like to say that to make a statement on the basis of a news agency report, how-

soever reliable, would not be proper. I would certainly take the House into confidence as to the latest report we have from our sources when I reply to the debate.
(Interruptions)...No, there is an operation going on, we do not get a running commentary on it. There is a method of getting information and I would like to take you into confidence to the extent we get the information. I cannot say that even at the moment I get the information it is complete. I cannot say that. So, the point is that the thrust of the debate has been that the Government of Punjab should act. Now here is the heartening news that they have started to act. If you start hair splitting in that also, then I think the whole thrust will be lost. So, please do not do that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, once he assured, you will know in good time. They cannot do it before. At that time he had no information.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Outside, people are saying. On what basis they are discussing? Something happened and we are totally in the dark.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, he cannot tell before what is happening.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is happening is good.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not know at that time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The news had come before we started discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You try to read from the wrong end, you do not know.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : If they want to listen to the Minister, let us stop the debate and listen to him and finish.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We should not discuss in dark.

MR. SPEAKER : He will tell when the time is ripe. That is why we are waiting. That is why we started the discussion late. That was the reason, we must understand it. Do not get impatient.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : When somebody is acting, don't twist the arm.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is not the action of only five persons. Time and again they have been saying, the forces of imperialism which are behind Khalistan movement, the secessionist movement they are out to destabilise and dismember our country. This atrocious declaration has also been made at the behest of imperialist forces who are out to destabilise the country. This is a challenge to the integrity and unity of the country and this has clearly shown the anti-national aims of the extremists who are trying to hide their activities under the religious beliefs. What happened yesterday is nothing but an expansion, an elaboration of the stand taken by the extremists. When they held Sarbat Khalsa on 26th January they declared : Sikhs are slaves of India and Independence is our birthright. But unfortunately the Akali leadership also retreated. They should not have allowed them to hold Sarbat Khalsa on the very day when they also decided to hold Sarbat Khalsa in Golden Temple. They should not have been allowed to occupy the Golden Temple. Even after they declared in Anandpur Sahib that they would forcibly try to vacate the Golden Temple that declaration remained on paper only.

Sir, this mixing of religion with politics should be stopped. Now it is not only the responsibility of the State Government but both the Central and State Government should jointly take firm stand to flush out the extremists from the Golden Temple and ensure that in future these Gurudwaras and religious places will not be utilised for anti-national activities and centres of armed rebellion. Central Government should not treat the problem of Punjab as a law and order problem only. The Accord which was arrived at was welcomed by all the political parties.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is important Mr. Arun Nehru.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But what was needed was to rouse the people and to isolate the extremists which was not done. That is why the hands of extremists were strengthened and they declared yesterday Khalistan. They hoisted their flag on the Golden Temple and they have declared that they would seek diplomatic recognition from various countries including India and also that they would seek economic and social aid from other countries. The Panthic Committee meeting also warned the opponents of Khalistan that their misdeeds would not be overlooked. Khalistan commando force would function as a nucleus for Khalistani army. What is now necessary is to rouse the people and tell the people who is the real enemy of the people of our country. The American imperialists are trying to destabilise the country, destabilise and dismember our country and these forces are encircling our country. They are in Pakistan, in Bangladesh. In Diego Garcia, they have their permanent base and also in Sri Lanka. These US imperialist forces are in these countries training all these extremists. The United Kingdom and Canada have also allowed these extremists to be trained there. The arms and weapons are smuggled into the country through Pakistan and Pakistani soil is also used for the training and for the activities of these extremists. The imperialist forces are active from Manipur to Punjab and also in Jammu and Kashmir.

So, Sir, the feelings of the people should be aroused and the people should be told who the real enemy is. Sir, the Central Government and also the State Government have to ensure that the Golden Temple is not recaptured again. This incident should not occur again and again and for this some concrete steps have to be taken to isolate the extremists and not only administrative action is necessary, Police action is necessary, but along with that, political campaign to isolate the extremist forces is also necessary, which is not being done now. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, just as I have

promised, I would like to give the following information. Curfew was imposed at 17.00 hours in the walled city of Amritsar and around the Golden Temple complex. The Punjab Police and the CRPF have entered Guru Ramdas Serai, Guru Nanak Niwas and Akal Rest House. Searches are continuing. Some people have been taken into custody. But this is a continuing thing. Now, Sir, while I would very patiently be listening to what the hon. Members have to say, as long as they want to say about what should be done, this is the information we have. My colleague is again going back. But I don't expect him or the House, I beseech, should not expect him to do shuttling between the control room and the Parliament House with further information.

AN HON. MEMBER : He can go.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Sir, since the Home Minister has made a statement, we should not carry on this debate.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since yesterday when we heard about the announcement of the so-called Khalistan, we have been passing through extreme anxiety and tension. The announcement that has been made by the hon. Minister right now has definitely to some extent relaxed us and we are thankful to him. Though we belong to different parties with different ideologies and we may differ, but we differ only to make India a strong India and a united India. We never fight to divide India. That is the reason that whenever there was a discussion on Punjab earlier, we had unanimously said that we were behind Shri Barnala to support him in order to tackle the situation, the terrorist situation. Though we have been giving him unanimous support, the terrorist incidents have been taking place in Punjab, which should not have happened.

