

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 24, 1985/Vaisakha 4,
1907 (Saka)*

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir,
(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am now
taking up Obituary References.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are
you standing and shouting ? Please sit down.
I will not allow it. Nothing is allowed. You
raise it in Zero Hour after the Question Hour
is over. Not now. No please. (Interruptions)*

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the
Obituary References.

I have to inform the House of the sad
demise of two of our former colleagues, Shri
Jayawant Ghanshyam More and Father
Anthony Murmu.

Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam More was a
member of the Second Lok Sabha during
1957-62 representing Sholapur constituency
of the then Bombay State. Earlier he had
been a member of the Bombay Legislative
Council during 1930-35 and then of the
Legislative Assembly during 1937-42 and again
during 1952-57.

An agriculturist by profession, he took
active interest in agriculture and cooperation.
He was a member of District Development
Board, Sholapur.

2

Shri J. G. More passed away on 27
February 1985 at Pandharpur at the age of
88 years.

Father Anthony Murmu was a member
of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79
representing Rajmahal constituency of Bihar.

A Priest and a farmer by profession, he
took keen interest in social work and worked
relentlessly for the welfare of the tribal people
and preservice of their culture. He was a
deeply religious person and loved music and
social discourse.

Father Anthony Murmu passed away on
19 April, 1985 in tragic circumstances at the
age of 55 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends
and I am sure the House will join me in
conveying our condolences to the bereaved
families.

The House may not stand in silence for
a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence
for a short while

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not allowed.
I told you to raise it after the question hour.
Shri Mohanbhai Patel.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Electronic Telephone Instruments

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

(a) whether Government are going in for
the manufacturing of electronic telephone
instruments in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect and the results achieved; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought in this direction and 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, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has selected the following foreign firms for transfer of technology of electronic telephone instruments :

- (i) M/s. Siemens AG (West Germany);
- (ii) M/s. Ericsson (Sweden); and
- (iii) M/s. I. T. T. FACE (Italy).

Letters of Intent have also been issued to a number of units in the Central, State and Private Sectors for manufacture of Electronic telephone instruments who will manufacture the product based on the above selected technologies using standardised components.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Today, there are many new technologies developed in the field of electronic telephone instruments. According to the original reply, Government have decided to import technology from West Germany, Sweden and Italy. In view of this, I would like to know the names of the units through whom the letters of intent have been issued, for which item, and when production is expected to come out.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Production is likely to commence in the first quarter of 1986. We had received about 81 applications from the organized sector, and 20 applications from small scale industries. The number of units which have been recommended is 39, and the letter of intent has been given to 34. There are five small-scale industries which have received the letter of intent. The names of the companies can be given to the hon. Member. I know some of the names, but it will take time to read the 34 names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : At present, our telephone system is based on old technology. World is developing in modern

communications technology, and we are far behind. Today, we have only 14 electronic exchanges in the country. Have the Government fixed any detailed targets to establish only electronic exchanges when there are more than a certain number of lines ? Has any survey been made about the requirement of electronic telephone instruments in the coming ten years ? If so, what are the details thereof ? What is the Government's plan to achieve this requirement ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The requirement in terms of numbers of the units, by 1990 would be in the vicinity of 30 lakhs. At present, we have given licences to establish the capacity; and that capacity is 47 lakhs. The total capacity which will be established by the organized sector, public sector and the private sector will be in the vicinity of 104 lakh units.

As far as the time limit within which electronic exchanges will be established and other things, are concerned, it is for the Ministry of Communications to give those plans. At present, I do not have detailed information about the time limit within which all these things will be done. The Department of Electronics is concerned with the technology aspect of it, the transfer of technology aspect of it, and the development of technology aspect of it. We are establishing the capacity to produce the instruments indigenously also, by carrying on research and development. We are trying to get the technology from outside, and we are trying to use the technology which is available here.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : Technicians are available in abundance in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is also short of electronics industries with foreign assistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are talking about electronics; the question is about telephones.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : I am coming to it. Will electronic telephone industries be started in Tamil Nadu, since Tamil Nadu, is politically, economically and climatically suitable for starting any industry ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Our policy lays down that the private sector, the joint sector and the public sector is allowed to manufacture the electronic telephone and communication instruments. If there are any people interested in doing that and if there is

capacity available, certainly they can come and get the approval for manufacturing those things. The electronic industry is of course developing in and around Madras and other places over there. As to whether the electronic industry relating to the telecommunication is coming up or not, well, if there are people interested in that, they can certainly come.

"Carbon Dioxide in Environment"

*568. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the emission of carbon dioxide in the environment is increasing steadily;

(b) whether it is apprehended that towards the beginning of the next century the quantity of carbon dioxide in the environment would reach a dangerous proportion; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect environment from carbon dioxide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) If Carbon dioxide emissions to atmosphere continue at the present rate, it could reach 380 ppmv (parts per million by volume) at the beginning of next century. The threshold or danger level is still in the realm of scientific investigation.

(c) The increase in Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the result of actions in all parts of the world. The World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme have commissioned detailed investigations on various aspects of Carbon dioxide emission and resultant effects on environment. These studies may point towards actions that have to be taken through cooperation between different countries. However, the following steps are needed to reduce build-up of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere :

- Control of CO₂ emission at source;
- Mass afforestation;
- Pollution free transport systems;
- Non-polluting energy systems;

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and his

Ministry that they could be able to identify the root causes of environmental pollutions. But I am sorry to say that they have not taken adequate measures to check these pollutions which are reaching a very dangerous level including Carbon dioxide. In his reply to my question part (b), the hon. Minister has replied that the threshold or danger level is still in the realm of scientific investigation. When were these investigations started by the scientists and findings of these investigations could be made available to us ? In his reply to my question part (c), the hon. Minister has replied that "pollution free transport system; non-pollution energy systems" are some of the measures to check such pollution. What action is taken or proposed to be taken on these two aspects ? On the other hand, a study was carried out by the Delhi Administration to ascertain the environment pollution by the vehicles in the Union Capital, Delhi. The Study Group in their preliminary report has mentioned that all the eight points where study was carried out showed that the pollutions have reached far above the prescribed limit. So, this must be much more in other cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, etc. where the number of vehicles plying specially heavy vehicles is much more than that of Delhi. What action government is going to take ?

SHRI VIR SEN : This is not one question; there are a number of questions. But I will try to answer some of them. As far as study is concerned, no study has been carried out in any part of the world. For this study, sophisticated instruments are required. We also propose to set up a monitoring centre in the Seventh Five Year Plan. There are so many questions of which the hon. Member has put. Firstly, he has concentrated on the question of transport pollution in Delhi. Of course, we are trying to reduce the lead content from the petroleum supplied to the automobiles. There are so many other questions that have been put and we are trying to reduce the CO₂ content by using non-polluting fuel in the automobiles by trying to use battery-propelled motors etc.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Both the question and answer are classic !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That we have to see.

SHRI VIR SEN : He has put so many questions that it is very difficult to remember all the questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I want to put another supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already put a big question. What is the supplementary now ? All right, go ahead.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the meteorological organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme had commissioned a detailed investigation, etc. May I know whether the United Nations Conference held at Stockholm in the year 1972, had adopted a resolution to have legislation on this pollution ? May I know what is the progress in this regard ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. You have already put two supplementaries.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : This is the last part of my question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is a Parliamentary version of carbon dioxide.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The scientists of the United Nations are of the opinion that agriculture and some agro-industries generate considerable quantity of noxious gases and similarly the use of DDT and other insecticides is also polluting the air. May I know what action this government is going to take and what is the reaction of the Government to this ?

SHRI VIR SEN : The hon. Member has referred to the Conference which took place in 1972. The question of carbon dioxide was not considered at that conference.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : In view of the fact that coal is being burnt openly in order to convert it into soft coke, is the Government thinking of putting up scientific plants for conversion of coal into soft coke and deriving other gases out of it in order to bring down the air pollution in the coal belt areas ?

SHRI VIR SEN : This question, of

course, does not relate to Carbon dioxide and it relates to the Ministry of Industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Pradhan.

[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most effective step, according to the hon. Minister, to maintain balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen is mass afforestation. The trees absorb carbon dioxide and emit oxygen. We have undertaken a number of programmes to encourage afforestation. Has any review been made to assess the success achieved vis-a-vis the money spent on afforestation ?

SHRI VIR SEN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is aware of our programmes of afforestation of 500 crore hectares of land and our programmes are already under way under the programme of social afforestation. In this way, considerable progress is being made in this direction. The details the hon. Member has sought have already been given by me in answer to another question.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Yesterday in the TV news they showed certain trails for checking air pollution being conducted by using CO_2 . Is the Government considering implementing this scheme as a pilot programme in Delhi in order to contain pollution which is being caused because of the affects of automobiles running on Delhi roads ? As trials are in the habit of going on for years, are you considering any deterrent steps ? Has the Government something in mind for their execution ?

SHRI VIR SEN : We are taking several steps to control automobile pollution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you seen this news item on TV ?

SHRI VIR SEN : I have not seen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is giving the information to help you.

SHRI VIR SEN : These are not related to carbon dioxide pollution.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, scientific measures have been taken to check pollution and along with that, as the hon. Members have said, afforestation is proving very effective. Even our *Rishis* and *Munis* considered the pipal tree as sacred because this tree absorbs carbon dioxide and emits oxygen. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether it would be kept in mind during afforestation that more and more pipal trees be planted so that the air and the atmosphere could become pure ?

SHRI VIR SEN : I am aware of the information given by the hon. Member. It is believed that a pipal tree is capable of providing oxygen for a population of 60 thousand persons. We shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Remodelling of TS?

***569. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to remodel the Tribal Sub-Plans on the pattern of Component Plans in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, whether such schemes which yield direct benefits to individuals and families under Component Plans will be framed under Tribal Sub-Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Working Group on Tribal Development for the Seventh Plan, set up by the Planning Commission has suggested continuance of the existing Tribal Sub-Plan strategy. The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy is areas specific with focus on the Scheduled Tribe population. Such areas have been brought under ITDP, MADA Pockets and Primitive Tribes Projects.

(b) Schemes similar to Component Plan which yield direct benefits to individuals and families are already being taken up under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, component plan has been formulated for the Scheduled Castes and tribal sub-plan has been formulated for

the Scheduled Tribes, but the Scheduled Tribe people feel that under the component plan individuals and families get more and direct benefits, whereas under the tribal sub-plan this is not the case. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether a provision will be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan similar to the component plan so that the individuals and families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes could also derive similar benefits under the tribal sub-plan ?

[English]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : It is absolutely clear in the second part of my reply that the benefits which are available to the Scheduled Castes under the Component Plan are also available to the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Sub-Plan. So, there is no difficulty about that. There appears to be some kind of a misunderstanding. The presumption itself is not correct.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The benefits that are available under the component plan are not available under the tribal sub-plan. I want to know whether similar benefits will be provided to the tribal people also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this information of the hon. Member does not seem to be correct that the benefits available under the component plan are not available under the tribal sub-plan. I do not agree to this contention of the hon. Member. The benefits made available under the component plan are available under the tribal sub-plan also. Sir, it would be improper to think that the benefits available under the component plan are not available under the tribal sub-plan. Government do not subscribe to this view. All the benefits that are available under the component plan are also available under the tribal sub-plan.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the population of the Harijans and the Adivasis in the country is about 20 crores. An amount of Rs. 42 crores is allocated for them in the annual plan. This money has been allocated by us for their development. I think this amount does not come to more than Rs. 2 per head. Keeping in view our intention to help

them in their development and improve their economic condition, is there any proposal before Government to increase this allocation ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The poverty alleviation programme is a part of I.R.D.P. and other programmes. The number of families to be benefited is fixed thereunder. These families are provided with assistance, whether it be from financial institutions or from State Governments or in the form of special assistance from the Centre. From the experience gained by us from the Sixth Plan, it would be our endeavour to allocate more funds for poverty alleviation programme.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, at present, only those villages where more than 50 per cent of the population is tribal, are earmarked as ITDP villages, and only those villages which are earmarked as such, are getting the benefits of ITDP. Because of this, most of the tribal people are not getting the benefits of this programme. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government will review its policy with regard to ITDP villages so that those villages where the tribal population is less than 50 per cent, are also included for giving the benefits under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Besides the ITDP and the MADA programme that the Government has been undertaking in the dispersed areas, where the population of tribals happens to be less than 50 per cent, all benefits available under the ITDP are also available to them. In the Seventh Plan we propose to introduce the concept of Cluster Approach to these areas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Brahma Dutt.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : My friend has already asked this question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I simply wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any monitoring of these Sub-Plan programmes and whether after monitoring of these programmes, it has been found that whatever money had been allotted to the States during the Sixth Plan, that has not been fully and properly utilised. Supply of drinking water to the tribal people is one of the very important

programmes that the Government of India has undertaken under the Sub-Plan, but recently you might have seen some reports that thousands of tribal people are leaving their homes in Koraput and Ganjam districts of Orissa because of lack of drinking water, and are coming to the plains in search of drinking water. I would like to know whether this problem has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Government of India and whether they want to remove all those difficulties that they came across in the Sixth Plan, by monitoring these programmes.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is a mechanism of monitoring available in all the States Governments at State level, district level and even at the project level. They are supposed to have a monitoring mechanism. They review the implementation of the schemes and whatever drawbacks are located, they are identified and corrective actions are supposed to be taken thereafter. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member that the total amount which has been given to different States, the State Governments have not been able to utilise them fully. Might be about 90 to 95 per cent of the total allocation has been utilised by them.

About the drinking water supply, I will have to check up. I do not have ready information on this. But there are some years when we find that the source from which the drinking water supply has been taken, that itself has dried up and that has created a problem for certain areas. If hon. Member has any such problem in view, he may let me know. Certainly we will have to look into it. But I do not have any ready information with me now.

[*Translation*]

Funds For F.R.E.P. to States

*571. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to various States under the National Rural Employment Programme during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the amount for backward States like Rajasthan for the year 1985-86 ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) State-wise allocations under N.R.E.P. are made on the basis of a formula giving weightage to the population of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the incidence of poverty in each State. No special dispensation has been provided for 1985-86.

Statement

Statement showing the Central Assistance allocated to the States/UTs. under NREP during 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Central Assistance allocated to States/Union Territories during	
		1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1990.00	2270.00
2.	Assam	438.00	498.00
3.	Bihar	2872.00	3274.00
4.	Gujarat	650.00	740.00
5.	Haryana	170.00	196.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	138.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00	170.00
8.	Karnataka	950.00	1080.00
9.	Kerela	930.00	1060.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1470.00	1676.00
11.	Maharashtra	1600.00	1826.00
12.	Manipur	22.00	25.00
13.	Meghalaya	30.00	34.00
14.	Nagaland	20.00	24.00
15.	Orissa	910.00	1036.00
16.	Punjab	275.00	316.00
17.	Rajasthan	480.00	550.00
18.	Sikkim	16.00	18.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1800.00	2050.00
20.	Tripura	66.00	76.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3440.00	3922.00
22.	West Bengal	1555.00	1774.00

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.00	36.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.00	36.00
25.	Chandigarh	8.00	10.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.00	18.00
27.	Delhi	13.80	16.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	36.80	42.00
29.	Lakshadweep	8.00	10.00
30.	Mizorum	32.00	36.00
31.	Pondicherry	32.00	36.00
	All India	20,164,60	22,993,00

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the State of Rajasthan has been grossly neglected in the matter of allocations made under N.R.E.P. You have kept U.P. on top followed by Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu in descending order. Keeping in view the situation in Rajasthan, you have allocated Rs. 480 lakhs for 1983-84 and Rs. 550 lakhs for 1984-85 for this State. The geographical position of Rajasthan is quite different from that of other States of the country. In area, Rajasthan is the second largest States in the country. Its border touches Pakistan and the Adivasis predominate there. Drought occurs there every alternate year. Keeping in view these facts, will the hon. Minister modify this formula accordingly ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As a matter of fact, the allocations made to Rajasthan have not been fully utilised. I would like to give the figures. In 1980-81, Rs. 34.32 crores have been allocated, out of which Rs. 28.05 had been utilised; in 1981-82, Rs. 15.6 crores were allocated and Rs. 11.62 crores were utilised; In 1982-83, Rs. 13.34 crores were allocated and Rs. 9.35 crores were utilised; In 1983-84, Rs. 13.98 crores had been allocated and Rs. 10.40 crores were utilised; and in 1984-85, Rs. 19.8 crores were allocated and Rs. 10.60 crores were utilised.

I would like to add that the criteria followed is that 75 per cent of the NREP allocation is on the basis of population of marginal farmers and landless labourers and 25 per cent on the basis of the incidence of poverty. As for the demand for changing this allocation pattern especially for Rajasthan considering that there are desert areas and as such the concentration of population is less, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are some proposal which are under examination.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Minister that the State of Rajasthan is on top in the matter of implementation of the 20-point programme. The reason for not utilizing the entire amount is that the financial condition of Rajasthan is not sound. The State Government cannot contribute its share due to drought and overdrafts. The result is that the funds provided to it are not utilized. I therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the State of Rajasthan will the Central Government consider going any extra amount to that State in addition to 75 per cent ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Is it specially for Rajasthan or for the entire country ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Rajasthan,

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is for all the States. Even Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : In addition to the NREP and other programmes, in Rajasthan, there are also in operation the programme for the drought prone areas as well as the desert development programme. We had discussed the desert development programme in great detail in the House recently. All these programmes are in addition to the existing anti-poverty programmes. It is the intention of the Government to strengthen all these programmes.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I would like to know whether there are instructions from the Government of India to the States that certain percentage of these funds allocated to a particular State should be spent for the programmes connected with the upliftment of SCST. If so, on the similar lines I would like to know whether the Government will consider giving instructions to allocate certain percentage of the funds allocated for the programmes connected with the upliftment of the small and marginal farmers and backward classes also.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Well, as I said, under the formula for allocation the funds. . .

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Not allocations, I am asking about spending of the funds allocated to a particular State.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Well, it is not specifically earmarked, but the instructions are that the small and marginal farmers should be given priority particularly in terms of employment creation.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : You have not followed me. I want to know whether there are instructions asking the State Governments to spend certain percentage of the total NREP funds allocated to a particular State to be spent for upliftment of SCST. If so, whether on the similar lines the Government of India would give instructions to the States to allocate certain percentage for the programmes connected with the upliftment of the backward classes.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There is no specific amount earmarked under these instructions for this category.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : NREP is a very important scheme to implement the 20-point programme, but in West Bengal the poorer people are not getting the facility from this NREP schemes. All money is going to the CPI(M) Party and its Cadre funds. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Central Government would enquire into the actual amount allocated to the State of West Bengal and how much of the fund has been allowed by the West Bengal Government for the NREP scheme during the last two years. I would also like to know how many people have got the help from the NREP scheme and who are those people who have benefited from this scheme. Actually it is the Marxist cadre which is taking benefit of this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We want Government's reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to answer this supplementary or you want a separate question.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I think, it is a separate question.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : How many people have got the benefit from the NREP because it is the CPM which takes away the money in West Bengal ? It is a very serious problem in West Bengal. All money is going to the Party offices.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already given certain facts which are laid on the Table of the House as to what is the amount allotted for the last two years. Regarding other matters, I think, they are beyond the purview of the main Question. The question is more relevant to the State of Rajasthan. If you want to ask about West Bengal, you can put a separate question.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the D.P.A.P. programme which was being implemented in Rajasthan has been given up now. Funds were not being provided for the same. Figures have been provided in regard to N.R.E.P. and

the years have been indicated when money was not spent. We had stated in the beginning that Rajasthan's financial position was such that it could not contribute matching amount *vis-a-vis* that contributed by the Central Government for this programme. This was the reason why the funds could not be utilised fully Government should pay special attention to this backward State where more than half of the area consists of desert and one-fourth of the area is hilly wherein the tribals live. 75 per cent of the people of the State, including a large number of small and marginal farmers are living below the poverty line. The figures that have been given indicate that 75 per cent of the amount would be spent on small and marginal farmers and 25 per cent on the people living below the poverty line. Rajasthan has both these categories. The State is very backward so far as these categories are concerned. Will the Government of India, keeping in view the peculiar position of Rajasthan where famine occurs every alternate year, contribute the entire amount for N.R.E.P. in the case of Rajasthan ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The proposals from the Rajasthan Government are before the Planning Commission and they are under consideration. As far as 100% grant is concerned, we have discussed this matter separately under the Desert Development programme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Is the hon. Minister aware that NREP and similar other programmes like RLEGP are supposed to be implemented departmentally ? But in most States, mostly the muster roll is a bogus document and these programmes are being implemented only through the contractors. The foodgrains supplied are sold to the contractors. The contractors engage whoever they like. If so, will the Government revise the method of implementation of these programmes ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You have a monitoring cell at your headquarters.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : It is not correct to say that these programmes are implemented through the contractors.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is correct,

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : If a school is to be built under the programme, naturally some contractors have to come into the picture. Certainly people who go to work there get their wages direct.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Even roads are being constructed only through the contractors. You know it and we know it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already told that. The Minister gave the answer. That is all.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There are guidelines that there should not be any contractor in this work at all. There are guidelines.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, some assets have been created through NRE programme in some areas. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have allotted some amount for the maintenance of such assets like buildings created through the NRE Programme.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : We have information about the assets created...