Some of the hon. Members have shown their anxiety, that the announcement at this particular juncture should not be ignored. As hon. Member, Shri Tewary was saying that though there may be five persons, it is not a lighter thing; only five persons cannot dare to make this announcement and we may not be surprised to hear this evening that there is a Khalistan radio station somewhere

in Punjab. Therefore, I want to say only this much that after hearing that the Punjab Government has already started taking action, it is very encouraging, but I would urge upon the Government that they should not be a silent spectators to it, they should take firm and drastic steps against those people who are a threat to the unity and integrity of this nation and for this we stand by the Government and there is no second thought to it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Speaker Sir, we are much relieved by the information that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has given us just now. It was a matter of great anxiety and the entire nation was extremely worried. I fail to understand how, from the very soil of India, they dared make such hostile declarations against it, that too, from a place of worship. This is something which has never happened in our history. From this it is clear, and I want that leaders of all political parties should note it, that places of worship should never be allowed to be used for political activities. If places of worship are used for political purposes, such incidents would be repeated. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Home Minister that the leniency that was shown after the Akali Government came to power should not be allowed hereafter. I also want the Akali Government to handle the situation firmly while it is in power. The softness would not work. This will tend to encourage terrorists who want to de-throne them; who have revolted against them. If the Akali Government shows any leniency in the name of religion or region or state history will not forgive them, people of this country will not forgive them. Therefore, this is a golden opportunity when their Government has not only the full support of the Government of India but also of the people of the entire country and if at this moment, their Government show any sign of weaken then it would be said that they failed miserably to discharge their responsibility and the blot will never get washed. That is why I would like to urge upon the Akali Government that it should make use of this golden chance to ensure that Akal Takht, Harmandar Sahib and the Golden

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

Temple of Amritsar are not used as centres for hatching conspiracies and spreading revolt against the country and abetting subversive forces. This must be stopped at any cost. This is the demand of the nation. The courage and determination with which the Prime Minister signed the accord and elections were held, I hope measures will be taken to curb increasing undesirable activities with same courage and determination and they will prove to be successful.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, this kind of a movement should actually be nipped in the bud. Actually, when we are united and when we have integrated ourselves, I think no foreign power can do anything with regard to India. I can say boldly that those involved in this kind of terrorism or extremism or this kind of a movement should be treated just like the Nazi criminals and they have to be severely dealt with.

19.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our hon. Home Minister has just now stated that the State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government has taken action every now and then. It is a welcome feature. Law and order is being maintained well. I congratulate the hon. Minister and also the State Government, especially Shri Barnala for having taken action appropriately.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, nothing much need be said at this hour because many of the points have been stated by hon. members from the Opposite and the information given by the hon. Home Minister leaves no room for us to continue this debate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will only submit, with great respect to the hon. Minister, only two things. In our country, the way things are moving, we are shocked to see that efforts have been made by a particular

foreign power—and I would like to name it, the US imperialist forces,—to pick up every single issue of the country to divide the nation and that practice is on. This Parliament should decide and the hon. Minister should make up his mind today, if not today, tomorrow and if not tomorrow, in the next Session, when in any event any where in the country on any issue whether it be religion or language, if a few fanatics either sitting in the Akali Takht or the Nakodar Masjid or Kashi Hindu Temple try to do something, try to divide the country, whether the will of the Parliament will prevail or the will of those religious communities will prevail. That has to be decided first. If that is not decided, finally we will be trapped and trapped and trapped in the hands of those forces and there will be no end to it!

Secondly, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that after the Blue Star Operation, it was okay when the Akali Government came into power. I do not blame the Akali Party or the Akali Government. At this hour, our support is fully with them. We not only support you, but we also know the difficult task with which you are faced. You know the troubles and whereas we can only speak here, you are facing the trouble. But one thing Sir. What is the guarantee that after today's removal of those forces by the brave jawans of our country from the CRPF, after one month they will not enter again? What basic mechanism are you going to adopt to see that henceforth not a single terrorist, in the name of Khalistan or in whatever name, will enter the Golden Temple? For that, the SGPC and the Government should have such an arrangement whereby the SGPC will not be touchy and fussy about their so called religious sentiments and the Government also will not be so much hesitant to see that what is to be done is done. If this matter is not decided finally, you cannot stop this thing. Every now and then, they will capture and they will talk like this. On these two fundamental things, Government will have to make up their mind and the will of this Parliament should prevail there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we all know. We are not children. We know the power of the Non-aligned Movement today. We know the role played by the Non-aligned

Movement against the imperialist forces. We know the role played by India. Mr. Deputy Speaker, we know that Benazir Bhutto has landed in Pakistan for her democratic movement. It is their business and not ours. We supported the people of Libya for their sovereignty and not an individual called Gaddafi. We know as to why this opportune moment was chosen by these forces to create this problem there. The announcement is not important to us. Whether they are mad or whether it is an infantile exercise, it is not a matter of argument here. But what is the design of these forces? As Mr. Sparrow rightly stated, we have to decide as to who our enemy is. Who is our enemy? Our enemy today is the US imperialist forces and their designs throughout this Sub-continent. And the time will come when the whole Parliament will have to take a resolution against them unequivocally naming them that the day is not so far, the way they are spreading and in that matter my only request to Akali leaders here is kindly to build up a campaign among the people of Punjab, educate them that the freedom which was fought by Bhagat Singh is now being sold by few people of that part of the land in the hands of the U.S. imperialism. If you can educate and motivate that political campaign, the real war will be fought not by CRPF, but by the people.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this subject, at the outset, I would like to say that Guru Gobind Singh had sacrificed his four sons to protect the unity, integrity and culture of the country and we are fully committed to his principles and equally to the unity and integrity of the nation. Those who deliver speeches here do so from the core of their hearts. But I want to make it clear in the very beginning that those who agonise others, kill others, or try to disintegrate the country while sitting inside the Golden Temple are traitors in every sense of the term, but those who speak on the floor of this House and pierce the hearts of the people with swords of words also must have

self-introspection. I do not want to name anybody. No one has said anything like that today. The average sikh is in a miserable condition. He is suffering from acute mental agony. There are three reasons underlying this. The first reason is that some dangerous elements are killing innocent people to wreck in the country old relationship between the Hindus and the Sikhs. This is a very sorry state of affairs. Secondly, the Sikhs are unhappy because their cherished principles of maintaining the unity of the country and human welfare are under attack. The third reason is to bark up the wrong tree. This is the work of a few wicked people for which one and a half crores of people have to face embarrassment. Today, I have been receiving phone calls since morning about what is happening in the buses. Nobody is to be blamed for it except the atmosphere that has been created. Therefore, we will have to think seriously as to what we have to do. I want to say honestly that we and our forefathers have always thought that nothing exists for us except this country. This country is ours and we belong to it. The Sikhs have their problems and will continue to be there but I would say that their problems will be solved in a democratic manner. The solutions to these problems are to be found inside our country and not in foreign countries.

I would say that we must see some good things also. You do not have full information. It is not correct to put the entire blame on us without adequate information. The people in the buses and trains talk in the same tone. You do not have full information. I give you the correct details. We are passing through a kind of abnormal situation. The situation started deteriorating since the last 5 or 6 years. On the one hand we are told that we are responsible for the Rajiv-Longowal Accord and that we should remove the lacuna that have remained there. On the other hand, we are fighting with our own kins who have taken up arms. We are proud that we have the support of entire country in our endeavour, for which you deserve our thanks, but you should also take into account the fact that the people with whom we are fighting are receiving support from some foreign powers whose intention is to force us and you to leave Punjab. You kindly see the situation which we have been put in. We are trying to

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

combat an abnormal situation. I would say that we have to fight with all kinds of odds. We are those type of lamps which illuminate even under stormy weather conditions. I am proud that we have inherited this flame of the lamp from India, from our Gurus and from the holy Ganga, the Yamuna, the Sutlej, the Beas. This flame will continue to burn despite all the storms. To keep it burning, we are ready to give our blood.

We should do some good things. There is Raniket village in the Sangrur district with a population of about six thousand, all of whom are Sikhs. There is not a single Hindu in this village. This incident occurred four days ago. Shri Gadgilji is here. Not only the newspapers but your T.V. and Radio also gave the news about Khalistan. It was not necessary to give importance to those five idiots... (*Interruptions*) It should not have been given dis-proportionate importance... (*Interruptions*) I have heard this. I trust you and you can get it checked up.

There is a Temple in the Raniket village. There is not a single Hindu brother in the population of six thousand. The Sikhs offer their obeisance in that temple and the people from outside also come to pay their obeisance. On the 23rd, four criminals were fleeing after injuring the priest of the Temple. The Sikh farmers were reaping the harvest in the fields with sickles. When these criminals were fleeing, those sikh farmers thought that the priest had been murdered. Those sikh farmers surrounded the criminals whereupon they opened fire. When the bullets of the criminals were finished, the farmers attacked them with their sickles. The criminals chanted 'Jo Bole So Nihal, Sat Sri Akal'. The sikh farmers said that they had looted the Temple and the chanting 'So Nihal' would not help them and they would not be spared. The farmers slain the criminals by sickles. But this news was not published. No one told about this incident. No one knows what happened to this news. I request you to publicise this incident.

I would say that they have used their last arrow. Their last arrow was Khalistan, they have nothing more. We have met the challenge and will meet it in future also.

One thing which I want to repeat is that there should be no reaction to such incidents in the country. If the Sikhs are slightly harmed in any part of the country, it leads to more difficulties. It is right to stop the extremism of one religion. But extremism in another community should also be checked. None of us have mentioned Hindu Shiv Sena, which should have been done. Just now one of my friend whom I don't want to name, has spoken some words about the Golden Temple which should have been avoided. I would ask whether a saint sitting by the side of a thief becomes a thief? If four criminals have taken over the Golden Temple and if we have decided not to interfere, then, does it mean that the Golden Temple has ceased to be a holy place? Should it be called unholy? We have to think over it honestly.