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : We want money for the maintenance of assets created under NREP.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There is an element of that included in it. I cannot say how much exactly has been allotted for the purpose about the earlier question regarding contractors being employed and contractors abusing the Privileges, I should like to say that if any specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, we are prepared to take action.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What are you doing about maintenance of assets created under NREP ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He cannot say exactly what is the amount allotted for the purpose.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Is there any direction from the Government that all the schemes should be implemented through Village committee formed by the villages ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : About maintenance, may I add that maintenance is the responsibility of State Governments. Since the State administration is operating in

every village, in one form or other, it is the duty of State Government to have maintenance.

As regards the association of village samities, almost the entire anti-poverty programme envisages association of officials, non-officials, voluntary organisations and all that. The Government will welcome the association of voluntary agencies and village samities.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If more members are interested to put supplementaries on this Question, I can allow a Half-An-Hour discussion.

Research and Development of Solar Energy

*572. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of laboratories functioning in the country for research and development of solar energy and their achievements so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There are 39 laboratories and academic and research institutions presently executing R and D projects in solar energy funded by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. 38 other institutions in the country are known to be carrying out research and studies on various aspects of solar energy utilisation. In addition, several industrial undertakings have taken up research activities in this field.

The R and D efforts so far have led to the generation of valuable data and experience in regard to solar radiation, development of various technologies and systems as well as their performance under field conditions. Among the systems which have been developed in the country and brought to a stage of field application are solar water heating systems, solar dryers, timber kilns, solar cookers, solar stills, photovoltaic water pumping systems, community and street lighting units, community radio and TV sets etc. The technology for the manufacture of

solar cells, modules and solar thermal collectors has also been developed in the country through indigenous efforts. In addition, considerable work has taken place relating to development and use of indirect forms of solar energy such as biomass, biogas, wind energy and hydropower.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the laboratories of solar energy are not functioning properly at present. What schemes have been prepared to set them right ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have mentioned in the Statement the places and the nature of the research that is being carried out there. Research in this regard is being conducted in 45 laboratories, academic institutions, etc. Experiments are being conducted to find out how solar energy could be utilised for generating heat, electricity and biomass. Research is being conducted for preparing appliances to be used for utilising solar energy. Regarding how such appliances can be manufactured and what materials are required therefore research is going on in this regard also. We are experimenting on whether the silicon which we require should be in crystalline form, amorphous form or in some other form. As regards what type of metal can be used for making utensils and what type of enamel should be applied to make them usable and what should be the size, designs or shape of the appliances which could be used for storing thermal energy and how stem energy can be generated and utilised, in all these fields, research is going on. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount up to Rs. 23 crores will be spent on this. I have given all the details. More information can also be given, because our plan is so comprehensive that much more work in this regard is necessary.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second question is, as there is great demand of solar energy in the country, what amount has been allocated or will be allocated for solar energy in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already stated the provision made for solar energy during the Sixth Five Year Plan. But the Seventh Plan has not been finalised

as yet. Before it is finalised, I cannot give him information regarding the provision in the Seventh Plan for solar energy. At the moment I can only say that the provision in the Seventh Plan will be some what more than that made in the Sixth Plan.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to ask a question particularly to the Prime Minister on the basis of his experience as a pilot, not as a pilot of the House but as a pilot of the aeroplane !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Solar energy is connected with that !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes. It is connected with that !

I would like to know whether it is a fact that in 1981 an aeroplane which was entirely fuelled by solar energy crossed the English Channel successfully and, if it is so, on the basis of the experience, will the Government explore the possibility of successfully using solar energy for flying the aeroplanes.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I do not know whether the year Prof. Madhu Dandavate has mentioned is correct but a plane did cross the Channel, Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 21st November, 1981.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will take your word for it !

We can definitely look at it but solar energy is a very new science. The amount of solar energy that can be collected today is still very very low in intensity and we are looking at every aspect of developing solar energy. We are first looking at those aspects which will help our rural areas most and when it is time for our farmer to fly, we will examine it for flying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Solar energy is so powerful that the entire Government can be run with the solar energy ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We can help the Opposition with solar energy. They can go and sit outside !

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In Cyprus, I have seen every house is having a solar heater. I would like to know whether an experiment will be conducted in India also, taking one village as the unit for solar heaters, for heating the water in cold climate of Himalayan hills. In Bangalore, the Mettur Industries have developed the silicon crystals but the purity was only 70%.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the percentage of purity developed indigenously of the silicon crystals and what happened to the experiment of a car running on solar cells for which money was given to the engineer in Ahmednagar of about Rs. 5 lakhs some time back.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as the vehicle which can run on the solar energy is concerned, we have no information whether he has succeeded in Ahmednagar in producing the vehicle. But CEL Laboratory scientists have been successful in producing a 3-wheeler which can run with solar energy. The energy which is available with the cells and with the material which is available with us is so limited that we shall have to do something more to make it viable and usable by many persons. As far as the material produced locally is concerned, it is being examined and it is not possible for me at this point of time to say what is the percentage energy available from that material.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : One way of converting sunshine into energy is the solar pond. I should think that there is a great deal of possibility in our coastal areas.

I would like to know whether you have done anything on those lines and what have you done.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Solar energy is utilised in different forms. We can utilise it for making thermal energy, we can utilise it for creating electrical energy. As far as utilisation of solar energy by creating ponds is concerned, this is being done...

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Where ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Experiments are being carried in the coastal areas, but we have to do a lot many things before they really become useful on a commercial scale. So, we are at the experimental stage. In all fields we are at the experimental

stage and we would be able to reduce the cost of the appliances which are being used and we would be able to reduce the cost of the materials which are being used. In the Bhavnagar laboratory also, solar ponds are being experimented upon and certain appliances are being made which can be used for this purpose.

[Translation]

Setting up of Colour T.V. Unit in Eastern U. P.

*574. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a colour T.V. manufacturing unit in Eastern Uttar Pradesh soon;

(b) if so, its proposed location, the name of unit to whom licence issued and the time by which the factory is likely to be set up; and

(c) the likely production capacity of the factory and the number of persons likely to get employment therein ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Central Government has no proposal to set up any Colour TV manufacturing unit in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

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

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The Deputy Minister of Electronics, Food and Supply of the Government of India, Dr. M.S. Sanjeevi Rao, had announced on 2nd April, 1984 that under the T.V. expansion programme of the Government of India, a T.V. unit would soon be set up in eastern U.P. He had further announced that out of the licences that had been issued for manufacture of colour T.V. picture tubes, one licence had been given to U.P. and this factory which would cost Rs. 180 crores would be set up very soon. I would like to know at which place this unit has been set up and what its production capacity is.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have answered with regard to the Central Government. So far as the setting up of colour T.V. tube manufacturing unit is concerned, it concerns to the State Government. I have not got full information in regard to the statement of the then Deputy Minister Dr. Sanjeevi Rao, but at present the position is that we have given permission to manufacture T.V. sets in one or two Central Government units. We have permitted State Government undertakings to manufacture T.V. sets on large scale. These can be manufactured in the joint sector as well as in the private sector. The T.V. sets are being manufactured on a large scale in U.P. uptron is manufacturing 50,000 T.V. sets and apart from that the private sector is also making T.V. sets.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The experts are of the view that the laser rays coming out of colour T.V. sets are more harmful than the rays coming out of black and white T.V. sets and they can cause decomposition of the body, leukaemia and blindness. If this is true, then why is colour T.V. being encouraged ? If it is being encouraged what protective steps are being taken by the Government in this regard ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In regard to the question of scientific implications unless full facts are known to us we cannot say whether it would be harmful to human eyes and the human body. It would not be proper to create such a scare among the people unless we have come to know all the facts. There are many benefits of colour T.V. We can give information about plants to farmers on colour T.V. in a better way. There are many things that can be explained through colour T.V.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Payment of Instalment of Relief to Pensioners by Chandigarh Administration

*570. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh have been sanctioned pension merging D.A. at 320 index level;

(b) whether the same has not been given to retired employees of Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh at the instalments of relief to pensioners since 1 May, 1980, by the Administration;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Relief in pension to the pensioners of U.T. of Chandigarh from 1-9-1980 was sanctioned on 9-5-1984. Further relief in pension from 1-8-1983 has also been sanctioned on 19-4-1985.

[*Translation*]

U.S. Military bases in Indian Ocean

*573. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the pretext of safeguarding its interests, the U.S.A. has sent a fleet with 30 military bases. 1500 warplanes, 80 warships and three atomic submarines, in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, whether India and other countries have expressed views in this regard which would help in maintaining peace in this region and also in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) While the US Government do not disclose the number of warships, planes and submarines deployed by them in the Indian Ocean at any point of time, reports received by us confirm that the US continues to maintain a large military presence in the Indian Ocean.

(b) A large number of countries, in particular those belonging to the Non-Aligned movement, have repeatedly expressed concern at the increasing great power military presence in the Indian Ocean. India has played a leading role in the UN

and other fora to press for the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean.

[*English*]

New Department for Pensioners

*575. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to have a new department for pensioners;

(b) if so, what will be the functions of this department;

(c) the name of the Ministry under which it will function ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A new Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare has already been notified.

(b) This will be a nodal Department entrusted with the task of framing policy and other allied matters for expeditious/timely disposal of cases relating to post retirement benefits for the Government employees and freedom fighter pensioners.

(c) Ministry of Personnel and Training Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension.

Resource mobilization for Seventh Plan

*576. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments to mobilize resources for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Letters were sent to all the State Governments asking them to furnish estimates of financial resources for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. In this context reference was made to the need to ensure adequate provision for mainten-

ance, and to examine the potential and possibilities of additional resource mobilisation.

Illegal Immigration of Pak Nationals

***577. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to large scale illegal immigration of Pak Nationals into Rajasthan an Assam-like-situation is arising in Rajasthan;

(b) whether a number of extremists from Pakistan have also crossed over to Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the recent past; and

(c) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There are no reports to indicate that large scale infiltration of Pak nationals into Rajasthan is taking place.

(b) Some persons might have entered surreptitiously from Pakistan. However, two extremists were arrested by BSF in August 1984 in Rajasthan and one extremist in March 1985 in Punjab. All were handed over to the local Police.

(c) Constant vigil is maintained by the BSF on the border. Joint ambushes, raids and patrols with the local Police and other preventive agencies are organized by BSF. Dog-squads and mounted patrolling on camels have been pressed into service to intercept and apprehend illegal entrants. Observation towers have also been erected to watch movement of infiltrators.

Contractor agency system in Forestry Operations

***578. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a policy it has been decided to eliminate contractor agency system' from all forestry operations;

(b) whether it is a fact that 'transport contractors' are still operating in transportation of forest produce in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the State Government has been advised to substitute contractors by bullock-cart transport; and

(d) whether Government propose to create an apex federation for co-ordinating the transport work with the involvement of tribals ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The Central Board of Forestry had recommended that all forms of contract system in forestry operations should be eliminated within the next three years positively. This has been circulated to the states for information and necessary action.

(b) Part of the transportation of forest produce is being done in Madhya Pradesh through transport contractors.

(c) All State Governments have been advised that efforts should be made to engage bullock-carts for transportation of forest produce.

(d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

Threat to Corbett National Park by Illegal Encroachments

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

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal encroachments are posing grave threat to the Corbett National Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the encroachments ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) There are no encroachments inside the Corbett National Park.

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

Outlay for Kerala for Minimum Needs Programme

***580. SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the agreed outlay for Kerala for Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Plan (1980-85);

(b) expenditure during that period on different heads such as rural electrification,

rural roads, elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural house sites-cum-house construction and improvement of slums and nutrition; and

(c) the Outlay for this purpose in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). As Statement showing the outlay for the Sixth Plan and the anticipated level of expenditure on the components of the Minimum Needs Programme in Kerala is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Seventh Plan outlays are yet to be finalised.

Statement

Minimum Needs Programme in Kerala (1980-85)

(Rs. lakhs)

Component of the Minimum Needs Programme	Sixth Plan Outlays	Expenditure (1980-84)	Anticipated Exp. 1984-85	Total
1. Elementary Education	1600	1075	228	1303
2. Adult Education	50	7	4	11
3. Rural Health	954	745	214	959
4. Rural Water Supply	4500	2343	762	3105
5. Rural Roads	1300	1854	360	2214
6. Rural Electrification*	—	—	—	—
7. Rural Housing House Sites cum-Construction Assistance	1200	691	239	930
8. Environment Improvement of Urban Slums	600	236	75	31
9. Nutrition	1400	1343	336	1639
Total	11604	8294	2218	10512

*All villages electrified.

Negotiations with Assam Agitation Leaders

*581. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre is likely to take a fresh initiative to resume the negotiations with the Assam agitation leaders to resolve the foreign nationals problem;

(b) if so, how many meetings took place between the Union Government and the agitators from the third week of March onwards;

(c) whether Union Government's proposal has been widely accepted by the Assam agitators; and

(d) if so, by what time Government expect the problem of foreign nationals to be resolved ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). During my recent visit to Shillong, a delegation of the All Assam Students Union met me on the 28th March, 1985 at Raj Bhawan. Following this, there was informal meeting between the Home Secretary and the AASU

leaders on the 8th and 9th April, 1985, at Gauhati. These discussions were useful. The Government are continuing their efforts to find a just and satisfactory solution.

[*Translation*]

Disaster Warning Centre in Gujarat

*582. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have submitted a scheme to Union Government for setting up of a Disaster Warning Centre in the State to monitor advance information regarding cyclones and excessive rainfalls;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the places where these centres are proposed to be set up and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by which sanction is likely to be accorded for setting them up and the action taken in this regard so far ?

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

(b) and (c). At present a disaster warning system is being implemented in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on an experimental basis. A decision on the request of Gujarat Government will be taken after successful trial of the scheme in these two States and the details will be worked out at that time.

[*English*]

Time taken by CBI in Investigation of Corruption Cases

*583. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how much time CBI normally takes in investigation of cases of corruption from the date of detection till the charge sheet is filed in the Court; and

(b) the reasons for delay in cases where the time taken is more than three months during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Every effort is made to complete the investigation in cases involving trap of a public servant while accepting bribe within a period of six weeks after registration of the case. In other regular cases efforts are made to complete the investigation within a period of six months. However, in many cases this period is exceeded for the following reasons :

- (i) Delay in receipt of documents from various department/banks and other public undertakings.
- (ii) The documents obtained are generally voluminous and it takes time to scrutinise the same.
- (iii) Large number of witnesses scattered all over the country have to be examined during the investigation of the cases.
- (iv) Technical examination of the property for the purpose of valuation.
- (v) Obtaining expert opinion of various faculties.
- (vi) At times court issue injunction/stay orders stopping investigation.
- (vii) In some cases investigation has to be conducted abroad.
- (viii) Even after completion of investigation for prosecution before charge sheet can be filed, sanction has to be obtained from the concerned departments.

Reversion of Secretaries to their Cadre after Expiry of Tenure

*584. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that no Secretary or Joint Secretary of the Government of India shall be given

extension of service after superannuation or on the completion of his tenure or contract term:

(b) the number of Secretaries of the Government of India whose tenure/contract term expires before the end of the current Session of Lok Sabha; and

(c) whether they all will be reverted back to their own cadre after expiry of their tenure/contract term ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. (SINGH DEO) : (a) Instructions have been issued that tenures of officers in the Central Secretariat should not be extended and that the trend of extending the service of Government servants beyond the age of superannuation or seeking re-employments for them should be reversed. However, officers appointed on a contract basis, are not covered under these instructions.

(b) and (c). One officers holding the post of Secretary to the Government will retire on superannuation and the term of contract of another will expire before the end of the current Session of the Lok Sabha. These cases will be governed by the existing policy on the subject.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Police Commission by States

***585. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken to find out whether the Reports of the National Police Commission forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been considered and acted upon by them; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations of the Commission which have been implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Police Commission submitted 8 reports. The first report was

considered at a conference of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi in June, 1979 and a general consensus was reached on the implementation of the recommendations. Reports received from the State Governments/UT Administrations indicate that appropriate follow up action has been taken on the first report. The principal recommendations which have generally been implemented by most of the States relate to the following subjects :

- (i) Working conditions of policemen.
- (ii) Police Housing programmes.
- (iii) Status of the Constabulary, including Allowances.
- (iv) Inquiries into complaints against policemen.
- (v) Abolition of Orderly System.
- (vi) Machinery for redressal of grievances of policemen.

With regard to the remaining 7 reports of the Commission, the replies so far received from the State Governments, indicate that the Governments of Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa have taken appropriate action on most of the recommendations. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is also reported to have implemented a number of recommendations, however, that Government feels that a few recommendations having substantial financial implications, like provision of housing will be implemented by that State in a phased manner, keeping in view the constraint of resources. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Mizoram and Pondicherry have constituted committees/cells to go into the reports and give recommendations.

Self-Sufficiency in Producing Heavy Water

***586. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is expected to be self-sufficient in producing indigenous heavy water to meet the requirement of atomic power plants by 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Besides the existing heavy water production plants at Nangal, Baroda, Turicorin, Kota and Talcher, Government have taken steps to augment the installed capacity for heavy water production by setting up of new plants to meet the demand for heavy water from the nuclear power stations. Work on a 110 tonnes/yr heavy water plant at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and a 185 tonnes/yr heavy water plant at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh is in progress at a rapid rate. Work on further additional plants will be initiated at the appropriate time.

Promotion of Kanyakumari as Tourist Centre

*587. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the plans for adoption and promotion of Kanyakumari as a Tourist Centres;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have sent any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has identified 16 places of tourist interest in the State of Tamil Nadu for phased development by the Centre, the State and the private sector. Kanyakumari is one of the Centres.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared a master plan for the integrated development of Kanyakumari at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.00 crores for phased implementation over a period of 10 years. Schemes amounting to Rs. 332.00 lakhs are already under implementation through various State departmental agencies since 1982. In addition, the State Government has requested

the Central Department of Tourism for the replacement of a motor launch acquired in 1974 with central funds and serving as a ferry between Kanyakumari and Vivekanand Rock Memorial. This proposal has been approved in principle by the Department and is under processing.

Scientific Training for Sportsmen

4146. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Sports experts who visited India recently, had emphasized the need for scientific training for our sportsmen; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet experts have recommended *inter alia* that physical conditioning and application of bio-mechanics, sports psychology and other allied sports sciences for grooming of Indian sportsmen and women. They have also suggested that due attention should be paid to the promotion of sports at grass root levels. Government agrees in principle to the above recommendations.

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Bihar

4147. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government monitor the implementation of schemes given to the States;

(b) if so, whether Centrally sponsored schemes remained unimplemented in Bihar during 1984-85;

(c) whether Government have any implementation and progress monitoring cell; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any proposal to start one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Central Ministries administering Centrally Sponsored Schemes have either monitoring cells or other arrangements for reviewing/monitoring Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Planning Commission has a 20-Point Programme Cell which monitors on a monthly and quarterly basis all the schemes coming under the 20-Point Programme which includes some Centrally Sponsored Schemes also.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation for SC/ST in ITDC

4148. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Total number of such posts lying vacant in each scale of pay under Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' in ITDC;

(b) the minimum requirement prescribed for filling up such vacancies by promotion under Group 'A' and 'B';

(c) the length of service of three senior most officials belonging to SC and ST under various scales of pay in 'A' and 'B' Groups; and

(d) the efforts made to fill up the reserved posts now falling vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The required information is given at Statement I attached.

(b) As per ITDC Recruitment and Promotion Rules, the minimum period prescribed for eligibility for promotion from one grade to another is between 3 to 6 years.

(c) The required information is given at Statement II attached.

(d) Every effort is made by ITDC to fill up the reserved vacant posts. These include : (i) contacting employment exchange where suitable SC/ST candidates are not becoming available; (ii) notifying reserved posts to SC/ST associations and other such agencies; (iii) issuing advertisements in leading newspapers inviting applications from SC/ST candidates; (iv) relaxing prescribed criteria (qualifications, experience etc) for selection in favour of SC/ST candidates and (v) providing employment opportunities to SC/ST candidates through their induction as apprentices, Junior Executive Trainees, Hotel Operation Trainees etc in various hotel trades.

Statement I

Statement showing total number of posts reserved for SC and ST, number of employees belonging to SC/ST, taken against reserved posts and the vacant posts carried forward Groups 'A', 'B' and 'C' in ITDC during the year 1984 in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha, Unstarred Question No. 4148 for 24-4-1985.

Part-I]

Posts Filled by Direct Recruitment

Sl. No.	Class of Post	Total No. of Posts					
		Reserved for		Taken		Carried Forward	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Group 'A'	24	8	16	2	8	6
2.	Group 'B'	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	24	8	19	1	5	7

Part-II
Posts Filled by Promotion

Sl. No.	Class of Post	Total No. of Posts Reserved for		Taken		Carried Forward	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Group 'A'	2	—	1	—	1	—
2.	Group 'B'	1	—	1	—	—	—
3.	Group 'C'	9	—	4	—	5	—

Statement II

Statement showing the length of service of three senior most officials in ITDC belonging to SC and ST under various scales of pay in Groups 'A' and 'B' in reply to Part (D) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4148 for 24-4-1985.