Now, I would warn about day-to-day actions in the Golden Temple and plead to think for some days over the three hundred year old history of Sikhs, which in the views of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatama Gandhi, and in the history of the country has been a history of hundred per cent sacrifice and patriotism. And, what the Sikhs have started now needs dispassionate attention. You are responsible to the country and you must give thought to it and ensure that it is never repeated in future. Why does all this happen? Is there any communication gap? I am expressing my inner feelings. There is some communication gap either in the publicity or it is being created by some foreign powers. Either we are not able to understand you or you do not understand us. Or one of us is not talking with sincerity and truth. So, we have to see to it that it is completely removed and keep the country intact. And that is all we want. Now, someone has published in the newspapers that after the Punjab Accord, Shri Rajiv Gandhi handed over his bullet proof jacket to Sant Longowal saying that the former did not need it now while Sant Longowal needed it. It is not true but if somebody has reported it in the press. We have to integrate the whole country. On behalf of Akali Dal and Barnalaji I would like to say with all the force at my command that a small injury to the country is like death for us. We belong to this country and will remain so. I

urge upon you also to spread this sentiment and remove the lacuna wherever it exists.

With these words, I again assure you that whether in Punjab or in the country, we would not shirk our responsibility and will march with the rest of the country.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the views and sentiments expressed by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia and wish two raise only two or three points.

Many things have been said on this issue and all the hon. members have expressed similar views. The word 'Khalistan' has been used or misused for a long time but this was taken seriously only when some people occupied the Akal Takhat and hoisted the so called Khalistani flag on January 26, 1986 and most unfortunate part of this is that the flag has been hoisting there for the last three months i.e. since January 26, 1986 to date. We should have given a serious thought to it on to why the flag of Khalistan was hoisting there.

Now, as far as the question how the present situation was created is concerned, all the members of this August House know very well how the situation took the turn, but while supporting the views of Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia I want to point out that the press of the country, especially that of Jalandhar city is responsible for aggravating the situation. The newspapers published from there make the conditions explosive from both sides, make the situation very serious. So, one of my suggestion is that there should be complete control and censor on the press. It is true, as has been said just now, that news attributable to communal harmony is printed in one line while the news which helps aggravating the situation is printed in an exaggerated form. And at times, the press puts words in the mouth of others and the people who are comparatively less enlightened play up with the news and start giving credence to it.

Now, I would like to say something about the intelligence agencies. Shri Tewaryji has emphasized that the conference was held. The journalists were informed about the press conference of those five persons, Wasan Singh, etc, but our intelligence proved so poor that it failed to inform the

government that the journalist would go there and Khalistan would be declared. We should seriously think over it. The statement just made by the hon. Minister has relieved the House of anxiety and has assured it that the situation would be tackled in the best way. In my view, we will have to go deeper in the problem. The Shriomani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee appears to have failed. The Sikhs have five main religious places. Except Akal Thakt, none of them is under the control of terrorists. It is a matter of great concern for us that fully armed anti-social elements are staying in the Akal Thakt in such a large number. Shriomani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee cannot control the situation. It should be dissolved and an *ad hoc* committee of intelligentsia from Sikhs who are not connected with any political party be appointed. Such a legislation should be introduced in the House.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Shriomani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee is constituted through elections. You ask for the new elections, but not for the dissolution.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : What I mean to say is that you amend the Act and such a committee be appointed which will act, not rest. The situation does not allow rest now. Gurudwaras, Temples, Mosques, Churches of and any other place of worship must be respected by persons of all faiths. But no political party should misuse these places of worship for making political capital. A bill should be introduced for the disqualification of the party misusing the places of worship or using their names for political ends.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : It is with a sense of anguish that we all participate in this discussion which has been raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, because of the action of some individuals which has threatened the unity and integrity of the country. I do not share the apprehension of Mr. Tewary that this is the greatest challenge to the unity and integrity of this country. The Indian Nation, the Indian civilisation and independent India has passed through many greater crises and we have been able to

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

overcome them. And this is not a crisis which we will not be able to overcome.

At one point of time I was tempted to say that this House should not spend its time on a discussion of this nature because five people somewhere have made a declaration of formation of 'Khalistan'. Situation resulting from the declaration can very adequately be tackled by the Government of India and the Akali Governments there in the State. But we felt that there is a necessity of this discussion because, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has pointed out, the place from which the declaration has been made, the Golden Temple, is not only the highest seat of worship of the Sikh people but also a place which is revered by all communities of this country. Secondly one can not ignore this background of the five year of uncertainties in Punjab, there is also the apprehension in my mind that an appeal of this nature, or declaration of this nature, may appeal to the youths, because youth often without going deeply into various ramifications of such situation tend to accept it in their adventurist spirit. And this may appeal also to those of the Sikh community who feel that they have been wronged because of some unfortunate happenings in the past. We felt that this discussion should also take place because there is a possibility that international media may play it up. In fact, the BBC and other sources already have capitalised on the developments. Also because of the fact that these five persons are not lonely or isolated. There are countries which are prepared to help them and are helping them even at this moment.