Name of the post	Scale of Pay Rupees	Number of senior-most officials available in the grade		Length of service in years (approx.)
		SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Manager (Engg.)	1800-2250	1	—	3½
1. Offg. General Manager (MM and D)	1500-2000	1	—	1
2. Dy. General Manager (A/cs)	„	1	—	1
3. Dy. General Manager (E and M)	„	1	—	Less than one year
1. Sr. Manager (M and D)	1300-1700	1	—	3
2. Sr. Manager (C and C)	„	1	—	3
3. Sr. Manager (E and M Engg.)	„	1	—	2
4. Sr. Manager (Engg. Civil)	„	—	1	5½
1. Manager (C and C)	1100-1600	1	—	3½
2. Manager (Engg. Civil)	„	3	—	1 to 6½
3. Manager (Engg. E and M)	„	2	1	1 to 4½
4. Manager (MS)	„	1	—	4½
1. Asstt. Manager (P)	700-1300	—	1	4
2. Asstt. Manager (C and C)	„	1	—	5
3. Internal Audit Officer	„	1	—	5
4. Asstt. Manager (A/cs)	„	1	—	5
5. Asstt. Manager (Engg. Civil)	„	—	3	5½ to 9
6. Asstt. Manager (E and M)	„	2	1	5½ to 6½
7. Asstt. Pvt. Secretary	„	1	—	2

1	2	3	4	5
8. Manager (DFS)	„	1	—	1½
1. Senior P. A.	650-1040	—	1	2
1. P. A.	550-900	3	—	1½ to 3
2. Sr. Asstt.	„	2	—	2 to 4
3. Accountant	„	3	—	2 to 5
4. Sr. Receptionist	„	1	—	2

Note : In certain disciplines, 3 SC/ST Officers are not available. Therefore, in such disciplines, particulars, of less than 3 SC/ST Officers have been mentioned in the above statement.

Memorandum from All India Urdu Press Correspondents Association, Patna

4149. **SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether President, All India Urdu Press Correspondents' Associations, Danapur Cantt., Patna, Bihar has submitted a memorandum on 8 March, 1985 to Prime Minister regarding problems of minority community and other matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Prime Minister's Office received a representation dated 7th March, 1985 from the President, All India Urdu Press Correspondents Association, Patna regarding allegations of corruption in Bihar Public Service Commission with reference to an individual case of a lady who had appeared at the 30th Combined Competitive Examination held by Bihar Public Service Commission in 1982 and was allegedly denied a post reserved for ladies. The representation was forwarded to Government of Bihar for inquiry and necessary action.

Performance of Institutions run by Minority Communities

4150. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution allows the Minority Communities to run and administer their educational institutions;

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the performance of such institutions;

(c) if not, whether Government have noticed some cases of interference in the affairs of these institutions and propose to improve their condition by bringing forth suitable amendments in the Constitution; and

(d) the recommendations, if any, in the Minorities Commission Report in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In addition to the constitutional safeguards to the minority educational institutions, the Organisation of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in terms of Article 350-8 of the Constitution and the Minorities Commission are intrusted, *inter-alia* with safeguarding educational interests of the minorities and for preventing any undue interference in the functioning of these institutions. The existing provisions/arrangements are considered adequate for this purpose.

(d) The Minorities Commission have not made any specific recommendation regarding functioning of educational minority institutions in this context.

**Roy Enquiry Commission Report on
Rangat Firing Case**

4151. SHRI MANORANJAN BHARTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after submission of report by the Roy Enquiry Commission on Rangat firing case in the Union Territory of A and N Islands, Police have registered cases against large number of respectable citizens including senior Government officials in order to harass them. If so, the names of such persons; and

(b) when the FIR was lodged against these people, the date when charge-sheet was submitted and the IPC/Cr PC sections involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. No case relating to the Rangat firing incident has been registered after the submission of the Report of the Enquiry Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

“Pollution in Doon Valley.”

4152. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether pollution hazard is on the increase in Doon Valley as a result of which people are suffering from many diseases, particularly respiratory and skin diseases and 20 per cent of the children in the age group of below ten years are suffering from respiratory trouble;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that effluents of the Kuawala Distillery situated 12 Kilometres away from Dehradun is being discharged in the Song river as a result to which the famous Mahsir fish is no the extinct; and

(d) whether Government propose to close this distillery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) There

has been a marginal increase in air pollution in Doon Valley. Investigations by Medical Authorities regarding incidence of respiratory and skin diseases will, however, take some time.

(b) The Government has taken following steps :

(i) Setting up of Industrial Units in Doon Valley is being regulated with a ban on major air pollution industries;

(ii) Steps are being taken as per the Provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to control air pollution in the existing industries;

(iii) New industrial units are being dispersed as per a regional Master Plan.

(c) The Kuanwala distillery is discharging untreated effluents into Song River. Mahasir fish has not become extinct.

(d) The Uttar Pradesh Population Control Board is taking legal action against the distillery under the Provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[English]

**Submission of Audited Accounts of
Departmental Canteen of Sardar
Patel Bhawan**

4153. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Managing Committee of Sardar Patel Bhawan Departmental Canteen has not been submitting their audited accounts since 1978;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against this violation;

(c) whether his Ministry has been giving subsidies to the said canteen in gross violation of the rules;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry is proposed to be made to fix the responsibility; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e). The audited accounts of the Sardar Patel Bhawan Departmental Canteen upto the year 1977-78 have been received. The Managing Committee of the Canteen have finalised the accounts for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 which are pending audit. The accounts for the year 1980-81 could not be finalised due to the retirement of the Internal Auditor of the Canteen who was handling cash and maintaining the accounts also for some time. The relevant records etc. have not been handed over by the Auditor to the Canteen authorities. The Managing Committee have already served a final notice on him on 2.3.1985 for handing over the documents, etc. for the year 1980-81. The accounts for subsequent years are upto date but awaiting finalisation of 1980-81 accounts. However, the Managing Committee have decided to proceed with the finalisation of the accounts for the subsequent years pending finalisation of the accounts for the year 1980-81. The Government have been sanctioning subsidies to the canteen as non-payment of it would have dislocated the functioning of the canteen and caused distress to its employees.

Additional Sources of Energy

4154. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided to the Commission for Additional sources of energy during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the various projects implemented by the Commission for additional sources of energy to generate additional power; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJV. PATIL) : (a) An amount of Rs. 152 crores had been provided to the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy during the Sixth Plan for development and utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy including biogas.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached,

Statement

1. A programme for the setting up of four 500 KW wind farms was taken up and orders have been placed for the wind electric generators. In addition a few wind battery chargers were also installed for field testing.
2. In the integrated energy project in Salojipally village, Medak district of Andhra Pradesh a central solar photovoltaic power plant of capacity 7.3 KWe (peak) was set up and a solar thermal power generating system of capacity 22 KWe (peak) is nearing completion.
3. Other biomass, biogas, and solar photovoltaic based units capable of generating small amounts of power for decentralised applications in various Rural Renewable Energy Systems have also been set up, including biomass based units of 25 to 100 KW; larger size plants have also been planned.
4. A refuse incineration plant using 300 Tonnes city garbage and producing 3.74 MW of power is being set up at Delhi.
5. 50 KW power unit based on line focussing solar collectors designed by DNES for which procurement of equipment is in progress.
6. A central solar photovoltaic power plant of 900 We (peak) has been set up in the RRES project in Accheja village, Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh.
7. Two micro hydel projects are nearing completion at Jubbal (150 KW) and Manali (200 KW) in Himachal Pradesh. These micro hydel projects are based on low cost technology with electronic controls to enable operation without regular manning.
8. A pilot plant for MHD power generation has just been completed at Tiruchirapalli. The plant is rated at 5 MW (thermal input); it is not yet generating power.

Strength of IPS Officers

4155. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of IPS officers in the country as on 31 January, 1985;

(b) how many of them have been killed on their duty during the last three years and in which States; and

(c) what action has been taken to detain and punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Opening of a Kendriya Bhandar Branch in Pushp Vihar, New Delhi

4156. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations are being received by the General Manager, Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, for opening of a Branch of their society, *i.e.*, Kendriya Bhandar in Sector-IV of the Pushp Vihar, New Delhi (a Central Government Employees residential colony);

(b) whether representations are being received by the General Manager of the society for opening of a Fair Price Shop in that area also; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far on such representations and when Government propose to open Kendriya Bhandar as well as Fair Price Shop in that area to give benefit of this Society to the Central Government employees residing there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A representation has been recently received in April, 1985.

(c) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of works and Housing so that suitable accommodation can

be obtained for opening the branch store of the Kendriya Bhandar as well as a Fair Price Shop.

Night Landing Facility at Aurangabad Airport

4157. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce night landing facilities at Aurangabad Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Eastern U.P.

4158. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to pay some special attention to the development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The responsibility for developing a region within a State is primarily that of the State Government concerned. The Uttar Pradesh Government has outlined its strategy for accelerated development of the Eastern Region during the VII Plan in the draft Plan document submitted to the Planning Commission. This includes *inter alia* the following

- (i) taking up special programmes for increasing the productivity of small and marginal farms;
- (ii) increasing the productivity of rice and other agricultural products by providing adequate inputs etc.;
- (iii) extension of research facilities in oilseeds and pulses;

- (iv) preparation and phased implementation of a master plan for reducing flood damages on a permanent basis;
- (v) massive programme of providing minor irrigation works;
- (vi) reclamation of usar-land in an integrated way;
- (vii) adoption of moisture preserving technologies and dryland farming in the drought prone areas;
- (viii) creation of employment opportunities by developing large and medium industries and encouraging village and cottage industrial pursuits;
- (ix) large scale construction of roads and bridges;
- (x) tribal development programme for the denotified tribes of Gonda and Mirzapur districts;
- (xi) programme for eradication of illiteracy especially female illiteracy; and
- (xii) nutrition programme for women and children.

The Central Government also provides special assistance for development of designated backward areas in a State like drought prone areas and tribal areas. Investment subsidy and concessional finance are also provided for accelerating the industrial development of industrially backward districts within a State.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Laying of action taken report on the Table of Parliament

4159. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will be Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the statement of action taken on the recommendations of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been regularly placed in Parliament on all the 27 Reports so far presented by the Commissioner;

(b) if so, the dates of placements of the

statements so far prepared and laid before Parliament;

(c) whether earlier practice was to lay such statements of action taken on the Table of both the House of Parliament but later on these statements were simply placed in Parliament Library for the information of Members;

(d) if so, the reasons for such a change; and

(e) whether any document can be placed in Parliament Library by Government before being laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Action Taken Statements on 26 Reports of the Commissioner for SCs and STs have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Action taken Statements on the Reports of the Commissioner for SCs and STs are always being placed in the Parliament Library.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Murders, Dacoities and Robberies in Delhi

4161. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases of murders, dacoities and robberies held in Delhi during 1984-85, the culprits have been apprehended; and

(b) steps taken to improve the image of the police in the minds of the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The number of cases of murders, dacoities and robberies committed in Delhi during the year 1984 and 1985 (upto 31-3-85) are given below :

	Cases reported	Worked out	Persons arrested.
Murder	379	237	679
Dacoity	37	19	83
Robberies	302	159	361

(b) The following steps were taken to detect crimes :

1. Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie/talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
2. Action under the normal preventive section of Cr. P. C. against bad characters and criminals.
3. Continuous drives by the Special Squads of the Districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.
4. Surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime.
5. Organisation of Thikri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in co-ordination with police patrol pickets.
6. Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.
7. Co-ordination meetings with the police authorities of neighbouring states are periodically held to discuss and solve the problems arising out of the activities of the extremists and other criminals.

Main Places of Tourists Attraction

4162. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the main places of attraction for the foreign visitors/tourists in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : The statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled by the department of Tourism on an All-India basis and not place-wise. However, as per the Foreign Tourists Survey of India 1982-83 conducted by Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, there are 59 major places visited by Foreign tourists shown in the statement attached.

Statement

S. No. Name of Place

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Madras
4. Agra
5. Jaipur
6. Varanasi
7. Calcutta
8. Bangalore
9. Srinagar
10. Goa
11. Madhurai
12. Amritsar
13. Trivandrum-Kovalam
14. Rameshwaram
15. Hyderabad
16. Udaipur
17. Trichirapalli
18. Mysore
19. Khajuraho
20. Cochin
21. Pune
22. Aurangabad
23. Patna
24. Ahmadabad
25. Pondicherry
26. Darjeeling
27. Jodhpur
28. Ootacamund
29. Leh
30. Chandigarh
31. Jaisalmer
32. Lucknow
33. Simla

S. No. Name of Place

34. Mahabalipuram
35. Ladakh
36. Haridwar
37. Kanyakumari
38. Pushkar
39. Dehradun
40. Mount Abu
41. Bhubaneshwar
42. Puri
43. Tanjore
44. Coimbatore
45. Dharamsala
46. Nagapattinam
47. Quilon
48. Baroda
49. Alleppey
50. Ajmer
51. Ganeshpuri
52. Manali
53. Mangalore
54. Kodaikanal
55. Surat
56. Gaya-Bodhgaya
57. Ranchi
58. Bhopal
59. Gorakhpur

Expansion of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

4163. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all district headquarters of the country have been covered by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras;

(b) if not, the names of such districts as still remain to be covered and the likely date by which every district headquarter of the country would be covered at the end of this year;

(c) whether it is also proposed to provide liberal funds to these Kendras in the International Year of the Youth; and

(d) if so, a brief outline of the new activities proposed to be undertaken by these Kendras during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHADRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) So far 197 districts have been covered by Nehru Yuvak Kendras as per statement attached. The remaining districts are likely to be covered during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendras including new ones are, *inter-alia*, vocational training programmes; sports, games and physical culture; youth leadership training programme; recreational and cultural activities; non-formal education; social service programmes; promotion of National Integration and observance of the International Youth Year.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Districts in which Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been functional
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Chittoor 2. Cuddapah 3. Kakinada

1

2

3

4. Karimnagar

5. Nizamabad

6. Siddipet

7. Srikakulam

8. Krishna

9. Guntur

10. Mohboobnagar

11. Kurnool

12. Khammam

13. Anantpur

14. Visakhapatnam

2. Assam

1. Dibrugarh

2. Gauhati

3. Silchar

4. Tezpur

5. Nowgong

6. Goalpara

7. Karbi Anglong

8. North Lakhimpur

3. Bihar

1. Bhagalpur

2. Hehal (Ranchi)

3. Muzzaffarpur

4. Monghyr

5. Patna

6. West Champaran

7. Purnea

8. Chapra

9. Saharsa

10. Nalanda

11. Darbhanga

12. Bhojpur

13. Palamau

4. Gujarat

1. Bhuj

2. Junagarh

1

2

3

5. Haryana

6. Himachal Pradesh

7. Jammu and Kashmir

8. Karnataka

9. Kerala

3. Surendranagar

4. Nadiad

5. Mehsana

6. Himatnagar

1. Karnal

2. Gurgaon

3. Bhiwani

4. Rohtak

1. Chamba

2. Hamirpur

3. Solan

4. Una

5. Kulu

6. Bilaspur

7. Kangra (Dharamshala)

8. Kinnaur

1. Kathua

1. Belgaum

2. Bagalkot

3. Chikmagalur

4. Gulbarga

5. Hassan

6. Mysore

7. Coorg

8. Mandya

9. Mangalore

10. North Kanara (Karwar)

11. Bidar

12. Raichur

1. Trivandrum

2. Cannanore

3. Trichur

1	2	3
		4. Alleppey
		5. Idukki
		6. Malapuram
		7. Palghat
		8. Kozhikode
10. Madhya Pradesh		1. Betul
		2. Chattarpur
		3. Dewas
		4. Gwalior
		5. Jabalpur
		6. Jashpurnagar (Raigarh)
		7. Kankar
		8. Sehore
		9. Shajapur
		10. Durg
		11. Hoshangabad
		12. Dhar
		13. Shivpuri
		14. Indore
		15. Jhabua
11. Maharashtra		1. Aurangabad
		2. Yeotmal
		3. Jalgaon
12. Manipur		1. Imphal
		2. Manipur North District (Senapati)
13. Meghalaya		1. Tura
		2. Jaintia Hills
14. Nagaland		1. Mokokchung
		2. Kohima
15. Orissa		1. Baripada
		2. Dhenkanal
		3. Koraput

1

2

3

16. Punjab

4. Sambalpur
5. Sundergarh
6. Ganjam
7. Kalahandi
8. Phulbani
9. Keonjhar
10. Balangir
1. Ferozpur
2. Rupnagar (Ropar)
3. Sangrur
4. Gurdaspur
5. Faridkot
6. Hoshiarpur
7. Amritsar
8. Patiala
9. Kapurthala
10. Ludhiana

17. Rajasthan

1. Barmer
2. Bundi
3. Churu
4. Dungarpur
5. Jaipur
6. Tonk
7. Chittorgarh
8. Jodhpur
9. Sawai Madhopur
10. Ajmer
11. Bharatpur
12. Udaipur
13. Banswara
14. Bikaner
15. Jaisalmer
16. Bhilwara

1	2	3
		17. Jalore
18. Sikkim		1. Gangtok
19. Tamil Nadu		1. Cuddalore
		2. Salem
		3. Tiruchirapalli
		4. Vellore
		5. Ramnathapuram
		6. Puddukotai
		7. Coimbatore
		8. Madurai
		9. Dharampuri
		10. Nilgiris
20. Tripura		1. Agartala
		2. Dharamnagar
21. Uttar Pradesh		1. Azamgarh
		2. Banda
		3. Dehradun
		4. Deoria
		5. Jhansi
		6. Mathura
		7. Mirzapur
		8. Pratapgarh
		9. Pithoragarh
		10. Rai Bareilly
		11. Gorakhpur
		12. Rampur
		13. Faizabad
		14. Aligarh
		15. Almora
		16. Bijnor
		17. Meerut
		18. Sitapur
		19. Varanasi

1	2	3
		20. Allahabad
		21. Fatehpur
		22. Ghazipur
		23. Pauri Garwal
		24. Sultanpur
		25. Unnao
		26. Farrukhabad
		27. Lakhimpur-Kheri
		28. Badaun
22. West Bengal		1. Barasat
		2. Burdwan
		3. Darjeeling
		4. Midnapore
		5. Murshidabad
		6. Diamond Harbour
		7. Alipurduar
		8. Puru'ia
23. Arunachal Pradesh		1. Along
		2. Ziro
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1. Port Blair
25. Chandigarh		1. Chandigarh
26. Delhi		1. Alipur
		2. Mehrauli (New Delhi)
		3. Nangloi Block (New Delhi)
27. Goa, Daman and Diu		1. Panaji
		2. Daman
28. Lakshdweep		1. Kavaratti
29. Mizoram		1. Aizwal
30. Pondicherry		1. Pondicherry
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1. Silvassa

**Deputation of Officers of All India
Services to Delhi Municipal
Corporation**

4164. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Officers of the various All-India Services such as Indian Administrative Service and Indian Revenue Service at present on deputation to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the posts held and pay (including Deputation or Special Pay) and allowances drawn by them; and

(b) their initial tenure and in which of the cases it had been extended once, twice and thrice and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1093/85]

(b) The recruitment regulations of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi provide for varying tenures ranging from 3 to 5 years in respect of different posts as indicated in the statement at annexure. In no case the tenure has been extended beyond prescribed period.

Package Tours to attract Foreign Tourists

4165. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new form of selling package tours have been decided to be operated when a 'travel mart' will be set up by Indian Tour Operators Association in a bid to attract foreign tourists to the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). A "Travel Mart" is a forum which enables buyers and sellers/suppliers in travel trade to come together and negotiate travel package deals. The Indian Association of Tour Operators with the help of the Department of Tourism had invited over 40 tour operators/wholesalers for such a travel mart held at New Delhi in the first week of

April, 1985. Business negotiations conducted at this forum are likely to generate greater tourist traffic to India.

Registration for Mining in Ocean

4166. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is an applicant for registration for mining in the Ocean as a pioneer investor and clearance from the law of the Sea Commission is awaited; and

(b) if so, full details thereof including the particulars of mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, India as a pioneer investor, has filed an application with the Preparatory Commission of the International Sea-bed Authority and of the Law of the Sea Tribunal, for registration of a mine site in the Central Indian Ocean. The decision of the Preparatory Commission is awaited.

(b) After a survey of nearly 4 million square kilometres in the Indian Ocean, two mining sites, each of 150,000 sq. km. have been identified. These sites fully meet the standards which have been prescribed internationally, such as, the density of nodules per square metre and the copper, nickel and cobalt contents of the nodules. Research and Development work at the mining sites is going on smoothly.

Elephants Killed for Ivory Tusks

4167. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether elephants are killed for extraction of ivory tusks :

(b) the action proposed to be taken to protect elephants from being killed on a large scale; and

(c) the number of elephants killed in 1983-84 and 1984-85 and value of the ivory lost in terms of Rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Stray cases of poaching of wild elephant's for ivory occur from time to time. The steps taken to protect the wild elephant are given in the attached statement.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(1) Full legal protection is provided by including elephant in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(2) Elephant is also included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which international trade in the species or its products is strictly regulated.

(3) The habitats of elephant are being protected in the form of several national parks and sanctuaries throughout the species range of distribution in the country.

(4) Status and ecological studies are being conducted which would form the basis for a long-term conservation strategy for the species.

(5) The setting up of corridors for the free movement of elephants between disjointed and fragmented habitats has been suggested to the States concerned.

(6) The concerned States and Union Territories are being advised from time to time to take effective steps to control poaching by strengthening their protection and enforcement efforts. Central financial assistance is also being provided for this purpose.

Payment of fare for 400 KM for Availing Home Town Concession by Central Government Employees

4168. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees have to pay the train fare for the first 400 Kms while availing of the home town concession;

(b) if so, the rationale behind it;

(c) whether Government propose to waive this condition; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The scheme of LTC was originally drawn up in 1956 to provide travel facilities to Central Government employees whose home towns were far away from their places of posting. Consequently it was considered necessary to limit the concession only to those who came from places more than 250 miles (now 400 Kms) (160 Kms in the case of Group 'D' employees) away from their places of posting. Further, in order to ensure that there was no discrimination against those whose Home Towns were within 250 miles (400 Kms.) and, therefore, did not get any travel concession, it was provided that those whose homes were beyond 400 Kms (160 Kms in the case of Group 'D' employees) from their headquarters should themselves bear the fares for the first 400 Kms. (160 Kms. in the case of Group 'D' employees).