One point has been made, and I wish that the Home Minister gives us some information on this, as to whether the intelligence had any information regarding this declaration because this declaration has been made at a time when Mr. Barnala was in Delhi and it appears that the Government of India has been taken completely unaware by this declaration. It has been the complaint made from all sections of this House that the intelligence apparatus in Punjab is not fully geared up to tackle the situation and it appears that the situation has not changed to the desired extent.

Today, it is the Sikh community and the people of Punjab have the most important role to play because, as I said earlier, the Golden Temple is not only a temple, it is the symbol of India's unity, it is the symbol of India's integrity and it is the symbol of India's spirit of secularism and today, therefore, it is for the people of Punjab to maintain the sanctity of this temple. The Barnala Government is passing through a crisis. Not only it is a moment of crisis for Barnala Government but it is a moment of truth also for the Government. Some military and army action has been taken but I believe and I feel that the Barnala Government which has the support of the vast majority of the people in Punjab, must now gear up the support of the people to the measures that his Government has taken. It must not be interpreted to the entire Indian people and to the people of Punjab that it is a mere law and order problem or the police or military action is only concern of the Government. The people's support for the measures taken must be achieved. The real test of Barnala Government's success will be as to how far they are able to attract the popular support within their own State for the cause or the action which has been taken in the greater national interest, and I hope that the Barnala Government will stand up to the test of time.

I believe, as Mr. Das Munsi has pointed out, that the time has come also to tell some of our neighbours—Pakistan, for example, and also the United States of America—that we will not tolerate such interference in our internal affairs. United States of America attacks Libya on the ground of harbouring, on the ground that there are some terrorist activities engineered by Libya in West Germany, but the fact remains that Pakistan and United States of America are encouraging and harbouring terrorists trying to destabilise our country. I believe that on the front of external relationship also, the time has come that the Government of India should review its own position and the House, though not in this session, in the early part of the next session, should have discussion on the international situation to link up with the internal situation of this country.....(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not in this session ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I do not know whether time will permit. With these words, I support the stand which the Government has taken and I am firmly of the view that India's strength is so great that such small challenges cannot, in any way, affect the unity and integrity of this country.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are considering today an extraordinary announcement by a group of traitors from the Golden Temple, an imaginary nucleus of a sovereign State in this sub-continent. I do not share the perspective of my dear friend, Prof. Tewary who called it rather alarming. Is it alarming? No. But disturbing it is; this also I would say significantly. We are not concerned about what they have done, the people who have been variously defined by some as 'mad', by some as 'traitors' and so on, but we are concerned and anxious about our national unity and territorial integrity and sovereignty. And this House is charged with the responsibility of maintaining that unity and integrity. So, we have to be concerned about it, however small the incident may be. It may be that the number is very small. It has been pointed out that it consists of half a dozen or less. It may be even one or two. But they have hurled today a challenge at the very concept of our territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and also hurled a challenge to the Constitutionally constituted governments at the Centre and the State. Therefore it is important. Some people called it 'madness'. But is it 'madness'? If it is so, then, there is a method in this madness! And refusal to see it in time may cost us dear; and it will only weaken our own will to meet the crisis. But this position has gone on for long, and it has to be cured and ended. There is no compromise. There can be no compromise on this and action has to be taken if necessary, undoubtedly, through combat, through political confrontation and through policing and administrative actions. This is not the time to spell out or go into this in detail. But I must say that this challenge marks a qualitative change in the situation. Khalistan has been, and is, a slogan of a small section of the traitors, mostly living

abroad and some living here. We have been hearing it for the past several years. We have also seen pretended Presidents and Prime Ministers—I don't know what they are, like Jagjit Singh Chouhan, speaking from rostrums, encouraged by forces and people who are only interested in de-stabilising this country, as Prof. Tewary has put it. Not only this country, but disturbing and de-stabilising the entire sub-continent and the entire third world. For the interests of their military industrial complex they want to pretend that they have a good Government to the world. But this challenge has been made from the Golden Temple. It is not an ordinary place. It is not merely a part of our glorious heritage and history, an inseparable part. We cannot imagine this country without Ganges and Gita. We cannot imagine this country without thinking of Varanasi or Tirupati or Jumma-Masjid or Golden Temple.

Therefore, Sir, it is not for some traitors to defile this place as they have done in the past. I don't want to go into all these controversies today. But I must say that today they have got this slogan and they have enlarged the scope of that slogan and that is the significance, to my mind, of this announcement by some half-a-dozen people. While traitors and secessionists are behind it, operating from Punjab, it has undoubtedly, I repeat, an international connotation which we can only ignore at our own peril. It is a game of marionette and wire pullers. If you refuse to understand this game, if you are politically blind to this game, then you cannot save Punjab. Then you cannot save the national integrity, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. And this game is de-stabilising—once again I repeat—not only this country, but, it is a challenge to the entire third world. This is only a small part of that wider design.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta while moving this Motion has referred to our own response to aggression in Libya. And others have also mentioned. But one thing we have to repeat. Whatever be the consequences, this country cannot, and shall not, live on its bended knees. If we have to speak on Libya, we will do it. It is our duty, not only as Chairman of the non-aligned movement but also

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

speaking on behalf of a country which has a vital interest in peace, which is an important voice in the international world, which will continue to be a powerful force in the international comity of nations. I don't want to go into the details today.

There have been references to policing. But I must say that the news that we have about the arms smuggling across the frontier is rather disquieting. It is disquieting because it goes on merrily, and I am told, it has extended from Punjab now to Rajasthan border and also upto Gujarat.

20.00 hrs.

Dozens of casualties are mounting every day. That means, a determined enemy across the border in collusion with these elements is trying to plunge the situation into another phase, graver phase, and we have to meet this challenge. It is beset with all kinds of possibilities.

Yesterday we had the opportunity of talking to the Chief Minister of Punjab, our dear friend Barnala Sahib, for whom we have great affection and esteem. He said, 'We shall confront them', and our friend, Mr. Ramoowalia expressed the determination of the Akali Party and Akali Government to do so. But how? How do you raise the morale of administration and police in Punjab? With all the respect I have for them, I must say, they are yet to show positive results in this direction. And I must say, and I can speak frankly because I have been a friend of Akali Dal, I am not afraid of saying so of Santji, throughout the last several years of this crisis, of the Akali leadership and I can proudly say that even when Bhindranwale sent word when we were sitting in the Temple, we refused to see them and said, 'You are traitors and we shall have nothing to do with you'. They know it. But one thing I must point out on this point is that while we have fullest consideration and respect for the aspirations of the Sikhs, the Sikh community, their institutions, their way of life, is the SGPC, an institution which is charged with certain responsibilities, fulfilling its role? It is a matter of great consequence and it is time, not the Union Government, but the Punjab

Government and particularly the Akali leadership, addressed themselves to this historic and challenging task of allowing the SGPC camp to firmly deal with the situation. It is not for anybody else, not even the Punjab police, but only the SGPC to do. If necessary, that Act has to be amended. This is a friendly advice, it has to be amended, it has to be seriously suggested to our friends in Punjab, it is time that this madness has to be ended. It is not a place for the game of hide and seek. It cannot be a sanctuary for criminals, a place with which our heritage is involved, not merely the heritage of the people who are in charge of this Temple. Therefore, I would earnestly urge and appeal to Barnala Sahib and also to other leaders like Badal Sahib and Tohra Sahib to address themselves to this question of how SGPC can be effective. We do not want to interfere, but we cannot allow this game any longer. Therefore, Sir, before I conclude I must say that ultimately there is no solution other than a political confrontation. That is why I for one have opposed Operation Bluestar, I was one of the microscopic minority in this country, I still stand by my opposition. But I was one of those who wanted action at the time of DIG Atwal incident. Anyhow this is not the time to go into it, but we can also have no compromise, those who cherish the values of secularism, with the dangerous rising tide of fundamentalism in this country, whether it be of the majority or minority, whether it be Hindu, Sikh or Islamic. It poses today for those who cherish the values of secularism, a great threat beyond all these smaller threats and that also poses a great challenge to our unity and integrity because such fundamentalism breeds separatism, separatism leads to secessionism. I want the rights of the States, the rights of the nationalities, I am aware, but this cannot be allowed and it is our duty, Sir, to oppose this rising tide of fundamentalism. We may have differences in this House-political differences, ideological differences, doctrinaire differences, differences on programme. But we are dedicated to the concept of freedom and sovereignty and unity and territorial integrity of this country. That is why, we are here. And our sovereignty cannot be a matter of debate or compromise. And we shall have to fight for it as sovereignty is not negotiable.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

the whole House heaved a sigh of relief when the Home Minister gave us the heartening news that the action has been started, curfew has been imposed and certain people has also been arrested.

In the morning, the Home Minister had rightly said that it was a grave matter. Really, it was a grave matter because till now the announcements of Khalistan were being made in the foreign country and this time, on the very soil of this country, this announcement was made. Not only the announcement was made but it was also stated that their flag would fly over the Red Fort. And then, it was also made clear that formal recognition by several other countries has been sought for the recognition of Khalistan.

Now, Sir, in this situation, I would say, really speaking, foreign hands must be suspected in this matter. The hints were given to us in the Security Council when the resolution condemning the aggression on Libya was being discussed. It was stated, we have been helping India for removing, and meeting the threat of terrorism and it was clearly stated, we shall not forget all these actions of the Non-Aligned countries. Now, taking into consideration of all these hints, I am personally of the view that there must be some foreign hand behind this. Otherwise, I feel that the people sitting in our own country cannot pronounce that they have established Khalistan in this country and they cannot boast that they would seek recognition of several countries. So, from this point of view, the Government also should take careful assessment of this situation.

Finally, I would merely say that this is the second time that this situation has arisen in the Golden Temple of Amritsar and we have to take action. Hereafter, at least, we must revise the scheme whereby no such action will need to be taken and such situation will not arise in this Golden Temple of Amritsar. From this point of view, the Government should address itself and take necessary action in future.