(c) and (d). A suggestion has been received in this regard but no decision has yet been taken.

Visit of British Prime Minister to India

4169. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during recent visit of the British Prime Minister to India the activities of extremists were discussed; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's concern at the increasing anti-Indian activities of extremist elements in Britain was conveyed to the British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. She appreciated India's concern and said that Britain would not allow its hospitality to be abused by extremist elements. She also

conveyed that Britain was opposed to any form of violence or terrorism.

Conversion of Five Star Hotels into Three Star Hotels

4170. SHRI BEZHAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Five Star ITDG hotels into Three Star Hotels; and

(b) whether Government propose to concentrate on Janata type accommodation for the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The construction of budget hotels for domestic travellers will be assigned priority in the 7th Five Year Plan. The Department of Tourism has written to the State Governments for formulating proposals for constructing such hotels at major centres of tourist interest. These proposals will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Air Services in Coastal Areas in Andhra Pradesh

4171. SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce air services in coastal areas in Andhra Pradesh to cover tourist places of interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniformity in Retirement Age of Professional Staff

4172. SHRI P. PENCHALAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government propose to have uniformity in the retirement age of Central Government services to cover all professional staff such as medical, engineering etc. on the lines of scientific staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. The conditions of service of Central Government employees are, however, under consideration of the Fourth Pay Commission, who would also be looking into the age of retirement of all Central Government employees irrespective of category or service to which they belong.

Recommendation of Ecologists to preserve the Silent Valley in Kerala

4173. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have accepted the recommendations and opinions of the ecologists, ornithologists and lovers of nature that "the Silent Valley" which is a world renowned tropical forest in Kerala with a priceless wealth of rare species of animals and birds, be preserved as such ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : The Silent Valley Reserve Forest area has been constituted as a National Park under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, by the State Government of Kerala, on 23rd November, 1984.

Purchase of Airbus/aircraft from France

4174. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal/agreement is under consideration of Government to purchase airbus/aircraft from France; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal/agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Air India has signed an agreement with M/s. Airbus Industries of France on 8th April, 1985 for the purchase, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 541.90 crores, of six Airbus A 310-300 aircraft to be delivered

progressively from April, 1986 to December, 1986. Airbus Industries have also made an offer to Indian Airlines for the sale of A-320 aircraft for delivery in 1988-89 and making available some aircraft on lease during the intervening period.

[Translation]

Regular Air Service to Banswara, Rajasthan

4175. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to link Banswara, Rajasthan with regular air service is under consideration;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a Kachcha airstrip in Banswara; and

(e) is so, whether Government propose to convert it into pucca airstrip, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Banswara is not included in the list of stations which have been identified for being airlinked in the present expansion plans of Vayudoot.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

[English]

Running of Canteens in Central Government Offices

4177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government offices and public sector enterprises which are running canteens for their employees;

(b) whether all such canteens have been duly registered with the Director of Canteens;

(c) whether they are complying with the order of the Supreme Court

dated 26 September, 1983 in respect of facilities treasury rules, recruitment, service conditions of the canteen employees etc.; and

(d) the agency to supervise and monitor the compliance with the said Supreme Court order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Department of Personnel and Training is concerned with the running of departmental canteens in the Government offices only. Only 602 (other than public enterprises canteens) non-statutory Department/Co-operative Canteens/Tiffin Rooms are registered with the Director of Canteens as on date.

(c) Suitable instructions have been issued on 3-11-1983 to comply with the interim orders of the Supreme Court of India of 26-9-1983. Recruitment/Service Conditions of canteen employees are enshrined in GSR-54. Treasury rules are not yet applicable to canteens.

(d) Each Ministry/Department locally and Director of Canteens, centrally.

Receipt of Contraband Goods in Parcel Office, New Delhi

4178. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation from the Parcel Clerks and members of Uttari Railway Mazdoor Union New Delhi have been received in February and March, 1985 in the Police Hq. Delhi and Home Ministry alleging receipt of contraband goods in Parcel Office, New Delhi from Assam Mail in June, 1984;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon and the time by which the matter is expected to be set right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Shri Kulbhushan Kumar a parcel clerk at New Delhi Railway Station who is the Secretary of Uttari Railway Mazdoor Union, issued some wall posters alleging smuggling of Chinese torches worth lakhs of rupees through the railway parcel office in connivance with the employees of that office. The allegation of smuggling has been enquired into by the Custom authorities and no action is required to be taken by the police authorities.

Replacement of Pensions Act of 1871

4179. SHRI N. V. RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Act that applies to the pension of Central Government retired employees;

(b) whether Government propose to replace the Pensions Act of 1871;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Liberalised Pension Scheme, in pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgment has been applied to those who had retired prior to 1 April, 1979; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remove the anomalies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Pensions' Act, 1871.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This Act does not in any way adversely affect the interest of the pensioners; rather, it is a protective law. For example, Section 11 of the Act protects pensioners against attachment and Section 12 thereof makes any assignment of future interest in pension void. The changes in the administrative structure, employment position and pay structure of the employees have not rendered the provisions of the Act obsolete or out of date.

The Pensions' Act, 1871, does not regulate matters such as scales of pensions, grant of relief to pensioners and the procedure for sanctioning pension. These matters are regulated by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, and the various executive instructions issued from time to

time. Any liberalisation of the Pension Rules can be achieved by amending these rules or by issue of executive instructions and not merely by scrapping the Pensions' Act, 1871.

Even though the Pensions' Act is over 100 years old, it has not been felt necessary for scrapping it or replacing it by a fresh law as it is serving its purpose and is not standing in the way of any liberalisation that may need to be made. Incidentally; certain provisions of this Act have been amended in 1982. So as to facilitate payment of life-time arrears of pension which might remain undisbursed at the time of death of a pensioner by means of nomination. Rules to provide for nomination for payment of life-time arrears of pensions of the pensioners to the nominees have also been issued and laid on the Table of both Houses of the Parliament.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Indira Gandhi-Bandaranayake Agreement, 1974

4180. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the 1974 Indira Gandhi-Bandaranayake agreement;

(b) whether it is a fact that pilgrims and fishermen from India are entitled to visit Kachatheevu and there is no necessity for visa for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government are aware that Sri Lankan Government have violated the 1974 agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The 1974 Indira Gandhi-Bandaranayake agreement concerned the 150,000 persons not covered by the earlier 1964 agreement. According to this agreement 50% of these 150,000 persons were to be granted citizenship by the Sri Lankan Government and the remaining 50% were to be accepted as repatriates and granted citizenship by the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Sri Lanka have assured on a number of occasions that the 93,000 stateless persons who did not apply for Indian citizenship before 30th October, 1981, will be soon given Sri Lankan citizenship.

"Pollution in the Country"

4181. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pollution has moved forward to engulf countryside in India;

(b) whether he is aware that an alarm was raised recently against multiplication of pollutants at a Seminar or men of letters organised by the Sahitya Academy on Creativity and Environment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No documented scientific evidence is available on the extent of pollution specifically in the countryside.

(b) and (c). In a Seminar organised by the Sahitya Academy Shri O.N.V. Kurup presented a paper entitled 'A work of art as a product of the Creative imagination and its Milieu.' The paper makes a reference to pollution in villages of Kerala.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Declaration of Ugadi-Telugu New Year Day as a Public Holiday in Andhra Pradesh

4182. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to declare Ugadi-Telugu New Year Day as a public holiday for Central Government Offices in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether public holidays were declared in respect of New Year Day of certain other States; and

(d) if so, the reasons why it was not

done in respect of Telugu people in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Within the existing framework of holidays policy and limitations on the number of holidays that can be declared in a year, there is no scope to declare a public holiday on any occasion other than those covered in the policy instructions on the subject given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1094/85].

(c) and (d). The Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committees located in different parts have been given the discretion to choose three holidays from amongst a specified list of 12 occasions and which occasions they choose are for them to decide. This Department as such have not declared New Year Day as a public holiday.

Participation of Government Employees in Political Activities

4183. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have given the right to the Central Government employees to participate in political activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : No, Sir.

Sources of Non-Conventional Energy to Tackle Power Crisis

4184. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the various sources of non-conventional energy which have so far been tapped by the Government to tackle the power crisis; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to make use of the non-conventional sources of energy in running water-pumps for irrigation and other purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The programmes taken up by Government cover solar energy, biogas, biomass, wind energy, small hydropower and geothermal energy. Research and development projects on problems relating to hydrogen and chemical sources of energy, ocean energy and Magneto-hydrodynamic power generation are also being implemented:

(b) The following water lifting devices based on non-conventional energy sources have been developed in the country : Water pumping wind mills, solar water pumping systems, biogas engines and hydrams. Some of these systems are being installed in various parts of the country as part of a demonstration programme. Wind Mills and solar photovoltaic pumps are also being made available to individual users on a pilot basis at subsidised rates. Several State Governments are also promoting the use of such devices.

Industrial Licences issued to State Electronics Corporations

4185. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of industrial licences issued to different State Electronics Corporations and the phased manufacturing programme approved for each product under the industrial licence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The number of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued to different States are given in the attached statement. As regards phased manufacturing programme, compilation of details for all State Electronics Corporations and for all products and from the time the corporations came into existence would involve work of a considerable magnitude. However, information for any specific product/company could be made available, if required.

Statement

Details of the number of Letter of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licence (ILs) Issued to State Electronics Corporations in different States :

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of IL/ LOI Issued
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Bihar	10
3.	Goa Daman and Diu	2
4.	Gujarat	20
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
8.	Kernataka	20
9.	Kerala	48
10.	Maharashtra	21
11.	Orissa	21
12.	Punjab	41
13.	Rajasthan	13
14.	Tamil Nadu	15
15.	Uttar Pradesh	29
16.	West Bengal	22

"Treatment Plants for Abating Water Pollution"

4186. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether quantitatively more than 75 per cent of the water pollution emanates from domestic effluents;

(b) whether proposals have been made to set up a special agency for advancing loans to municipalities at low interest for installing treatment plants for abating such pollution; and

(c) whether such an agency has been set up and if so, the total allocated to it in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Undertrial Women and Children in Jails

4187. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state :

(a) the number of undertrial women and minor children jails in various States (State-wise) during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85; and

(b) the number of women and children, out of them, who have nobody in their families to look after their interest and whether Government have made any arrangements to provide legal aid to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). As 'Prisons' is a State subject, the statistics about the undertrial women and children in jails in various States and those about such of them as have nobody in their families to look after their interest not compiled on an all-India basis.

For giving legal aid in Court or litigation oriented matters, State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have been constituted as apex bodies in the States. These Boards have set up Legal Aid Committees at the District and high Court levels and in some cases even at Taluka level. Three States viz. Bihar, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have also enacted a legislation on "Legal Aid to the Poor."

As required under section 304 CrPC, 1973, a few State Governments have already framed rules for giving legal aid in a trial before the Court of Sessions as well as before Magistrates Where the accused is not represented by Counsel or where he or she does not have sufficient means to engage a lawyer.

The Legal Aid Lawyers are also visiting jails in some of the States. Particularly in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Delhi for the purpose of inter-viewing the prisoners and finding out from them whether they need legal assistance.

News Item Captioned '500 Jhuggies Reduced to Ashes'

4188. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Jansatta' dated the 31st March, 1985 under the caption "Delhi Mein 500 'Jhuggian Swaha'" (500 Jhuggies reduced to ashes in Delhi); and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed in this fire accident and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no casualty in this fire incident. On the fire coming to notice, the fire brigade was summoned and the local police reached the spot and with the help of public evacuated all the inhabitants of the jhuggies including most of their belongings to safer places. 18 fire tenders were employed to extinguish the fire. A sum of Rs. 200 per effected family was disbursed out of Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

[English]

Setting up of Electronics Industries in Rural Areas

4189. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that electronics industries are getting concentrated in and around big metropolis of our country;

(b) whether as a result thereof, the benefits of all fiscal concessions go to urban population;

(c) whether some legislation will be made to ensure that these industries will be taken to rural and backward areas; and

(d) if so, Government's thinking in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir, around some metropolitan cities, some concentration has taken place.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A number of concessions and facilities have been provided for industries to be established in backward districts and hill areas; Government has also taken decision in respect of some units to be established in rural backward area.

(d) Government is keen that Electronics Industry should develop rapidly and it should also go to backward and hill areas for which fiscal and other concessions have been provided.

[Translation]

Meetings of Hindi Consultative Committee During 1984

4190. SHRI KISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Consultative Committee of the Ministry held during the year 1984;

(b) the resolutions passed in those meetings; and

(c) the details regarding implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A sub-Committee of the Central Hindi Committee functions in this Ministry in place of a Hindi Advisory Committee. During the year 1984, this Committee met once.

(b) and (c). The Sub-Committee is Advisory in its nature and in its meetings it gives suggestions with regard to implementation of Govt. orders in connection with Official Languages Act and Rules and reviews the progress made by the Ministry in this direction. Though, the question of passing resolutions does not arise, various recommendations have been made which this Ministry endeavours to implement.

[English]

Usefulness of Non-Conventional Energy Devices

4191. SHRI BANWARI LAL

PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-conventional energy devices like solar cookers, bio-gas, mills wood stoves and smokeless chullas save scarce and costly resources and also keep many diseases away;

(b) if so, whether any thorough research has been made by scientists in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A countrywide programme of research, development and demonstration has been going on for the development and utilisation of non-conventional energy sources. The programme covers solar energy, biogas, biomass, wind energy, small hydropower, geothermal energy, ocean energy and chemical sources of energy. The systems based on these sources are generally free of pollution and save considerable amounts of conventional fuels. As a result of the efforts made in the country a number of devices and systems based on renewable sources of energy have been developed and brought to a stage of field application. Among these are solar water heating systems, solar dryers, solar cookers, improved woodstoves, family and community type biogas plants, solar photovoltaic water pumping systems, community and street lighting units, community radio and TV sets, water pumping wind mills, wind powered battery chargers, etc. Several of these devices are now being propagated throughout the country through programmes which include financial incentives, and their utilisation is increasing. A number of manufacturing units have also come up which fabricate these devices industrially.

Construction and Improvement of Roads Leading to Tourist Centres

4192. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the creation of a special Road Fund for construction and improvement of roads leading to tourist centres;

(b) whether any such new Road Fund has been created during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the funds earmarked for this Road Fund in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Entry of Doctors and Dentists in U.K.

4193. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : 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 the 28th March, 1985 wherein it has been stated that British Government have banned entry into U. K. from overseas doctors and dentists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this will affect most of the Indians who desire to go to England; and

(c) whether Government of India have approached the Government of U. K. to remove this ban ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British authorities have brought about the following changes to the British Immigration Rules, with effect from 1st April, 1985 :

(i) All doctors and dentists from outside the common market will be barred from practice in British without a Work Permit or £150,000 to invest in their practice, and evidence that their services are needed;

(ii) Doctors and Dentists seeking Post-Graduate training at British Medical Schools would be allowed to study in Britain for 4 years without a

Work Permit, and will be required to leave after 4 years unless granted an extension by the Home Office.

Restrictions are applicable to all Doctors and Dentists from all non-EEC countries.

(c) No, Sir.

Selection of Maharashtra State Civil Service Officers for Promotion to IAS

4194. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the fact that in the selection of Maharashtra State Civil Service officers for inclusion in the select list for promotion to IAS, discrimination is made, by passing the seniority of the concerned members of the Maharashtra cadre; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to give justice to the officers belonging to the Maharashtra cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) This Ministry had received representations about the select list of Maharashtra State Civil Service Officers for promotion to the Indian Administrative Service prepared in December 1984. Government have looked into the matter carefully and it is found that the select list has been prepared strictly according to the provisions of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955 after scrutinising the records of all the 49 eligible officers.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) of the question, does not arise.

[Translation]

Tourist Centres in Morena District, Madhya Pradesh

4195. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of tourist Centres in Morena district in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether the old temple (Kakan Temple) of Sithonia Village is proposed to be developed as a place of tourism; and if so, the time by which it is likely to be developed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) There are places of archaeological and scenic importance in this district such as Kakanmath temple, Rameshwar, Govind Talab, Nalakeshwar Mahadev, Pagara Dam and Rahu ke Gaon.

(b) Kakanmath temple in Sithonia Village is preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India. There is no proposal currently under the consideration of State or Central Government to develop this temple as a place of tourist interest.

[English]

Per Capita Income in Kerala

4196. SHRI K. MOHANDAS :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the per capita income in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase during the Sixth Plan compared to the Fifth Plan;

(c) whether Kerala's per capita income is lower than the national per capita income; and

(d) if so, what special steps are being taken to raise the per capita income in Kerala to the level of national per capita income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the estimates prepared by the State Statistical Bureau, the per capita net domestic product of Kerala at 1970-71 prices has shown an increase during the three year period ending 1983-84. The percentage increase during the first four years of the Sixth Plan, i.e. 1980-84, works out to 13.8% in comparison to an almost negligible

increase during the Fifth Plan period 1974-79.

(c) The per capita net domestic product of Kerala for the year 1983-84, at 1970-71 prices according to the State Statistical Bureau's estimates was Rs. 750 as against the per capita net National Product of Rs. 749 for the country estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation.

(d) Does not arise.

Protection and Preservation of Brow Antlered Deer

4197. PROF. KAMSON MEIJINLUNG :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether number of the Brow Antlered Deers at Keibul Lamjao National Park is diminishing;

(b) the total areas of the park;

(c) the action taken to set up fencing around the park; and

(d) any special scheme to protect and preserve the Prow Antlered Deer which is the only living species of its kind on earth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The total area of Keibul Lamjao National Park is 40 square kilometres.

(c) The State Government of Manipur are erecting an earthen ring bund, with live fence, around a part of the periphery of the park and a portion of this work has already been completed.

(d) The measures taken to protect and preserve the Manipur Brow-Antlered Deer are given below—

(i) The species is included in Schedule I to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which affords full legal protection from hunting and from trade or commerce.

(ii) It is listed in Appendix I to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which international trade in the species or its products is strictly prescribed.

- (iii) Specific measures for the protection and management of Keibul Lamjao National Park including recommendation for a research programme were made by an expert team deputed in May, 1982. The State Government is implementing the suggested measures.
- (iv) Financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government for the development of the national park since 1974-75. So far an amount of about Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been provided for undertaking habitat improvement, protection and construction works including purchase of equipment and vehicles.
- (v) Captive breeding is being done in the zoos at Delhi, Calcutta, Imphal and Hyderabad. Through regular exchange of animals between these zoos, the genetic vigour of the species in captivity is being maintained.

Handling of Functions of a Professional Nature in the Specialised Fields

4198. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether functions of a professional nature in the Secretariat and the Government are being handled by the professional officers in the respective specialised fields such as Agriculture, Health, Telecommunication, Education, Statistics etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

Utilization of Funds Allocated for Welfare of SCs/STs

4199. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many States including Uttar Pradesh, have not utilised the entire amount allocated to them during 1983-84 and 1984-85 for carrying out welfare programmes for SCs/STs;

(b) the names of such States and the amount allocated to each of them for these programmes and the amount utilised by each of them; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of India gives funds to the State Government Union Territories in the form of SCA (Special Central Assistance) for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The funds allocated in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 have been utilised in full.

[English]

Satta Cambling in India

4200. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about the activities of the notorious network/racket of Satta gambling in India which fleeces the public of lakhs of rupees every day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons as to why it has so far not been possible to stop this form of illegal gambling in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to contain Satta gambling and/or to ensure deterrent punishment to persons involved in the Satta rackets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). "Betting and Gambling" is a State subject, being included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses is an offence which attract penalties under the Public Gambling Acts of various States. It is, therefore, for the State Govern-

ments to take action against those found indulging in any gambling activities.

As far as Government of India are concerned, complaints, if any received, are passed on to the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

**Special Clerical Grade Examination
held by Staff Selection Commission**

4201. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some candidates have been issued letters of appointment who got through in special clerical Grade examination and typing test held by Staff Selection Commission on 18 December, 1983;

(b) if so, the reasons why some candidates whose names were forwarded by the Minister of External Affairs to Department of Personnel and A. R. for the said examination have not been issued letters of appointment although they have also qualified in the written examination as well as in the typing test; and

(c) the reasons for delay and the time by which letters of appointment are likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise as they were not deemed to have fulfilled certain conditions for appointment.

(c) Matter has been taken up with Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Publication of Rabindra Rachanabali

4202. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to publish low priced edition of Rabindra Rachanabali in Bengali;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Trial of Hijackers in Pakistan

4203. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in regard to the trial of hijackers of Indian Airlines Planes being held in Pakistan, Government propose to send any witnesses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). In response to a request by the Government of Pakistan, five crew members of the Indian Airlines aircraft which was hijacked to Lahore on September 29th, 1981, arrived in Pakistan on the 17th April, 1985 to appear as prosecution witnesses at the trial of the hijackers of the aircraft, currently taking place at Lahore.

Plantation of Eucalyptus

4204. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the 'Economic Times' of March 30, 1985 that there is danger of lands turning into deserts if eucalyptus is planted under social forestry schemes;

(b) if so, its reaction thereto; and

(c) whether this species is proposed to be withdrawn and others like su-babul introduced on a wide scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Guidelines have been issued to the States/Union Territories to the effect that a culture of mixed species of indigenous origin should be preferred to monoculture.