Finally, I congratulate the Government on having taken prompt action in this matter and I hope that at the end of the debate, further sweet news will be given to us by the Home Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot restrain myself from expressing my view that there can be no compromise so far as the security, integrity and unity of the country are concerned and my party is with this august House on the issue we are discussing here today. We vehemently condemn the rebellious and secessionist activities of the terrorists. It is the duty of the Government because this House has empowered them to take steps for the security, integrity and defence of the boundaries and for maintaining peace in the country and the whole opposition will be with them in adopting such measures.

So far as Punjab is concerned, so far as its present problem is concerned, I think the terrorists, who have tried to destroy the peace of the State and conspired to divide the country are failing in their objectives. They are in a state of utter frustration. The people and the administration of the Punjab are alert and are fighting these forces. The terrorists have given this slogan out of fear. They want to get the sympathy of the people by raising this slogan from the *Harbar Sahib* and create some problem for us. I think they would not succeed in this mission also. I want to say it in very clear terms that a big step has been taken in the Punjab after many years. There have been problems. There has been bloodshed. But after the Army rule, the Punjab Accord was signed between the Prime Minister and the Akali Dal and it has been possible to face the challenge. The problem which had become a headache for the last three years was solved and elections were held. Consequently, the present popular Government came to power which has frustrated the nefarious designs of the terrorists with the cooperation of the people. I do not want to go into those incidents but, for the last one or two months, we have been noticing improvements and the terrorists are not getting any shelter. The people are not tolerating them. They are being killed publically, they are being handed over to the police.

In this background, the terrorists are now trying to internationalise the issue so as to create problems for us. But we need not be afraid of the situation. Still the Government should remain alert and fulfil their

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

responsibility. They should exterminate the terrorists and restore peace and safety in the Punjab. This is the responsibility of this Government and the Opposition can only extend their cooperation in attaining this goal.

But I would like to say that the Punjab problem should be an eye opener for us. The incidents and happenings of the Punjab have proved that communal disharmony and division of the people in the name of religions are the biggest threats to this country. Our Constitution was framed with the ideals of secularism and I want that all such conspiracies and increasing communal tendencies, whether on the part of the minorities or on the part of majorities, should be thwarted and crushed with full force at our command to strengthen this ideal of secularism.

I would like to emphasise that the responsibility for this devolves on the majority community. The minority communities in the country are suffering from a fear psychosis and it becomes the obligation of the majority community not to allow such type of atmosphere to develop. The communal riots which occur often, can harm the country and can lead to its division. The only solution to this problem lies in strengthening the foundation of secularism and meeting the situation in a proper and correct manner.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, all the Members of the entire House are with the Punjab Government, with the Barnala Government because it has been a difficult time and also because the Barnala Government is fighting undeclared war on his own people. It is a difficult task for him. We should understand his job with all the sympathy. The Union Government has extended its hand to Barnala Government to save the integrity and unity of this country. That is quite all right.

This time the good news has come that heartened the entire House and the country. Everybody has spoken that there is some foreign hand behind this and has also

pointed out which is the foreign hand. The foreign hand is not coming directly. It is coming through some country which is our neighbouring country. Our Prime Minister and our Government are very much anxious to maintain friendly relations with this country. But all the efforts have failed. If America can go to Libya to teach a lesson because of some terrorist activity, what is the reason that our Government is not competent to teach a lesson to Pakistan. That is the main enemy country from where the trouble is coming. I am with the Government. The Indian Government should take a stand that such countries should be taught a lesson and we can save the unity and integrity of our country.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government made a statement in this august House this forenoon regarding the grave situation prevailing in Punjab. It was a prompt step taken under the circumstances. I welcome the information given just now by the Home Minister regarding the action taken in Punjab to meet the grave situation that is prevailing there. The so-called declaration regarding Khalistan yesterday from the Golden Temple at Amritsar deserves condemnation in most unequivocal terms. There cannot be any doubt whatsoever that the so-called declaration is an assault on the integrity and sovereignty of India and it is a conspiracy to destabilise our country. The Barnala Government in Punjab today is the representative Government of the people of Punjab and this Government is facing a very very grave and critical situation. It is abundantly clear that this absurd declaration has emanated from hardly a few extremists who are trying to hold the country to ransom. We cannot dismiss any threat to the unity and integrity of our country from any quarter lightly. It has to be dealt with adequately, effectively and swiftly. At this juncture, I do not want to go into the details about the background and the situation prevailing in Punjab. What is more important today is to express solidarity with the Barnala Government and to give all support to the Chief Minister of Punjab to meet the situation there. He has got a very very difficult task before him. We must demand of him also to face the situation courageously and defeat the conspiracy of the forces of desta-

bilisation and disintegration. I must emphasise that as far as my party, the Muslim League, is concerned, it stands pledged to give all protection and to uphold the unity and integrity of this country.

We now realise that it is a national issue. Realising this, let me assure both the Barnala Government and the Central Government that the entire country today will stand like one-man in meeting any threat to the solidarity and sovereignty of our country. I have got all appreciation to the sentiments expressed by Shri Ramoowalliaji from the Akali Party. I hope that the Government, this country and this House will give serious consideration to the sentiments expressed by him. I hope all of us will stand together in meeting this challenge.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is with a sense of anguish that we are participating in this debate. The declaration of Khalistan in the Golden Temple yesterday at Amritsar is certainly a challenge and it has threatened the unity and integrity of our country. However, the hon. Minister has stated in this House that action has been started. We are happy about it. Sir, it is a political problem and not merely a law and order problem, and the political problem must be solved in a political manner. In Punjab, by transferring one Governor from there and appointing another, the problem will not be solved. If you want to solve this problem, you must go deep into it because it is crystal clear that foreign hands are behind it. We know very well that Pakistan, U.K., America, Canada and all other imperialist countries are behind it. It is high time that a warning is given to Pakistan. We want friendship with Pakistan. But Pakistan should know that we do not like to have their friendship in exchange for our sovereignty. It is high time that a warning is given to U.K. also. The United Kingdom is, of course, that country with whom we have so many relations; let us not forget that. But it was in that country where the first Khalistan Government was started. It was in 1980, I think, in the month of June. (*Interruptions*) Khalistan Government was declared by Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan. (*Interruptions*) It was from London that

one Khalistan Bhavan started functioning. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Do not forget, that it is Pakistan which is supporting the Khalistan movement.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Ramoowalia was right in saying (*Interruptions*) that sikh fundamentalism cannot be stopped by encouraging Hindu fundamentalism. I would like to say this to the hon. Home Minister. By encouraging Hindu fundamentalism, you cannot check Sikh fundamentalism. Whether it is Sikh fundamentalism or Hindu fundamentalism or Muslim fundamentalism, every fundamentalism must be checked because it is against our national integrity. Let us stand united and let us all unite for maintaining the country's integrity.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, as many as 15 hon. Members have spoken and I am grateful to them for having made some very good suggestions. Some of them arise out of the subject, some of them do not, but still they have their importance.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta was right in saying that we had come to a point where the question that started us in the face was the question of will to act and also the question of the credibility of the Government. Now, Sir, happily, those questions have been answered. Naturally, there is a lot more to do and the suggestions given by the hon. Members on certain matters would have to be gone into in great detail, but they will have to be gone into in their own time, good time. At the moment I would only like to say that the operation which has been undertaken by the Government of Punjab has received all round support from this House, from the other House, from the people of India. This is the spirit in which assistance, help, support will be extended to the Government of Punjab in whatever they wish to do in order to protect the sovereignty of India and to combat the forces of...destabilisation which

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

unfortunately have been operating now and then from the soil of Punjab.

As I said, I shall not go into the details of some other matters. But at least one matter is important that the use of holy places for unholy purposes is a serious matter. It has happened before, it has happened again and we should in all seriousness think of not allowing it to happen yet again.

Certain references were made to the SGPC Act. All these would have to be gone into. There is a need to go into these things. Naturally, the Government of Punjab would have to address itself to these matters essentially; we are there to help them, to support them.

As we go along, we will have to also think of how to keep the atmosphere free from rancour. Mr. Ramoowalia is not here, but I would like to inform him and the House that the first thing that the Prime Minister did yesterday after receiving this news was to contact all the Chief Ministers, who incidentally happened to be in Delhi, personally and speak to them about taking vigilant measures in their respective States in the wake of this news, so that no untoward incident would happen anywhere. While I was with him, he spoke to eight Chief Ministers and I am sure he must have spoken to the others also, every one of them personally. So, the first thing the first impulse, the first act that occurred to the Government, to the Prime Minister was this. Then we attended to Punjab really.

So, this is how it happened. Mr. Barnala was here, He gave a very good statement, as the Hon. Member know. He came out unequivocally as we all expected him to do and not only that, he followed it up by giving clear cut instructions. Then he went back to his State.

This has been going on, building up, being organised; but I am sorry to say that I was not in a position to give any details before I got the details officially. So, I have given the details now and I would like to say that this chapter hopefully is behind us or will be behind us. We shall not allow such things to happen.

I hope that this will be an object lesson to those, according to whom destabilisation is the name of the game in India. We shall not allow this to happen. The whole country, the whole nation, Parliament, all parties and all communities are solidly behind the Government of Punjab in all the steps that they have taken within the last few days to meet this challenge, to meet this menace.

I shall not give disproportionate importance to this; nor would I say that this needs to be ignored. We have to take this as a signal, as a symptom and we cannot really be complacent about this. We shall certainly exercise all the vigilance at our command and we shall act in time.

Mr. Barnala in the meeting of the National Integration Council was reminded by many Chief Ministers and many Members about what was happening in the Golden Temple. He agreed that this was happening but he said he has his own plan of dealing with it. So he is the man on the spot and we relied on him and we continue to rely on him and on his Government to deal with the situation as it arises. We are not thinking that everything is going to be peaceful immediately. Those who are desperate are bound to escalate violence here and there. This is what happens to a lamp before it gets extinguished. It suddenly flares up. This could be a flare up like that but in any case we shall take all these in our stride and we shall consolidate on what has been achieved in Amritsar today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 2, 1986.

20.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 2, 1986/Valsakha 12, 1908 (Saka).