[Translation]

Implementation of Cadre Rules on Creation of Hindi Posts

4205. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Secretariat Official Language Service has since been formed and two Deputy Directors have already been reverted, if no, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for not creating posts according to the cadre before implementing the cadre rules so that such reversions may be avoided; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that the cadre rules are implemented only after the creation of required number of Hindi posts according to the rules and regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). With the approval of the Cabinet, it was decided to constitute a Service called the "Central Secretariat Official Language Service," in order to bring under a common cadre the various isolated Hindi posts in the different Ministries/Departments and their Attached Offices. Accordingly, in accordance with the provisions made in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' Group 'B' posts) Rules, 1983 published on 24-9-83 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3, Sub-Section (i) under G.S.R. 696, the initial constitution of Grade I (Director) and Grade II (Deputy Director) has been finalised and necessary notification in this regard issued on 1.3.1985. 25 posts of Grade II (Deputy Director) were included in Schedule-I of the aforesaid rules. Accordingly, 25 eligible departmental candidates recommended by the Selection Committee have been inducted in the Service as Deputy Directors and appointed against cadre posts. Two persons who have been reverted were officiating on ad-hoc basis even though they were not eligible to be considered for induction in Service as Deputy Director in accordance with rules. After the initial constitution, the regularly selected persons had to be given appointment and, therefore, the reversion of the two officers who were purely on ad-hoc basis was inevitable.

[English]

National Rifle Association

4206. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the apex body of target shooters in India is the National Rifle Association of India;

(b) whether this organisation has now become defunct; and

(c) steps being taken to revive the Association ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The concerned national sports federation for the discipline of shooting is the National Rifle Association of India;

(b) No, Sir, but elections of office bearers are overdue;

(c) Indian Olympic Association has indicated that elections of office bearers of National Rifle Association of India are scheduled to be held on 1-6-1985.

Installation of 500 KW Wind Farm in Orissa

4207. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sanctioned a project for installing a 500 KW wind farm in Orissa;

(b) whether Government has a proposal to sanction more wind farms for Orissa; and

(c) the programme of the Government in installing wind farm in Orissa during 1985-86?

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

(b) and (c). At present, there is no other specific proposal for installation of Wind Farms in Orissa during the current Financial Year.

“Threat to Ecology of Western Ghats”

4208. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI :

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study on the State of Karnataka indicated that (i) the submersion of large area under river valley projects (ii) damage due to mining and (iii) exploitation of forests for industrial and fuel wood purposes are seriously threatening the ecology of the Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken, both by the Union and State Governments to solve these problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) According to “Karnataka—State of Environment Report 1983-84” various developmental activities have led to some environmental degradation. Deforestation and resultant soil erosion pose a potential threat to the ecology of Western Ghats.

(b) Some important measures taken or proposed by the Union and State Governments are :

- (1) An integrated eco-development programme with the involvement of universities, research institutes and voluntary agencies, has been launched by the Department of Environment.
- (2) Environment impact assessment of major developmental projects including river valley schemes is being carried out with a view to providing environmental safeguards.
- (3) Afforestation as a continuing programme is undertaken by the State Government to improve fuel and timber supply.
- (4) State Government have also taken measures to curb degradation of the environment by uncontrolled commercial interests.
- (5) Environmental guidelines have been developed for mining of major resource minerals.

- (6) The State Department of Ecology and Environment as a nodal agency endeavours to study and check causes and consequences of environmental degradation in all sectors including implementation of legislative measures for environmental protection.

[Translation]

Poverty among Tribals

4209. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose enable at least 40 lakh tribal families to cross the poverty line during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if, so, the main features of the strategy proposed to be followed for the achievement of the above goal; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken under sub-plan programme to achieve the target fixed for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the strategy proposed to be adopted are to identify tribal families living below poverty line in (a) ITDP areas; (b) the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Areas which involve pockets of tribal concentration and (c) the Primitive Tribes Project areas.

(c) The beneficiary-oriented programmes will involve a package of schemes to be taken up under the (i) IRD, NREP and RLEGP Programmes ; (ii) ITDP Programmes and (iii) other departmental schemes from funds under State Plan, Central Plan, institutional sources and from Special Central Assistance of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

Use of Computer by Indian Airlines

4210. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented the proposal to computerise the ticketing and check-in by Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, since when such programme has been implemented and the names of the Airports where this facility is available at present;

(c) whether it will affect in the displacement of the personnel in Indian Airlines; and

(d) whether travel agencies will continue to book seats en-block for tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines has, however, commissioned its Real Time Computer Reservation System.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Reservation Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Services

4211. **SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Services;

(b) whether the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category was completed as per the above percentage as on 1 January, 1983, 1 January, 1984; and 1 January, 1985; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard and whether the quota will be completed by 1 January, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments to various Central Government Services in indicated in Statement I attached.

(b) The groupwise representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Services as on 1-1-1983 has been indicated in the statement-II attached. Compilation of relevant data pertaining to 1-1-1984 and 1-1-1985 is not yet complete.

(c) Various concessions in age, free travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in experience qualification in direct recruitment, and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been prescribed. In case of non-availability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, the principles of carry-forward of reservation and exchange of vacancies have been provided, as per relevant instructions, thereby protecting the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Reserved vacancies are also given wide publicity through Newspapers, All India Radio, Voluntary Associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Directors of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare or Social Welfare in States and Union Territories. In some cases, Special Limited Departmental Examinations confined only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are also held. Examination Centres have also been set up in areas having concentration of Scheduled Tribes population. Coaching centres have also been started to prepare Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for various competitive examinations. It is expected that with all these measures, the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will further improve, though no commitment about the date when the representation will reach the targetted percentage is possible to be made.

Statement I

Statement showing the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments to various Central Government Services

The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prescribed for different modes of appointment are as follows :—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
(i) Direct recruitment on an all-India basis by open competition and all	15%	7½%

1	2	3
appointments by promotion wherever reservation is applicable		
(ii) Direct recruitment on an all-India basis otherwise than by open competition	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
(iii) Direct recruitment to Group C and D posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or region.	Percentages are prescribed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the respective States/Union Territories.	

Statement-II

Statement showing the total number of Government Employees and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them as on 1-1-1983

S. No.	Group	Total number of Employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
1.	Group-A	53,165	3,574	6.72	761	1.43
2.	Group-B	62,600	6,368	10.17	922	1.47
3.	Group-C	21,28,746	3,11,070	14.61	88,149	4.14
4.	Group-D (Excluding Sweepers)	13,03,005	2,55,053	19.57	71,812	5.51
Total		35,47,516	5,76,065	16.24	1,61,644	4.56

[English]

Strength of Civil Defence Volunteers

4212. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether target regarding strength of civil defence volunteers has been achieved in 1984-85;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether all civil defence volunteers enrolled are full trained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. Against the target strength of 5.7 lakhs. the raised strength upto 1984-85 is 3.97 lakhs.

(b) The raising of civil defence volunteers is carried out by the respective State Governments. As the civil defence volunteers are enrolled on a voluntary basis, there is generally a difference between the target strength and the raised strength.

(c) No, Sir. Out of the raised strength of 3.97 lakhs, 3.68 lakhs have been trained.

Permission to Indian Fishermen on the side of Sri Lanka International Boundary Line

4213. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Indian fishing vessels and Indian fishermen are allowed to carry on fishing operations on the Sri Lankan side of the International Boundary Line (IBL) as per the agreement between the two countries on 26 June, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : According to the agreement of 1974 between Sri Lanka and India on the boundary in historic waters between the two countries and related matters the vessels of Sri Lanka and India will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed therein.

Decline in Exports of Tea and Coffee

4214. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has estimated that in physical terms there would be a progressive decline in the exports of tea and coffee;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has estimated that the exports of tea would be of the order of 163 million kilograms in 1989-90 as against 200 million kilograms in 1984-85;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same; and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). In order to assess the magnitude of export effort required, the Planning Commission had made preliminary estimates of tea and coffee exports by extrapolating past output and domestic consumption trends on the assumption of unchanged export promotion policies. This exercise indicated that, without special measures, tea and coffee exports could decline, tea exports conceivably to 163 million kilograms in 1989-90 from an estimated 200 million kilograms in 1984-85.

(d) A number of measures are being envisaged to ensure the pace of growth of exports which will maintain India's share of the world tea market, a task rendered easier by the exceptionally good production performance in 1984-85, when output went up by as much as 70 mill. kg. to a total of 645 mill. kg. Substantial increase in production is expected from new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, pruning and drainage, irrigation and improved cultural operations. A Task Force, headed by a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, is looking into the institutional financing requirements of the tea industry.

The Budget for 1985-86 has accorded a tax deduction of upto 20 per cent of profits to the industry for investment in new machineries, fresh planting and replanting etc. As regards output and export growth would be sustained through programmes covering area expansion, increase in yields, strengthening of market and export promotion, infrastructure and increase in processing and storage capacities.

Regularisation of Forest Mazdoors in Andaman and Nicobar

4215. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the case of regularisation of services of 662 forest mazdoors working in the Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, has been pending with his Ministry for a long time;

(b) if so, the action Government contemplate to take thereon;

(c) whether the former Prime Minister was in favour of regularisation of services of these forest mazdoors; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in according sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The case of regularisation of services of 662 forest mazdoors working in the Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under active consideration of the Government from September 1978.

(b) A decision regarding regularisation is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) The former Prime Minister had directed that the request for creation of new posts for regularisation of these casual workers be looked into.

(d) The proposals could not be finalised earlier because of the general ban on creation of posts.

Refugee Rehabilitation Programme of West Bengal Bihar etc.

4216. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would sympathetically consider the cases of refugee

rehabilitation programme of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to invite the M.Ps representing the refugee areas of these States to listen to their grievances and adequately advise the State Governments to solve it; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The Rehabilitation of migrants in these States has by and large been completed. Individual cases of hardship received either direct or through MPs are looked into sympathetically. As such, the proposal made in part (b) of the question is not considered necessary.

Suspension of Delhi Police Personnel

4217. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of Delhi Police Personnel suspended during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the charges on which they have been suspended; and

(c) the number of Police Personnel out of those referred to in part (a) above, who have been reinstated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) In 1983, 353 police personnel were suspended while in 1984, 422 police personnel were suspended.

(b) These personnel were suspended on grounds of their involvement in criminal cases, misconduct in treating the suspects or for dereliction of duty.

(c) 289 police personnel out of 353 suspended in 1983, were reinstated. In 1984, 302 out of 422 were re-instated.

Daily Boeing Service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar

4218. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether five day in a week Boeing Service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar is

inadequate considering the volume of air traffic;

(b) whether there is a demand for making it daily; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Out of the allocation of 80 and 70 seats on the Delhi-Bhubaneswar and Bhubaneswar-Delhi sectors respectively, the average number of passengers carried per flight during the six months period ending February, 1985 was 51.15 and 45.78 respectively. The average utilisation figures indicate that the capacity presently provided is quite adequate.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are no plans to increase the frequency of the flight for the present.

Middle Level Air Service Linking the Capital of Orissa

4219. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the cities in Orissa which have the middle level air service linking the State's Capital;

(b) whether there is a demand for providing middle level air service linking the Capital of Orissa with other cities such as Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Jeypore and Jashipur; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Vayudoot operates a thrice weekly service between Rourkela and Bhubaneshwar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructural facilities and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot proposes to provide airlink to Jeypore and Jharsuguda during the Seventh Plan period.

Programme for Youths in A and N Islands

4221. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up any programme for the youths in A and N Islands during the International Year of the Youth; and

(b) if so, details thereof, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Various programmes for the observance of International Youth Year in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been taken up. The National Youth Day and National Youth Week was observed in January, 1985. Other programmes taken up include holding of National Integration camps, Work camps; vocational training programme; training in cooperatives; adventure programmes; inter-state youth exchange programmes; coaching and competitions in games and sports.

Attack by Jarwas in A & N Islands

4222. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of Jarwa attack incidents occurred in the Union Territory of A and N Islands during the last three years, year-wise details and the number of persons killed;

(b) whether the A and N Administration paid any ex-gratia payment to the deceased's next kith and kin; if so, the amount in each case; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any rehabilitation scheme in hand to save such unfortunate families from starvation ?

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

Objective type question papers by U.P.S.C.

4223. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. P. S. C. is switching over wholly to objective type question papers while conducting examinations; and

(b) if so, how U. P. S. C. will test expression capacity, style of language etc. of the candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Facilities to the Staff of Hotel Kanishka

4224. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the period of service required to be completed by the employees of I. T. D. C. (Hotels) for regularising their services;

(b) the rate of deduction from the salary of the employees of these hotels for contribution towards G. P. F. as per rules;

(c) whether all these facilities are also provided to employees of hotel Kanishka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not providing these facilities to them and the time by which these facilities will be provided to the employees specially belonging to the lower cadres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The employees appointed in IDTC Hotel Units are regularised after successfully completing their probationary periods which range from 3 to 6 months under the certified Standing Order/Model Standing Orders applicable to the various units.

(b) Under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme as applicable to ITDC Hotels, deductions on accounts of Contributory Provident Fund are made from the eligible employees appointed in I. T. D. C. hotel units @ 8% of their Basic Pay, Dearness Allowance and Meal Allowance.

(c) and (d). The Contributory Provident Fund Scheme will be introduced in Hotel Kanishka from August, 1985 when this Unit will complete its infancy period of three years as provided in the Employees' Provident Fund Act.

[English]

Financial Aid to States with Lessor per Capita Income

4225. SHRI AMARNATH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) per capita financial aid given to each State under the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps being taken to give more financial aid to those States where per capita income is not at par with other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A Statement showing per capita Central aid provided for the States' Plans during the Sixth Plan period is attached.

(b) The requirement of Central assistance in the case of Special Category States, *viz.*, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kanipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is pre-empted to enable them to have viable Plans. The remaining States are allocated Central assistance on the basis of the modified Gadgil formula which, *inter alia*, assigns 20 per cent weightage in the allocation to backward States having a per capita income below the national average.

Statement

*Per-Capita Central Aid provided for States : Plans during the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85**

	(Rupees)
1. Andhra Pradesh	288
2. Assam	1020
3. Bihar	337
4. Gujarat	229
5. Haryana	421
6. Himachal Pradesh	1567
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2291

8. Karnataka	224
9. Karala	328
10. Madhya Pradesh	368
11. Maharashtra	257
12. Manipur	3372
13. Meghalaya	2622
14. Nagaland	6072
15. Orissa	433
16. Punjab	340
17. Rajasthan	503
18. Sikkim	6581
19. Tamil Nadu	231
20. Tripura	1978
21. Uttar Pradesh	296
22. West Bengal	296
Total All States	381

Calculated on the basis of 1971 population. This includes normal Central assistance, assistance for externally aided projects, special assistance for Hill Areas and Tribal Areas, assistance on account of drought relief works, and the medium term loans provided to the States for covering their deficits.

Expenditure on Antarctica Expeditions and their Achievements

4226. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Antarctica expeditions made so far and the expenditure incurred on each expedition;

(b) the details of achievements made by each expedition; and

(c) whether there is any programme to send another Antarctica team in the near future, if so, when and whether provision has been made for their expenditure during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India has organised four scientific expeditions to Antarctica so far. The expenditure incurred on these four expeditions has been Rs. 1.90 crores, Rs. 1.95 crores, Rs. 5.70 crores and Rs. 6.20 crores respectively.

(b) During the first expedition organised in 1981-82, an Indian scientific team landed on Antarctica for the first time and spent 10 days there. It installed an automatic weather recording station and constructed a refuge hut there. It made studies and collected valuable data in the fields of polar biology, geology, glaciology, meteorology, oceanography and communication channels between India and Antarctica.

The second expedition team spent 57 days on the icy continent doing studies and collecting more data in various scientific disciplines. The team also selected a site for setting up a permanent Indian station at Antarctica.

During the third expedition in 1983-84, a permanently manned scientific station was established in Antarctica. This station is fully equipped with working laboratories in the field of biology and Meteorology. A team of 12 persons was left at the station which successfully returned to India after spending 15 months in Antarctica.

During the fourth expedition 1984-85, besides putting up other types of accommodation at the Indian Antarctica Station Dakshin Gangotri, another field station has been established in the hills about 70 km away from the permanent Indian Station. A team of 13 persons has been left behind at the permanent Indian station in Antarctica. This team will stay there till March 1986.

(c) Yes Sir. The fifth expedition to Antarctica is proposed to be launched towards the end of November 1985. Funds for the same have been provided in the budget of 1985-86.

Atomic Energy Centre Expansion Programme

4227. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state :

(a) whether any atomic energy centre expansion programme can be formulated with the present Institute at Salt Lake and in cooperation with Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta University's Science College; and

(b) 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, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Programmes for maximum development and utilisation of the cyclotron facility at the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Salt Lake, Calcutta, by nuclear scientists from various institutes including the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and Universities are already in progress. New programmes using this facility are also periodically formulated by the National Variable Energy Cyclotron USERS' Committee which has representatives from Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Silicon Wafer

4228. SHRI INDRAJET GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Business Standard" dated 13 March, 1985 captioned "Government units shun Indian silicon wafer makers";

(b) whether Central Electronics Corporation had floated a global tender for six to ten lakhs silicon wafer for its solar panel project ignoring the two Indian firms in this field; and

(c) 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, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The requirement for single crystalline silicon wafers by Central Electronics Limited (CEL) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for their solar photovoltaic programme is currently around 17 lakhs numbers. However, the installed annual capacity of two Indian manufacturers in terms of their CZ single crystal pullers is around 4 lakhs wafers. CEL had been placing small orders with Indian manufacturers but material supplied so far revealed scope for improvement in quality, based on detailed technical evaluation. In August 1984, CEL floated a global tender for 10 lakhs numbers of 100 mm diameter single crystalline silicon wafers for their expanding solar photovoltaic programme. Quotations of Indian manufacturers in response to this were found to be very much higher than those offered by foreign manufacturers. Nonetheless to encourage indigenous manufacturers, CEL have placed some order on two Indian manufacturers, who had supplied the material earlier.

Six-Nation summit held at Delhi in January, 1985

4229. SHRI N. V. RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the six-nation summit held at Delhi in January, 1985 a Committee was formed to dissuade the nuclear powers from manufacturing nuclear weapons;

(b) if so, who are its members and the work turned out by them so far; and

(c) the present stage of Geneva talks and the attempts made by Government to make them fruitful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the Delhi Declaration adopted by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania and India called for a halt to the testing, production and deployment of all nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, leading to their reduction and elimination. Several follow-up measures have been taken to promote the Delhi Declaration.

(c) The USA and USSR commenced arms negotiations in Geneva on March 12, 1985. According to the Joint Statement

issued by the U. S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister on 8th January, 1985, the subject of these negotiations will be "a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms-both strategic and intermediate range-with all the questions considered and resolved in their inter-relationship." By mutual agreement, the two negotiating parties have agreed to keep the proceedings of their talks confidential.

The Ambassadors in Geneva of the six countries who adopted the Delhi Declaration called on the leaders of the U. S. and USSR delegations in Geneva and conveyed to them the message of the Delhi Declaration. They also apprised them of our hopes for an early, positive outcome.

List of SCs/STs

4230. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many SC/ST communities in different States, having sound economic condition, have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to exclude such communities from the list of protect the interest of vulnerable scheduled groups as the affluent scheduled population avails of all the benefits ignoring such groups;

(c) whether any socio-economic study to identify and exclude the affluent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the list has been made;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There is a set of criteria for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and another set of criteria for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes which are as follows :

Scheduled Castes

Extreme social, education and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

Schedule Tribes

Indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

The communities fulfilling the above criteria have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e). As the specification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is done while keeping in view the criteria given in (a) above, there is no need to conduct any such socio-economic study.

Research Work in Industrial Sector

4231. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any worthwhile research work is being done by the industrial sector in respect of technological innovation;

(b) if so, the amount spent under this head by the private sector and public sector annually;

(c) to what extent the industrial sector has been benefited by the research; and

(d) whether Government have laid down any policy with regard to the industrial research and 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, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Government have a scheme of recognising in-house R and D units of industries. In 1982-83 out of total R and D expenditure of Rs. 286 crore incurred by 668 in-house R and D units, about Rs. 125 crore was spent by 68 public sector R and D units. Currently, there are about 900 in-house R and D units of which 82 are in the public sector.

(c) The research work carried out in the industrial sector has resulted in strengthening the infrastructure for R and D, imports

substitution, improvement in the existing products and processes, new product and process development, commercialization of technologies developed indigenously etc.

(d) The technology Policy Statement of the Government (January 1983) has stated, "There shall be a firm commitment for absorption, adaptation and subsequent development of imported know-how through adequate investment in Research and Development to which importers of technology will be expected to contribute. Appropriate incentives will be given to the setting up of R and D units in industry and for industry including those on a cooperative basis. Enterprises will be encouraged to set up R and D units of a size to permit the accomplishment of major technological tasks."

Energy from Trees

4232. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an I. S. R. O. Scientist has developed the technique to produce energy from trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which commercial exploitation of electricity from trees will be possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Some very preliminary studies using metal electrodes pierced in some plants and trees have been conducted by an ISRO Scientist to examine low levels of electricity derived from these.

(c) Since these studies are extremely preliminary it is premature at this stage to consider commercial exploitation.

Publication of second part of 'India Wins Freedom'

4233. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government had decided to publish in 1985 the second part of the

'India Wins Freedom' written by Shri Abul Kalam Azad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not publishing the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Electronics City at Hajipur, Bihar

4235. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Electronics City is being developed at Hajipur in Bihar;

(b) is so, number of units likely to be established in the said city, total investment likely to be made, type of software to be manufactured by different units and the employment potential; and

(c) when the city is expected to start full production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacturing of VCR and VCP

4236. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Physical Laboratory has been given a licence to manufacture Video Cassette Recorder/Video Player deck mechanisms;

(b) if so, whether the Company has tied up technical arrangements with the Japanese firm;

(c) whether the BPL will be one of the two companies to manufacture deck mechanisms for VCR/VCP in the country; and

(d) if so, by what time the company is likely to step up mechanism?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The company is likely to set up the project in 1986.

Price of Colour TV

4237. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present price for a colour T. V. set produced in India and the price of an imported colour T. V. set;

(b) the difference in their price and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of T. V. manufacturers in India and the number of T. V. sets manufactured by them annually;

(d) whether T. V. manufacturers are not able to meet the demand and people have to wait for months together to get the delivery of colour T. V. sets; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of colour T. V. sets in the country to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The ex-factory price of colour T. V. sets produced in India varies between Rs. 4500 to Rs. 7000 depending on features offered. The FOB price of corresponding imported sets varies between US \$ 350 to \$ 500 approximately.

Main reasons for difference in prices are :

(i) Import Duty on the components needed for production of CTV sets

and higher cost of indigenously manufactured components.

- (ii) Comparatively low level of production.

(c) As on date, 134 Letters of Intent (valid), accounting for a capacity of 61.0 lakhs and 515 small scale approvals (valid), accounting for a capacity of 120 lakhs have been issued. Out of this, 15 TV units, accounting for a capacity of 6.4 lakhs in organised sector and 60 units accounting for a capacity of 18 lakhs in small scale sector have reported for production. Total production of Colour TV sets during 1984-85 is about 4 lakhs.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Colour TV sets are now available freely in the market except for one brand i.e., 'EC TV', manufactured by M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad—a public sector undertaking. However, Government has taken the following steps to increase the production of colour TV sets in the country:

- (i) Government has issued liberal industrial approvals both in organised and small scale sectors for manufacture of colour TV sets.
- (ii) Liberal imports are allowed for components not being manufactured in the country.

Development of Bhubaneswar Airport

4238. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether air traffic is increasing at Bhubaneswar airport, Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to develop the Bhubaneswar airport including the strengthening of the landing strips;

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

(d) whether there is a demand to declare the Bhubaneswar airport as International

Airport to relieve the congestion on Calcutta airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The runway and associated pavements at Bhubaneswar airport are proposed to be resurfaced in the current financial year. It is also proposed to increase the sitting capacity of the terminal building during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) No proposal or demand has been received by Government to declare the Bhubaneswar airport as an international airport.

(e) Does not arise.

Damage to Public and Private Property in Assam and Punjab due to Agitation

4239. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the total damage to public and private property in Assam because of agitation and in Punjab due to the agitation and terrorist activities, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to individuals who suffered the losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The Information about the total damage to public and private property in Assam because of disturbances in February-March, 1983 and the financial assistance paid in this regard is at Statement-I attached. Information about the damage/loss of such property in Punjab for the period from August, 1982 to January, 1984 for which information is available at Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

Extent of damage to public and private property in Assam as a result of activities resulting disturbances occurred in February-March 1983 and the compensation paid by the Government of Assam

Sl. No.	Type of damage	Financial assistance given to the State Government
1. No. of educational institution fully damaged	324	68,52,400
2. No. of educational institutions partially damaged	369	30,40,000
3. No. of houses fully damaged	51,149	25,99,000
4. No. of houses partially damaged	1,669	

Statement-II

Extent of Loss/Damage of public and private property in Punjab as a result of Violent Incidents for the Period from 4th August, 1982 to 3rd June, 1984

Sl. No.	Remarks.
1. Loss of private property Approx Rs. 75.00 lakhs	Assessment in a few cases has still not been made.
2. Loss to Public Property Approx Rs. 35.94 lakhs	—do—

Punjab Government have prescribed a scale for providing relief to the victims whose private properties have been destroyed by mob action and terrorists. Accordingly, each victim will be paid amount equivalent to 50% of the loss suffered as assessed by a Committee headed by the SDO (C), subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 for a landlord, occupant of a shop/factory whose/business/factory premises has been burnt/damaged and Rs. 10,000 in case of a house holder in case of loss/damage of household goods. The Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to assess the loss and sanction the payment in individual cases in accordance with the scheme so formulated.

[Translation]

Soyabean Project, Kota (Rajasthan)

4240. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :**

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on Rs. 45 Crore RAJFED Soyabean project at Kota, Rajasthan is going to be started with world Bank assistance;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan Government has made available any land for the said project;

(c) if so, whether that land was previously under the Forest Department and now the Rajasthan Government has sought the approval of the Union Government to bring the land under the Department of Industries;

(d) if so, whether Government have got that land surveyed;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this land is likely to be made available for the said project; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (e). The proposal of Rajasthan Government for release of 39.4 ha. of forest land for the establishment of Soyabean Project at Kota has been approved by the Government of India and the decision communicated to the State Government on 19th January, 1985.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

U. N. Panel on Nuclear Free Zones

4241. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the U. N. Panel on nuclear free zones having submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Panel; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Group of Governmental Experts appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations to conduct the Second UN Study on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones has not been to finalise its report.

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

Funds for implementation of 20-Point Programme in Gujarat

4242. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds allocated for implementation of 20-Point Programme to Gujarat State during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the details of work done and amount spent during those years;

(c) the details of funds available for the programme for the year 1985-86 and the allocation made to Gujarat State; and

(d) whether special attention is being given to develop the adivasi areas under the 20-point programme in the country particularly in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANA)N: (a) Outlays for the 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately. These are derived from the Sectoral outlays, as the 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the Plans of the States. The derived outlays for the 20-Point Programme for Gujarat during 1983-84 and 1984-85 work out to Rs. 653.63 crores and Rs. 638.17 crores respectively.

(b) A statement giving the targets and achievements under the 20-Point Programme in Gujarat during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is attached. The expenditure reported by the State Government for 1983-84 is Rs. 643.90 crores and anticipated for 1984-85 is Rs. 545.77 crores.

(c) The Annual Plan for 1985-86 of Gujarat has not been finalised so far. The outlays for the 20-Point Programme will be worked out after the Plan has been finalised.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Implementation of 20-Point Programme : Gujarat

Point No.	Item	Unit	1983-85			1984-85		
			Target	Achievement	% Ach. 1983-84	Target	Achievement	% Ach. 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1A.	Irrigation Potential	'000 ha.	122	76	62.3	127	122 (Anti)	96.1
2A.	Pulses Production	'000 Tonne	287	559	194.8	318	474 (Anti)	149.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2B.	Oilseeds Production	'000 Tonne	2470	2373	96.1	2840	2000 (Anti)	77.5
3A.	IRDP	No. of families	130800	155561	118.9	130800	153380	117.3
3B.	NREP	Lakh Mandays	86.66	120.5	139.0	85.33	91.5	107.2
3C.	RLEGP	do	—	—	—	83.71	82.1	98.1
4.	Surplus Land	Acres	10000	29016	290.16	12000	12943	107.9
6.	Bonded Labour	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7A.	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	55000	81359	147.9	50000	68866	137.7
7B.	S.T. Families Assisted	Nos.	70000	85420	122.0	70000	78904	112.7
8.	Rural Water Supply	No. of villages	1000	1610	161.0	1400	1661	118.6
9A.	House sites allotted	Nos.	40000	84867	212.2	40000	65118	162.8
9B.	Construction Assistance	Nos.	45000	43290	96.2	45000	45156	100.4
10A.	Slum Improvement	Nos.	72000	79212	110.0	60000	81800	136.4
10B.	EWS Houses	Nos.	15000	6474	43.2	13500	13380	99.1
11A.	Village Electrification	Nos.	1310	900	68.7	1200	1105	92.1
11B.	Pump Sets Energisation	Nos.	22350	12001	53.5	25000	18625	74.5
12A.	Tree Planation	Nos. lakh	2680	2884	107.6	3100	2964	95.6
12B.	Biogas Plant	Nos.	5000	4125	82.5	5420	5421	100.4
13.	Sterilisation	Nos.	284000	235694	83.0	400000	256454	64.1
14A.	PHCs	Nos.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14B.	Sub-Centres	Nos.	500	500	100.0	1169	1183	101.2
15.	ICDS Blocks	Nos.	16	16	100.0	2	2	100.0
16A.	Elementary Education	'000 Nos.	175	175	100.0	175	138	78.9
16B.	Adult Literacy	'000 Nos.	300	214	71.3	350	214	61.1
17.	F.P.S. Opened	Nos.	—	568	—	—	317	—
18.	VSI Units set-up	Nos.	5670	5884	103.8	6000	6321	105.4

Questionnaire to States by Sarkaria Commission

4243. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission sent its questionnaire to State Government, political parties and others; and

(b) how many replies to its questionnaire have been received by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Commission had sent the Questionnaire to State Governments, recognised political parties, and others in January/February, 1984.

(b) 246 replies/Memoranda have been received by the Commission so far.

Development of Forest Villagers

4244. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission received any proposal from the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to development of forest villagers; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Home Affairs, in their proposals for the Backward Classes sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of 1985-86 have included an outline scheme for forest villages. The Plan is still in the stage of formulation.

Identification of Extremists among Rural and Urban Population

4245. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has undertaken any study to identify the extremist bent of the people among the rural and urban population;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the main reasons for and causes which compel them to adopt the extremist view; and

(d) State-wise percentage of the extremists found in rural and urban belts and the measures taken to reduce the numbers, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Generally the main reasons for the spread of extremists' cult in various part of the country are the following :

1. Non-implementation of socio-economic measures like Minimum Wages Act;
2. Unemployment in rural as well as urban areas;
3. Chaotic communication system;
4. Improper/unbalanced distribution of surplus land among the poor.

The State Government are aware of the situation and are keeping a close watch over the activities of the naxalites. Action is taken under the law against those found indulging in unlawful activities. Simultaneously, various measures for the socio-economic development and improvement of living conditions of the poor are also undertaken.

No assessment has been made of the Statewise percentage of extremists found in the rural and urban belt.

Exploitation of Natural resources in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea

4246. DR. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the natural resources like fish, precious metals, etc. are available in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea but are not being properly utilised; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to exploit these resources during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Detailed survey and exploration work is being carried on in both the seas, namely the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Living resources such as prawns, lobsters and other shellfish are being exploited since a long time and their rate of growth has been of the order of 10 per cent every year, thus doubling the total production every ten years.

Non-living (mineral) resources such as ilmenite, monazite, zircon, phosphorite, rutile, etc. are being located and exploited from the placer deposits in the continental shelf.

(b) During the 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to undertake more extensive survey work and exploration of the above resources using highly sophisticated research vessels.

Delay in Passport Applications for Entry into England

4247. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that applications submitted by Indians for entry into England are now being delayed by 22 months;

(b) whether this is being used by U. K. as a method to curb immigration without amending laws, since Indians as Commonwealth citizens are legally entitled to enter U. K.;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the British Government; and

(d) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In terms of the Immigration Act 1971 and Immigration Rules framed by the British Government, Indian nationals visiting Britain as "visitors" do not need visa or entry certificates. Such visitors are allowed entry by the Immigration Officers at the port of entry if they are satisfied of the bonafides of the passenger's purpose for visit.

(b) to (d). whenever specific difficulties are brought to Government's notice, these have been taken up with the British Government.

[Translation]

Meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee

4248. **SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs held in 1984;

(b) the resolutions passed in these meetings; and

(c) the details regarding implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The term of the Hindi Samiti expired in April, 1984. The question of its reconstitution is under consideration and the meetings of the Samiti would be possible after its reconstitution.

[English]

Safety Measures for Heavy Water Plant

4249. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the heavy water plant at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra has been initiated by keeping in view all safety measures; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The design of the plant incorporates all safety measures.

(b) The plant is still under construction.

Withdrawal of Membership from UNESCO by Canada

4250. **SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada is pulling out its membership from UNESCO following USA on the ground that the introduction of new information order and new economic order are against the interests of the developed countries of the world;

(b) if so, what will be its impact on the world body; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government is not aware of any official statement from Canada that it would be withdrawing from UNESCO.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

Setting up of Hotels near Sea Shores

4251. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has undertaken programme to set up chain of Hotels near the sea shores;

(b) if so, the details of the programme of ITDC in this direction;

(c) whether some Family Villa Complex are proposed to be set up by ITDC near sea shores; and

(d) the number of Family Villa Complex proposed to be set up in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). ITDC is presently operating two Beach Resorts at Kovalam and Mahabalipuram respectively. Under the Joint Venture Scheme, ITDC has decided to set up the following Hotels near the sea-shores :—

Name of the Hotel	Collaborator	Scope of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Puri	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation	44 rooms 3 Star	190.00
2. Pondicherry	Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development Investment Corporation	20 rooms 1 Star	81.00

(c) and (d). ITDC has entered into an agreement with M/s. SIMA Hotels and Resorts Ltd. Bombay to undertake feasibility study of a proposed Family Beach Resort Project at Goa. According to the terms, ITDC will be paid a lump-sum amount of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Corporation will provide technical consultancy service in planning, designing constructing, furnishing and equipping of the resort. Subsequently ITDC will direct and supervise the control and performance of all services for proper operation of the complex on commission basis. There is no proposal for the ITDC itself setting up any family villa complex near sea shores.

Expenditure on Litigation in Government Cases Abroad

4252. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been paid or spent on litigation and counsels fees etc. in cases involving Government of India abroad giving year-wise and country-wise expenditure (in Indian currency) during the last three years; and

(b) is it not possible to minimise this expenditure by appointing Indian Officers with suitable qualifications in Missions where such expenditure is very high ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The relevant details are being collected from our Missions and Posts abroad and the Information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) This matter will be considered after collecting the information as indicated at (a) above.

[Translation]**India's Performance in Los Angeles Olympics**

4253. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of India in Olympic Games held in Los Angeles was very disappointing, and if so, the factors responsible therefor and whether they have been got inquired into by some impartial person; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]**Seminar on Brain Drain**

4254. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of bright students from Indian institutions of Science and Technology opt careers outside their fields of specialisation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto;

(c) whether a seminar on "brain-drain-causes, consequences and proposed solution" was held in New Delhi in March, 1985;

(d) if so, the recommendations of the seminar; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in implementing these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS : (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It is true that some students with engineering and scientific background opt for careers outside their fields of specialisation such as management, civil services etc. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to provide them suitable opportunities to work within their fields of specialisation.

(c) and (d). A seminar on 'Brain Drain-causes, consequences and proposed solutions' was organised on 17th March, 1985 by a non-governmental organisation as per the newspapers reports. Government has not received the recommendations.

(e) Does not arise.

Amount Spent on Fencing Borders along Bangladesh

4255. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount which has been spent till date on the fencing the borders along Bangladesh; and

(b) the work so far done in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The CPWD who have been entrusted with the work has spent till March 1985 an amount of Rs. 1.22 lakhs on construction/survey works on wire fence.

(b) The survey work on wire fence was started on 27th March, 1984 by the CPWD in Dhubri District of Assam after receipt of the report of a Technical Committee which advised that survey work is to precede before construction work can actually be taken up. The work continued up to the last week of April, 1984 after which it was suspended. The work could not be continued later due to floods, monsoons etc. The work is proposed to be started soon.

Settlement of Pension Cases of Civil and Defence Employees

4256. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would undertake a concerted drive to clear all cases of settlement of pension in respect of Civil and Defence employees of the Union Government, as have been pending for over 3 years as on date so as to provide adequate relief to the pensioners after retirement;

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued to the respective administrative Ministries to clear all such cases within the shortest possible time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). The procedure for authorisation of pension, family pension and gratuity under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, has been simplified over the years. The policy of the Government is that a retired Government servant should start receiving pension from the 1st of the month following the month in which he retires. In order to ensure strict compliance of this policy by the various administrative and accounts authorities, the procedure for authorisation of pension is kept under constant review and is simplified and improved from time to time. With a view to monitoring the settlement of such cases, a proforma has already been prescribed calling for information from the various departments in regard to pendency of cases and the steps being taken by them to ensure speedy finalisation. Besides this, Secretary, Department of Personnel and A.R. has written to all Secretaries of the various Ministries/Departments suggesting to monitor pending pension cases periodically, say, once a year at their level or at least by a Joint Secretary and by the Head of Department in respect of Attached and Subordinate offices. The review may be conducted when the pay bills of December are prepared in respect of every Government servant particularly to ensure that the service book of each Government servant is complete in all respects and nominations relating to DCRG, GPF etc. are made by all Government servants. It is expected that this will go a long way in achieving the objectives of timely settlement of the pension cases. The C and A.G. of India has also written to all Accountants General (concerned with entitlement work) for taking steps to secure prompt settlement of all such complaints. This Department has also written to the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the matter.

With a view to deal with the problems faced by the retiring/retired government servants, the Government has also recently created a separate Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare.

Air Hostesses in Indian Airlines

4257. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS**

MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women staff including air-hostesses in the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the average number of air hostesses grounded per year for other work due to their age and physical unfitness etc; and

(c) the retirement age of the air hostesses and male stewards who operate in the flight as cabin crew ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) As on 1st January, 1985 there were 1711 lady employees in Indian Airlines including 509 air hostesses.

(b) No air-hostess has been grounded for being physically unfit or on grounds of age.

(c) Air Hostesses retire at the age of 35 years (extendable upto 45 years) and stewards at the age of 58 years.

Coaches Serving in N.I.S.

4258. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) number of coaches now serving NIS (National Institute of Sports) units in India in each discipline;

(b) how many of them were trained abroad and how many of them are Olympians or Arjun Awardees or International players in respective disciplines;

(c) whether their performance is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS : (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) 793. The discipline-wise break-up is given in statement-I attached.

(b) The requisite information is given in statement-II attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The discipline-wise break-up of coaches is as under

1. Athletics	108
2. Badminton	32
3. Basketball	58
4. Boxing	18
5. Cricket	28
6. Football	87
7. Gymnastics	55
8. Handball	10
9. Hockey	91
10. Judo	22
11. Kho.Kho/Kabaddi	39
12. Lawn Tennis	17
13. Swimming	20
14. Table Tennis	28
15. Volleyball	106
16. Weightlifting	28
17. Wrestling	44
18. Cycling	2
Total :	793

Statement-II

(i) Trained abroad	72
(ii) Ex-Olympians	10
(iii) Arjuna Awardees	4
(iv) Ex-Internationals (including those covered under ii and iii)	32

Visits of Committee on Official Language To Foreign Countries

4259. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the Committee on Official Language as a whole or its sub-

committees have visited foreign countries since its constitution in 1976 and the total expenditure of foreign exchange involved in such foreign tours;

(b) the foreign countries visited by the Committee and the purpose of such foreign visits; and

(c) by what time the Committee propose to finalise its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Required information is being collected and will be placed of the Table of the House.

National Park on Border of Manipur and Nagaland

4260. PROF. KAMSON MEIJNLUNG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a National Park (Wild Life Sanctuary) at Juku valley, on the border adjoining Manipur and Nagaland;

(b) the total area of the Juku valley; the area falling within Manipur and area within Nagaland; and

(c) the steps taken so far for the establishment of the said park ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned States and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Parallel Administration run by Tribal Volunteers

4261. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 12 March, 1985 that the Free Tripura Government of the Tribal National Volunteers led by self-styled 'President' is trying to run a parallel administration in the remote areas of the State;

(b) whether the extremists are serving tax notices on all sections of the people including villagers, teachers, businessmen and even Government servants; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government Thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item. However, the Government does not accept that President. TNV is running a parallel administration in the remote areas of Tripura.

(b) and (c). The Government have received some such reports. In order to deal with insurgency and to maintain law and order, security measures have been tightened. Combing operations in the affected areas have been taken up and strict vigil is being maintained. The strength of Central Security Forces in Tripura has been augmented.

Construction of Big Hotels in Places of Tourist Interest

4262. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct big hotels during the next five years in various places of tourists interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Five Year Plans for India Tourism Development Corporation and Hotel Corporation of India have not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]

Reinstatement of Delhi Police Non-Gezatted Employees

4263. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Employees Association had started an agitation on the 14th April, 1967;

(b) whether disciplinary action was taken against one thousand and fourteen employees due to this agitation;

(c) if so, whether all the one thousand and fourteen employees have since been reinstated;

(d) if not, the number of employees reinstated and of those who have not been reinstated so far; and

(e) the reasons for not reinstating the employees so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Out of the 1014 police personnel, 51 joined duties on the appeal made by the Union Home Minister. 715 were re-instated in service. 165 were re-enlisted in Delhi Police. 62 were removed from service and were subsequently absorbed in Central Police Organisations/Delhi Police. 18 were dismissed from service. 3 died during the course of the enquiry.

[*English*]

Air Service to and from Sikkim

4264. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no civil airport in Sikkim; and

(b) the time by which Indian Airlines or Vayudoot will start its services to and from Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). There is no civil aerodrome in Sikkim. The Director General of Civil Aviation has, however, been asked to locate a site for construction of an aerodrome in Gangtok for operation with a STOL type aircraft. Air services can be introduced only after an airport and the other infrastructure has been developed.

Policy Regarding Yatri Niwas

4265. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to formulate the policy regarding Yatri Niwas based on the experience of 'Ashok Yatri Niwas' at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Conservation of Forests

4266. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government for conservation of forests and prevention of illegal felling of trees;

(b) whether there is any proposal to formulate a National Forest Policy;

(c) whether some guidelines have been issued for surrendering the land under forest irrigation and other projects; and

(d) if so, the details in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Revision of National Forest Policy enunciated in 1952 is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1095/85]

Financial Position of Kerala

4267. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the assessment of the Planning Commission about the financial Position of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a revenue deficit State and

(c) if so, how the Finance Commission had a different view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). In the context of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the preliminary assessment made by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government shows that, without taking into account central assistance, Market-borrowing and assistance from financial institutions, the State's resources for the Plan would be negative.

(c) The basis of the assessment of the Eighth Finance Commission is contained in its report which is available in the Parliament Library.

Alternatives to Fencing on Border with Bangladesh

4268. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in Hindustan Times dated 31 March, 1985 Government are considering alternatives to fencing on the border with Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government's thinking has been crystalized; and

(c) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The Government propose to resume the work of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border soon.

Land under Environmental Hazard

4269. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 175 million hectares of waste land out of 304 million hectares are now under environmental hazard;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to develop this land and put it under cultivation;

(c) the progress made during the last three years in reclaiming waste land and how much of it has been put under cultivation; and

(d) the quantum of agricultural production in that reclaimed land during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) An estimated total area of 175 million hectares is subject to soil erosion and land degradation through water logging, salinity and alkalinity, water erosion, shifting cultivation etc.

(b) A number of programmes have been taken up during the various Five Year Plans to survey such lands and to reclaim some of the areas. From 1982-83 a specific programme for restoration of follow lands is in operation.

(c) During the last three years about 4.61 lakh hectares have been brought to cultivation and 5.01 lakh hectares have been put to afforestation and grassland development.

(d) Figures of the exact additional production due to the implementation of this programme are not available. In Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, additional agricultural production of about 29000 tonnes has been achieved in the two years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Market Development Fund for Tourists

4270. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create a market development fund for tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Regarding Deputation of Public Officers for Training Abroad

4271. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether police officers were deputed to certain institutions abroad for training during the period 1982-83 to 1984-85;

(b) the criteria adopted to select police officers for such training;

(c) to which institutions the officers were deputed for training; and

(d) the number of police officers State-wise deputed abroad for training and duration of training in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Suitable of IPS officers for deputation to various training programmes abroad is considered by a High Level Committee which makes its recommendations keeping in view the qualifications prescribed for a particular course. The Committee generally adopts the following criteria while making the selection :

- (i) The officer should possess adequate background of the subject or field in which he would be receiving training;
- (ii) He should have at least three years to serve after the conclusion of training;
- (iii) As far as possible officers who are not more than 45 years of age are recommended unless there are some special reasons which may warrant relaxation of this age limit;
- (iv) The officer who has already attended a foreign training programme of duration of one month or more is not recommended again for another training programme;

- (v) The performance of the officer as revealed in his ACRs has also the seniority are given due weightage;
- (vi) The nominations are made keeping in view the training needs of the officer and his long term career planning;
- (vii) Officers against whom vigilance/disciplinary proceedings are pending and those whose over-all performance has been below average should not be nominated;
- (viii) The claims of officers belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes are given due consideration while making selections of officers for foreign training programmes.

Delay in Indian Airlines Flights

4272. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of times the Indian Airlines flights have been delayed during 1984-85, due to technical reasons;
- (b) the number of flights delayed each time, each day on account of technical problems; and
- (c) whether Government propose to have standby aircraft to immediately take-over for delayed flights due to technical reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) (b). During the year 1984, 1386 Indian Airlines flights out of a total of 1,02,227 flights were delayed due to technical reasons, which represents 1.36% of the total flights, Out of an average of 280 take-offs per day, the number of flights delayed due to technical reasons was 3.7.

(c) No, Sir. It is neither practical nor economically viable to have standby aircraft at different stations for this purpose.

Deforestation in Western Ghat

4273. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of trees that are felled annually in the Western Ghat region;

(b) the approximate area that is annually deforested, and the extent of area deforested so far;

(c) the extent of replantation undertaken in this region; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by the Union Government to curb future deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The steps taken by the Union Government to curb deforestation are as under :

- (i) The Forest (Concervation) Act, 1980, has been enacted to check indiscriminate diversion of forest lands to non-forest uses.
- (ii) Guidelines have been issued to the States and Union Territories for the preparation of working (management) plans and the working of forests.
- (iii) The States and Union Territories have been advised to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the field level.
- (iv) The National Forest Policy is being reviewed to provide the needed thrust in favour of forest conservation and to create a people's movement for this purpose.
- (v) A massive programme of afforestation is proposed to be undertaken; and
- (vi) An in-depth study is being undertaken with a view to work out the modalities for relieving pressure on forests, specially by encouraging the use of substitute materials.
- (vii) As a measure to relieve pressure on forest resources, fiscal steps have also been taken. Import of pulp and wood chips, by user industries, has been exempted from customs duty. Customs duty on wood in certain specified forms has been reduced from 100% to 10%.

**Setting up of Atomic Energy Project
in Madhya Pradesh**

4274. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been carried out in Chutka Patha village near Bargidam in Madhya Pradesh for setting up an Atomic Energy project there;

(b) whether Chutka Patha has been found to be the most suitable place for setting up this project;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the time by which work on this project is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Among other sites in the western electricity region, some sites in Madhya Pradesh including the site near Bargi Dam has been surveyed by the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy. A final decision with regard to various sites for location of future atomic power plants in the western electricity region is yet to be taken.

Separate Ministry for Welfare of SCs/STs

4275. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a separate Ministry for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). It has not been considered necessary to have a separate Ministry for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but the existing arrangements in the Ministry of Home Affairs are sought to be made more effective.

Painted Grey Ware

4276. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will

the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the sites were painted grey ware have been found;

(b) what other artefacts have been discovered at these sites;

(c) whether these sites have any relation with the Mahabharat epoch;

(d) if so, whether Archaeological Survey of India has made a special study to establish the validity of the Mahabharat legend; and

(e) if not, the reasons for disclaiming the historical occurrence of such an episode ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A number of sites in Northern India like Rupar, Sunet, Mathura, Hastinapur, Bhagwanpura, Atranjikhara, Jakhera, Sonkh, Noh. Ahichchakra, etc. have yielded painted grey ware.

(b) This type of pottery is associated with copper and iron objects, glass, beads, terracotta figurines, etc.

(c) Some scholars have tried to associate this pottery with Mahabharata while a few have refuted it for lack of sufficient material evidence.

(d) and (e). Some scholars associated with the Archaeological Survey of India who have studied the question are not unanimous on this point. Since the date of Mahabharata as recorded on the Puranic or astronomical traditions known in India, and views of the modern Sanskrit scholars and historians are not in agreement, it may not be possible to associate any archaeological culture with the Mahabharata.

Methods to Disperse Demonstrators

4277. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a general practice all over the country to resort to firing to disperse demonstrators or mob when they become unruly even though such severe action was not warranted in every case; and

(b) whether Government propose to disperse demonstrators or mobs by using some other methods such as strong gust of water, wooden or rubber bullets or spreading peanut of rubber to avoid deaths in firing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The use of force on unlawful assembly is governed by the law of the land. After an assembly is declared unlawful, it is given enough warning to disperse before the use of force is resorted to and it is dispersed by firing as a last resort in exceptional and extreme circumstances when there is imminent and serious danger to life or property. Firing is generally preceded by tear-smoke action and lathi-charge and generally, each action is preceded by sufficient warning.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some less lethal systems of weaponry for dispersal of unlawful assemblies *viz.* Rubber Bullet System, Plastic Pellet System, Catridge Small Arms and Stun Grenades and Stun Shells are under development.

SCs/STs Employees in Project Evaluation Office Bhubaneswar

4278. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the office of Project Evaluation Office Bhubaneswar as on the 1st March, 1985.

(b) whether the staff is sufficient to look after the affairs of the State of Orissa; and

(c) the number of SCs and STs employees, category wise as on 1st March, 1985, in the same office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) 4 (Four).

(b) The function of the Project Evaluation Office at Bhubaneswar is to carry out field and other evaluation work assigned to it by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Headquarters) at New Delhi. The volume of its work has no direct relationship with the affairs of the State of Orissa.

(c) 1 (One) employee at Group 'D' level belonging to Scheduled Caste.

Payment of Property Tax for Janakpuri Flats

4279. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1644 on 7 March 1984 regarding levy of property tax on MIG Flats in Janakpuri by DMS and state :

(a) the reasons why despite the categorical statement made by the then Minister of State in his Ministry against demand of payment of property tax by MCD from the present allottees of the DDA's MIG Flats in Janakpuri for the period prior to the date of taking over possession by them, these arrears have been included in the Property Tax Bills for 1984-85;

(b) what action has been taken to sort out the matters between the Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority; and

(c) whether necessary instructions will be issued to the Delhi Administration to sort out the matter once for all with the D.D.A. and afford necessary relief to the allottees concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The payment of property tax for the period prior to the date of taking over of physical possession by the present allottees of DDA. MIG flats in Janakpuri is not being enforced against the allottees in pursuance of a decision taken by the Delhi Administration that this liability would be settled between the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority. However, pending finalisation of the settlement between the two statutory authorities, such demands continue to be shown in the accounts of the allottees as a technical requirement.

A clear order has been issued to the Municipal Tax Authorities of West Zone not to enforce the recovery of such demands from the allottees.

Bill to Curb Dowry System

4280. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSHI ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that dowry deaths are increasing in the country and mostly in the middle and poor families;

(b) whether Government have received representations in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government are considering to introduce a Bill during the current session of the Parliament to further amend the existing Dowry Prohibition Act so as to ansure adequate curbs on the system of dowry, and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) to (d). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. The available information regarding dowry death cases reported during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given in the statement attached.

Detailed instructions were issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the subject on 12-9-83. A copy of these instructions is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1096/85.]

The Indian Penal Code, The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been amended by the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (Act No. 46 of 1983) to deal effectively not only with cases of dowry deaths but also cases of cruelty to married women.

Any representation regarding dowry death as and when received is brought to the notice of the concerned State Government.

The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1984 to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to curb the dowry system was introduced in both the Houses of Parliament in 1984 and has since become an Act. There is no other proposal under consideration at present.

Statement

Dowry death cases reported during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	5	1 (Up to July, 1984)
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil	1
3.	Bihar	12	15	20
4.	Gujarat	1	2	5
5.	Haryana	42	71	56
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	4
7.	J and K	Nil	Not Received	Not Received
8.	Karnataka	8	31	45
9.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10	Not received	Not received
11.	Maharashtra	25	35	68
12.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Orissa	5	6	22
16.	Punjab	51	47	47
17.	Rajasthan	24	24	32
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	7 (Up to Sept. 1984)
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Uttar Pradesh	151	160	202
22.	West Bengal	7	Not received	Not received
23.	A and N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Chandigarh	2	2	1
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Admn.	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	40	41	45
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil

Inadequate Allocations for Irrigation to States

4281. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the aware the inadequate allocations for Irrigation to the States during the various years of the 6th Five Year Plan inspite of the fact that Irrigation was placed at No. 1 in 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the exact allocations made to each one of the States during the last 3 years of the 6th Five Year Plan and the net increase in the irrigated area during each year of the period under review; and

whether the allocations of the States would be considerably enhanced and irrigation given the top priority in the allotment of funds and the execution of irrigation scheme in various States during the 7th Five Year

Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Within the constraints imposed by the availability of resources, the maximum possible allocations were made for Irrigation in the Plans of the States during the Sixth Plan.

(b) Statements I and II attached show State-wise allocations made for irrigation during the last 3 years of the 6th Five Year Plan and the State-wise net increase in the irrigated area during each of these years.

(c) Irrigation, being an important input for increasing food production which is one of the major objectives of the 7th Plan will continue to be a priority sector for Plan allocation and implementation. The actual allocations will depend on the resources available.

Statement-I

Statement showing allocation to major, medium and minor irrigation schemes during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. Name of State/ No. UTs.	Allocation for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Andhra Pradesh	158.50	142.00	186.34
2. Assam	24.30	28.30	48.36
3. Bihar	203.12	209.0	228.72
4. Gujarat	200.90	235.75	223.66
5. Haryana	65.35	87.66	76.20
6. Himachal Pradesh	6.40	7.30	6.40
7. Jammu and Kashmir	18.43	18.57	21.73
8. Karnataka	98.58	107.69	129.92
9. Kerala	51.65	66.70	69.20
10. Madhya Pradesh	182.50	211.17	269.50
11. Maharashtra	293.88	341.39	323.56
12. Manipur	8.75	9.25	11.4
13. Meghalaya	1.55	1.55	1.69
14. Nagaland	1.86	2.00	2.25
15. Orissa	86.65	98.50	102.0
16. Punjab	46.20	45.70	45.70
17. Rajasthan	71.73	83.45	90.25
18. Sikkim	0.90	1.25	1.25
19. Tamil Nadu	43.38	58.37	52.16
20. Tripura	6.05	7.00	7.50 (b)
21. Uttar Pradesh	229.34	248.47	265.29
22. West Bengal	65.51	51.03	40.15**
Sub-Total States	1856.53	2062.10	2203.23
Sub-Total U. Ts.	20.58	23.0877	23.342
Grand Total	1877.11	2085.1877	2226.512

** State Plan not yet finalised. Outlay tentative.

(b) Tentative.

Statement-II

Statement showing increase in irrigated area during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(Thousand Hectars gross)

Sl. States No.	1982-83 (Actual)	1983-84 (actual)	1984-85 (Anticipated)
1. Andhra Pradesh	209.1	166.5	164.9
2. Assam	30.4	42.5	40.2
3. Bihar	286	338	357
4. Gujarat	60	116.6	117
5. Haryana	49.5	42	47
6. Himachal Pradesh	5	4.5	2.2
7. Jammu and Kashmir	5.36	8.77	14.97
8. Karnataka	59.6	55.7	64.1
9. Kerala	28.7	34	56.3
10. Madhya Pradesh	135.8	165	169
11. Maharashtra	145.6	250.9	187
12. Manipur	48.4	6.6	10
13. Meghalaya	2.9	1.5	4
14. Nagaland	2.8	3.2	3.5
15. Orissa	47	86	91.7
16. Punjab	67	57	51.9
17. Rajasthan	67.5	53.7	55.2
18. Sikkim	1	1	1
19. Tamil Nadu	38.59	53	58
20. Tripura	2.1	1.3	1.65
21. Uttar Pradesh	788.1	783.46	787.4
22. West Bengal	73.8	74.4	89.3
Sub-Total States.	2114.25	2345.63	2023.32

Figures in respect to certain States are tentative and need further review.

Visit of Polish Prime Minister4282. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :****PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI :****SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreements were entered into for bilateral co-operation between India and Poland during the recent visit of the Polish Prime Minister to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement for cooperation in radio and television broadcasting was signed on February 12, 1985 by Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of the Indian Government and by the Chairman of the Polish State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting on behalf of the Polish Government. The agreement provides for exchange of radio and television programmes and of personnel.

12.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD

[English]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will come to you. Please sit down.

Mr. Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23-4-1985 regarding the Ahmedabad situation."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

"That this House do consider the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23-4-1985 regarding the Ahmedabad situation."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Do we take it that he has already moved and we can start the debate right now ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will fix the time.

Mr. K. K. Tewary to initiate the discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already initiated, I will not allow anybody else. . . .

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Usually the representative from the largest Opposition Group will initiate the debate.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : The Home Minister has already moved the motion. The Opposition also wants a discussion. The Government also wants a discussion. The Home Minister has moved the motion. So let us have the discussion straightaway.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before that I want to have one small item disposed of the papers to be laid.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That can be taken up later on. That is not the convention of the House. He has already moved the motion and the debate has started. It cannot be interrupted by anything else.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the happenings in Ahmedabad. . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Normally the procedure is that even from the Treasury Benches when the motion is moved, either the mover of the motion makes his observations in the beginning or if the debate begins, it is the leader of the largest opposition group in the House who makes the first speech. Then alternately the speakers are called, That is the convention,

But you are at liberty to break the conventions and set a new precedent, but it is left to you.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : He has already moved that his statement be taken into consideration. It is a Government motion and that takes precedence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is yet to learn parliamentary procedures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the situation prevailing in the Gujarat State at present, it is to be seen whether any Government has been or has not been functioning there. In the Gujarat State, offices of the Press were burnt by policemen. They also beat up the press photographers and other pressmen. The whole of Gujarat is burning. It is all due to the malfunctioning of the State police. Even our friends who are sitting opposite think that the incidents which have been taking place in Gujarat have not been good, but they are not expressing this view openly. It is a matter of regret. Though they are feeling unhappy over the incidents which have been taking place in the State, they prefer to keep mum about the same.

As you know, the Gujarat Government have completely failed in maintaining the law and order situation in the State. So, there is no justification for the continuance of the present Government in the State. This Government should be dismissed. The Army was also sent there, but they have also not been able to cope with situation prevailing in the state.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, he has not been supplied with a copy of the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The statement was made yesterday.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Had it been a Non-Congress Government, the present Government in the State would have been dismissed. Since it is a Congress Government, so it is still continuing,

(*English*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order. Order. If silence is not observed I will not allow further discussion.

(*Translation*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Our Prime Minister is present here. I have great respect for him. I was a member of fifth and sixth Lok Sabha also. I know that Shri Rajivji is a thorough gentleman. Previously he was not in politics, but it is a matter of chance that he entered politics. His intention is good and for that we respect him. I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister to the situation of lawlessness which is at present prevailing in Gujarat. The life and property of the poor people and others are in danger. Their property is being burnt. Steps should be taken soon to protect them. As I have already said, the Opposition Members will also support him if he takes good steps, but we shall not support him if his actions are not good. We the Opposition Members would welcome every good action of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister should take steps to get the Gujarat State Government dismissed. If it is done we would be grateful to him and this step would enhance his prestige in the minds of the Opposition.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request hon. Members that when other members are speaking they should not give them any provocation. I say this to all sides of the House. I request Members to be silent because the Members want to express their ideas. So, please do not intervene in the Members' speeches. The time allotted is only 2 hours. Therefore, members may please try to restrict themselves within this time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the happenings in Gujarat have agitated the minds of the hon. Members; they are equally agitating the minds of the people outside this House. I am very much disappointed to hear the speech made by the previous speaker. After all the sound and fury about Gujarat I did not expect the first speaker to reduce this matter to this level. It has after all greater dimensions to it. If you really want to understand the problem, violence of course, has taken

place but violence has not dropped from the high heavens. There are reasons for this violence. If you are interested in peace and stability in the country and harmonious social and political relationship in the country then you will have to analyse the causes which lead to this ugly and monstrous eruptions in our country and give a bad name to our democratic process and democratic polity.

Talking about Gujarat my mind goes to a similar agitation launched by more or less the same combination in 1974. You will remember, Sir that in 1974 an agitation of similar dimension, of similar intensity, was launched. Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister then and she became the target of virulent calumny and tirades. This agitation was started by an organisation which suddenly came into being and was called Nav Nirman Samiti. Let us not forget the background of what happened in 1974. Madam Gandhi was victor in the war for restoration of human rights in Bangladesh. After that she had taken monumental historic decisions for socio-economic changes, basic changes in our society, namely, the abolition of privy purses—that remnant of feudalism and then the nationalisation of banks, which promised justice to the down trodden people. A promise was made for ushering in a real egalitarian social order. This was too much for the people who were out to debunk the historic achievements of Madam Gandhi. On the one hand the same forces acclaimed her as Durga, as Mother of the nation; and on the other hand, when she acquired fame and reputation and got the confidence of the people of India they became active and the product of the process of destabilisation started, which resulted into what was called total revolution. Total revolution was the product,—a very ugly product—of the process of destabilisation, the instruments of destabilisation and the forces of destabilisation and it is an irony of fate that ** who is now an hon. leader of a political party, that is, the Janata Party, was our leader then in the Assembly. When he was in the congress he was accused of all conceivable vices, of all kinds of corruption. A propaganda was started against him. But after the agitation subsided, after this country faced black prospect. and when total revolution succeeded

in destabilising the Government of Madam Gandhi in 1977, the same ** who was being blackened with all kinds of accusations,—the same man,—migrated from our party and joined the ranks of the people who had promised to usher in an *El Dorado* in India.

It promised to usher in a brave new world in India with the dawn of that ramshackle combination called the Janata Party. Sir, if we really want to understand this scenario, this terrible scenario in Gujarat, we will have to look at this background. Even now, the agitation is going on. What happens? The forces of destabilisation are at large. Let us not forget the assassination of Madam Gandhi. Let us also not forget that freedom, unity and oneness of the people of India is not guaranteed, is not protected by any political party or group of political parties. It is the people of India who have stood for freedom of India. It is they who have fought for liberation of India and protected the prestige and integrity of the nation. When we were ruled by the British, we had no army and we had no police force. Who fought for freedom? Who fought for the freedom of the people of India? It is the people of India who fought, led by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Maulana Azad under the banner of the Indian National Congress. So resurgence of India was ushered in through this mighty political party.

When danger came after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it is the same people of India, who had fought the British Empire under the inspiring leadership of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi, the same people rose as one and fought against the forces of destabilisation, subversion, murder, chaos and anarchy and it is they who strengthened the hand of Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was voted to power just not to become Prime Minister of India, but to guarantee the freedom of this vast country, to protect the heritage that we have got the heritage of freedom, the heritage of our struggle against imperialism, the heritage of fighting against communal and obscurantist forces who have always been at their game in dividing and weakening our country. Those people were sent out on political holiday by the people of India. I can name the political parties, Janata, BJP and RSS. These people were

sent out on political holiday by the people of India because they realised that those people cannot do anything, they cannot guarantee the freedom of the people, they cannot guarantee the integrity of India. Therefore, Congress (I) under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi was voted to power, precisely for the reason that the people of India were deeply apprehensive, genuinely apprehensive about the threat to the continued freedom of India, and about the threat to the continued independence and integrity of India.

In this backdrop, how can we forget the statements made by no less a person than** the leader of the Janata Party, the General Secretary of the Janata Party. He said, "We have lost at the hustings. We have lost the elections, but we will take politics to streets and we will not allow this."

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How can he make allegations against a person who is not in the House Sir ? (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is said that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has not said that. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not an allegation. The name will not go on record. (Interruptions) Why are you raising it again ? The name will not go on record. Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am referring to a political party and to the conduct of the political party or parties. After the massive victory of the Congress (I) people stood by us. Why ? People avenged the death of Madam Gandhi and they guaranteed the freedom of the country. After that Sir, a conspiracy has started and I make this statement with full responsibility.

Those political parties which were now reduced to the state of insignificance started plotting; and I can tell the House and the Government also : 'Let us not undermine the potentialities of these.' Now it is Gujarat. Similar incidents are being planned all over the country, as it happened in 1971 when Madam Gandhi's victory was not tolerated, was not acceptable to the people who have

asways been factors of de-stabilization, and to their mentors abroad.

Similarly, the same forces are ganging up again, and the ugly incidents in Gujarat started with reservation. I do not think the Opposition is very clear, very unequivocal on the issue of reservation, so far as Harijans and tribals are concerned. That is unquestionable, and our Prime Minister has made statements to this effect—and the Home Minister also—about the constitutional guarantees given to the oppressed people, people who remained disinherited, dispossessed of their basic human rights for centuries. They will continue to enjoy the constitutional guarantees. We have stated it, and we stand by it.

So far as reservations for backward classes are concerned, we have shown the path. (Interruptions) The Opposition parties are talking of a national consensus about reservation for the backward classes. We took the initiative, without caring for what the Opposition said. If they have any love for the poor people, they should come out in unequivocal terms, in clear terms, that they are for reservation. But they have just been beating about the bush, they have been running with the hare and hunting with the hound. On the one side they support the reservations, and then quietly and surreptitiously they go and instigate people who are opposed to reservation. This policy of dog in the manger is very simple thing. There is a famous saying that if you lose, or if you cannot enjoy the fruits, you will not allow others to enjoy them. Why don't the Opposition leaders come out openly ?

Our Government took the initiative, gave a certain percentage of reservation to the backward classes in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and other places. Who were responsible for unleashing this reign of terror ? It is the Opposition, particularly the BJP, the people who have been arrested in Gujarat.

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana) : I strongly protest.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Home Minister should clearly tell the House details about what is happening. The Home Minister must come out clearly and state, lay on the Table of the House, the details of persons

arrested during the agitation, and their political affiliations. I assert that the Janata Party, BJP and RSS—these three retrograde force, reactionary forces combined; and a plan was hatched, because they were waiting for an opportunity; and without caring for the economic betterment of the people for whom reservations had been done, they took this opportunity to organize the students. The students have been used as the cannon fodder. They have always been the cannon fodder of the Opposition. The Opposition will never come in front. From behind, they will pull the strings, and the young boys were again brought to the fore—this time in Gujarat.

A Nav Rachna Samiti or something has been launched, a Samiti promising new reconstruction of society has been floated. I charge the Opposition with full responsibility of backing this up. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When he is speaking, why are you interfering? Then your turn comes to speak, you can reply.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I charge them with exposing the people of Gujarat to this kind of a violence. It is very instructive, very interesting and very revealing how the agitation which started with a clear stance of the agitationists, viz. that reservation should not be given to backward classes, suddenly turned into a communal riot.

Not only the poor sections, the Harijans, and the backward, they were made target of attack. From casteism, it turned into communalism, sheer shameless communalism; and the houses and areas inhabited by the helpless minority were exposed to the onslaught of hoodlums and brigands with torches burning in their hands; they marched in to these localities and houses were razed to ground, destroyed. Children, old men and women were killed by these people.

What the State would have done? The State intervened; the Chief Minister intervened; and while this agitation was going on, an hon. member of this House, Prof. Dandavate—I think there will be no objection since he is present in the House; he is member of the House—

AN HON. MEMBER : He has gone out.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Unleashed

a war of calumny against the Chief Minister, bringing all kinds of allegations. So, you can discern the pattern. While the agitation is on in Gujarat, the Chief Minister is sought to be arraigned in the House, sought to be pilloried in the house, sought to be put in the cock. That Chief Minister loses credibility; Congress Government in Gujarat loses credibility; and from this the agitationists, they derive strength, derive sustenance and they carry out their agitation. Therefore, I at least personally and I am sure my government will also see, perceive the pattern of destabilization. This is going to spread, the threat held out by the opposition that now politics will be decided—401 members majority in Lok Sabha is of no consequence; they said, it is of no consequence; we will reduced to nothingness and we will take politics to the street. Gujarat is the first manifestation of this diabolical plan which was hatched here and it has the support outside the borders of India. Therefore, I request the Government to be very very careful in future and our law and order machinery needs to be strengthened because of these forces of destabilisation, instrument of subversion because of casteism and communalism.

In India, let us try to analyse these factors; there are factors; political, socio-economic factors. In India, you cannot apply economic factors for this. Somehow, people have become stonewalled, resigned to their fate. It is only religion which can play havoc; it is only casteism which can play havoc. So, the pattern of destabilisation was scientifically planned; it is a scientifically planned phenomenon; it is applied to third world countries, to areas which are vulnerable. In India, casteism, regionalism, linguism and overall communalism, these are the areas in which forces of destabilisation work. So, Gujarat again I repeat is the first manifestation and the first success also I will say of the forces of destabilisation, forces of anarchism which have ceased to be relevant to society, forces of communalism represented by BJP and Janata; Janata represented subversion, destabilisation; BJP represented the worst example of communalism, revivalism, and obscurantism. Therefore, the Government has to be very very careful, about the violence that has taken place, I am really proud of the law and order machinery in Gujarat, that in spite of these planned attacks, they have stood the ground; they

are facing bravely the agitation; and people who have been killed, naturally, we are all sorry for them. But the bigger dimension must not be lost sight of. There was so much furor when I referred to this. Can you deny the leader I referred to. Where is ** He is in V. K; he is addressing meetings in Gurdwaras. I can give you an example. In *The Times of India*, there is a report that supporters of Khalistan, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KISORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : He is speaking non-stop. When we speak, you should not object to that also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Whether is not relevant will not go on record. I will see. The name will not go on record.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Let them deny that he is addressing meetings in Gurdwaras. Why should he not mention his name ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The gentleman happens to be in the U. K. now. There is a report in today's *Times of India*. He has been addressing pro-Khalistan audiences in Gurdwaras in the U. K. and he has made inflammatory speeches, anti-Indian speeches in all those Gurdwaras. How can you defend him ? His role in Punjab is well-known. Similarly, I would also refer, since I am talking about a very troubled spot in the country—Gujarat—and it will not be out of place to refer to similar incidents elsewhere.

In Delhi it happened. The communal carnage in Delhi which followed the assassination of Madam Gandhi is relevant. I do not know how up till now mind has not been applied to find the real culprits for the Delhi carnage. As Madam Gandhi was assassinated, people who had planned the assassination, people who were expecting the assassination of Madam Gandhi—I ascert this—this made the Government alert to this dimension of the tragedy which followed the assassination of Madam Gandhi in Delhi (*Interruptions*) The people who expecting the murder, the people who had planned the murder, they had kept their powder ready,

and as the news of Madam' assassination spread in the country, naturally the law and order machinery was disrupted.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We did not know that the murder was expected.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : These people, who planned it, so much planning was done, unleashing terror against the Sikhs, and unnecessarily we were blamed. This aspect of the situation unfortunately has not been realised now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Five minutes more.

In this scenario, in this background, I would also like to bring to the notice of the House the role of the High Court in Gujarat. I would not like to cast any aspersions on the Hon. High Court, but it is very intriguing that the judgment at this pitch was announced, when violence was taking place, when people were being killed, the High Court passed a judgment. This is unprecedented in the history of the judicial history. This must be the first precedent in the judicial history of the world.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : He is casting aspersions on the judgment of the High Court.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Police force is restrained from going to certain areas and an inquiry is ordered by the Court. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I rise on a point of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : There no point of order. I am not yielding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can he say that there is no point of order ? You have to decide it. You cannot prohibit me from raising a point of order. Far from Mr. Tewary, you too cannot prevent me from raising a point of order.

Sir, according to the constitutional provisions neither the Judges of the High Court or of the Supreme Court can actually comment on the working functioning and working of the Parliament and conversely. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He has done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am referring to it. And, similarly, no Member of Parliament can discuss the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and therefore I object to his reference to the High Court Judges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not mentioned any Judges.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : He has referred to the Judgment given by the High Court. He has referred to it. We will also refer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is not relevant I will not allow. I will see. You sit down. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything objectionable, it will not go on record. I have already said it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Dandavate has made a vary naive attempt.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever is irrelevant it will be expunged. I have already said it.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : You cannot allow these things. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am reading article 121 of the Constitution :

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding the conduct you cannot discuss, but regarding the judgment you can discuss.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But he referred to the role of the High Court. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you to sit down. I have already given my ruling" (*Interruptions*) Why is everybody shouting like this ? When everybody is argu-

ing, how can I listen to anybody ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not collectively raised the point of order. I have singly raised the point of order. You tried to explain to me about this. When referring to a judgment I can understand it, but they have tried to refer to the judges that they have done this or that, how can they do it ? This is the conduct of the High Court. I have no objection to Mr. Tewary referring to any judgment. We had referred to judgment in the past. Golaknath judgment was discussed here. But you are referring to the judges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anything is that is referred to about the conduct of the judges will be expunged.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am sorry at this naive attempt of Mr. Dandavate to distort my statement. He has been referring to such judgments very often in this House. What I referred was a news item about this judgment. My view is that this judgment was untimely. When the agitation was at its height barring the policemen by declaring certain areas of Ahmedabad as out of bounds for policemen, that exposed the population in these areas to the assaults of hoodlums, trouble makers and also attack on police. That had enraged them. So because of this, this unfortunate situation took place.

I will come to the important aspect which has taken place *i.e.* the role of the police. They have been over-stretched in Gujarat. Police forces observed their duties. They have done their best to maintain law and order. Whatever failures have taken place, that speaks volume about the agitations and intensity of the people, who have been organising and whipping up this agitation. So, this is not the failure of the police force. They, day in and day out, have been blaming the police force and our armed forces, which is unnecessarily demoralising them and it helps the people who want to destabilise our country, create trouble and fish in the troubled waters.

In conclusion I will say that we are all concerned with this situation. Any attempt to blame the Government or to demand the ouster of the Chief Minister should not be entertained and no attempt should be made to demoralise the police force and our

Army. I know that there is a calculated attempt to demoralise and defame our Armed Forces. So, in such situations they become ineffective or they get demoralised. This attempt is being made. Therefore, in conclusion, I say that this Gujarat situation has not suddenly arisen, careful planning has gone into it. Many people in the country and outside are trying to create more such trouble spots. Therefore, the Government must be careful and the people of the country, through this House, must be alerted to this danger of destabilisation in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Substitute Motions give up to one O'clock will be taken into consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Within five minutes I have given, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is still time, you can give up to one O'clock. Now Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, first I will read the Substitute Motion that I propose to move. While condemning the.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, your Motion is still under consideration, You can speak on the subject. Copies of the Motion they will just circulate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you want me to speak on the Motion first and formulate the Motion afterwards ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, it is under consideration and will be circulated. You can speak on the Motion.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Let him read, Sir. No harm.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can assure you. Sir, I will read exactly what I have submitted. "While condemning the unprecedented violence and arson in Ahmedabad, the atrocities by the police and their violence against the Press and total breakdown of the Constitutional Machinery in Gujarat State, the House recommends that the Union Government should effectively and immediately intervene to restore normalcy in Ahmedabad."

Before I place my observations on the Motion.....(*Interruptions*),

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you to be silent. Let him Speak, why are you disturbing ? Only two hours have been allotted to this and there so many other Members who are to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Normally I do not mind heckling but due to the election campaign, my voice is choked, otherwise I appreciate.....(*Interruptions*). You see me in the chamber outside.

Sir, while giving my views on the Motion that I have moved, I wish to make one thing explicitly clear on behalf of the Janata Party. Our irrevocable commitment to the guarantees that are given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes in the country on the basis of the sacred Constitution of the country. We are second to none in standing by the irrevocable commitment to the Constitutional provisions and guarantees, and therefore...(*Interruptions*). Sir, let them get up, I am prepared to yield. I wish to make it very clear that our irrevocable commitment to the Constitutional guarantees given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes remains completely irrevocable and we do not wish to have any reverse from that. Certain aspects of the problem, spelling out the details, the modalities of working out the guarantees, are the ones on which national consensus can be arrived at. I am quite sure, tomorrow if the Government makes an effort—on one occasion the Prime Minister has already made a statement to that effect,—in that case we will not be lacking in offering the cooperation so that a national consensus can be evolved on the modalities of implementing the guarantees that are to be given to the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The problem is not that. Actually, the original problem why we started the agitation in Ahmedabad, has been side-tracked. For some time it actually stirred back into communal trouble and communal conflagration. When the Home Minister visited Ahmedabad in the past and came back and reported to this House, he did not make a single allegation against the Opposition parties then.

But within a few days, when the Prime Minister visited Ahmedabad, in a Press Conference, he blamed the Opposition and he said that the Opposition was responsible for the disturbances and riots in Ahmedabad,

We recorded our strongest protest in the House and we withdrew from the House to record our protest. So, we wish to put the record straight that the Opposition does not want to side with any-one who tries to disturb peace, who tries to threaten the interests of Gujarat. We want normalcy in Gujarat.

But what is the role the police has to play and what is the role the Army has to play? The very fact that the Army was inducted into Gujarat—it was deployed in Ahmedabad and the sensitive posts were occupied by the Army—indicates that the normal machinery in Gujarat has totally broken down. If the police machinery was perfectly in order and they were capable of controlling the situation even if they were not to become a party to the disturbances in Ahmedabad, the Central Government would not have been requested to deploy the Army in Gujarat. Sir, according to the rules and provisions of the Constitution, the Army does not step into the picture unless the State concerned asks for the deployment of the Armed Forces. So, they themselves have made it clear that the existing police machinery in Gujarat was not able to control the situation.

I carefully read the statement that has been made by the hon. Home Minister yesterday under repeated pressures. In that certain elements were very clear.

Throughout the statement, with a microscope, I was trying to find out whether at any place the Minister has condemned the destruction of the Press. Sir, there is a method in their madness. I want to point out to you and I want to go on record that it is not for nothing that the *Gujarat Samachar* has been attacked, their establishments destroyed and their Press has been destroyed and burnt to ashes. There is a method in their madness. Why did the police do it? I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Gujarat Government was formerly giving advertisements to the *Gujarat Samachar*. Afterwards when disturbances took place in Ahmedabad, the *Gujarat Samachar* was critical about the behaviour of the police. They have editorially condemned the atrocities of the police. They have also brought out very strongly, some of the malpractices that had taken place in the Government. They had exposed the Mrugesh affair. They have exposed...

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : What was exposed?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you want me to tell these things? Since he is asking for the clarification, I will clarify. You know the manner in which at a throw away price, the land was given for a stadium in the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mrugesh wanted to build that stadium. The Cricket Control Board wanted to build that stadium. At a throw away price, the land was actually given. It was left to 4 MPs, 7 MLAs and 20 District Congress Presidents of Gujarat to write a letter to Mrs. Indira Gandhi saying that this would bring them into disrepute. Another Antulay is in the making. So, please do not allow your name to be given to the stadium. The *Gujarat Samachar* wrote on this episode. The *Gujarat Samachar* wrote editorials and they have issued write-ups on the misbehaviour of the policemen. For all this, they are very angry and at a later stage, after this Mrugesh affair known through the editorial which appeared in the *Gujarat Samachar*, actually the Government advertisements to the *Gujarat Samachar* were discontinued. Please remember that the entire matter went to the Press Council. The Press Council took cognizance of this episode and the Press Council really upheld the petition that was filed by the Editor of the *Gujarat Samachar*. Ultimately the observation made by and the decision of the Press Council was that in discontinuing the advertisements to the *Gujarat Samachar* the Government had indulged in vindictive attitude. That was what the Press Council has said.

This was all said. As a result of that, the police were angry, the Government was angry and they wanted some opportunity.

There are so many newspapers in the country. Why did they pick up *Gujarat Samachar*? Why did they pick up *Indian Express*? Why did they pick up *Janasatta*? The police were asked to attack the Press...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Baseless.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You carefully read the statement of the Home Minister. The Home Minister said that the police acted under provocation. He has admitted that the police resorted to violence. It is an accepted fact that petrol bombs were thrown at *Gujarat Samachar*, *Indian Express* and *Janasatta* by the police. All this has

been established and, as a result of that, certain situation developed.

I am sure, on one aspect, the members on both sides of the House will be in total agreement on the behaviour of the police in certain areas. It has not been contradicted. To cow down the people in their resistance to the police, in one particular locality of Ahmedabad, 30 policemen and some of the officers took off their uniforms, they became semi-naked and they paraded in certain streets. The Congressmen have recorded protests. They said, "we do not agree with the agitation; we do not disagree with the Government. But the way some police officers and rank and file of the police were directed to terrorise women abominable. It is the women who were in the forefront against the agitation, against the police, and semi-naked policemen paraded in the streets. I am reminded of the days of freedom struggle when in places like chimur and Ashti the military paraded naked and Shri Bharsali had to undertake a fast into death to atone for the crimes of the police and the military. That was the atmosphere of freedom struggle. Today, the same things are happening.

The High Court had taken certain decision. I have made it very clear that I have no objection to Mr. Tewary referring to any decision and judgment of the High Court. In fact, when we discussed the Twenty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill and when we discussed my colleague Mr. Nath Pai's Constitution Amendment Bill and when I spoke on the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by the Government—I thought there could be no better memorial to my colleague Barrister Nath Pai—I fully seconded the Bill. I stood by the Bill which the Treasury Benches had brought forward in the form of Twenty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill. We discussed the judgment on the Golak Nath case; we discussed the property aspect and we discussed the *pros and cons* of that. The members on both the sides of the House referred to it. But we never cast aspersions on the judgment.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You are insinuating.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can use any vocabulary.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Even

the judgment of the High Court referred as to under what limitations the Police had to work to maintain law and order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are three wings of the Indian Union, not three wings of the Government. One of the text-books in Civics has described Parliament, executive and judiciary actually as three wings of the Indian Government. I am coming with a privilege motion against that. We will discuss it separately. Indian Union has got three wings. Whenever People want justice, whenever people want protection, they can seek protection from the executive; they can seek protection from Parliament by way of Members of Parliament giving expression to the anger of the people. If they fail to get justice from Parliament and from the executive, then they are bound to turn to the third limb of the Indian Union, that is, the judiciary in the country.

There have been occasions in the life of this country, before Emergency, during Emergency and after Emergency and we are proud to say that there is a free judiciary in the country. Even in the dark days of Emergency, there were High Court judgments which upheld and strengthened the spirit of freedom in the country. Therefore, if there is insecurity, when the women's dignity is in jeopardy and when the policemen are parading naked in the streets, and if we do not pin down certain officers who are committing the crime, if the Parliament and the Government does not take cognizance. If the Parliament and the Government does not take cognizance, if the Assembly is not there to take cognizance, the only alternative left to the people is to go to the judiciary and seek the protection of the third limb of the Indian Union and that is what they have done. We can discuss on the merits of the judgment but I tell you that when two limbs of the Indian Union fail to protect the dignity of women on the streets of Ahmedabad, what other course is left open to women except to go to the judiciary and direct that certain officers should not have a right to move in certain areas and prohibit certain elements which are going to resort to acts which lead to indignity of women. I am glad that when the police failed, when military failed, when the Chief Minister failed, when the Prime Minister failed, it is the judiciary that came to the help of the people and protected them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They also passed a judgment for an enquiry. This had never happened. When there is faith in the Government in Delhi, then, an enquiry could have been ordered but judiciary immediately intervened without taking into account the consequences of the action, they passed a judgment, ordering an inquiry. Has this ever happened ? This worsened the situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I thought that our learned Professor will take cognisance of the dynamic processes of change in the judiciary. A time may come when the Parliament and the Assemblies will be forced to take recourse to institution of judicial enquiry. Since he has raised that issue, I will give the precedent which fortunately the Government and the Labour Minister accepted.

It was a question of bonded labour. Bonded labour at Faridabnd were suffering beause their probems were not being tackled. They were subjected to atrocities. Migrant labour were involved. The matter went to the Supreme Court and they followed an extraordinary procedure of sending the Registrar of the Supreme Court to go and enquire into the injustice done to the bonded labour. That Registrar came back. He gave the report to the Supreme Court and Supreme Court ultimately gave a judgment and protected the rights and dignity of the bonded labour at Faridabad. I welcome that step.

When a Call Attention Motion was tabled here during the proceedings of the House, the Labour Minister admitted that it was good that Supreme Court intervened in the matter and he said, "What to do ? We are powerless. State Government is not listening to us." At one of the tripartite meetings, he said "Our hands are tied. Our powers are limited. It is the State Government that should act, They do not act." And I am glad that the Supreme Court has delivered the judgment. They followed the extraordinary procedure of sending the representative to enquire into the matter and they have finally given the judgment. This judgment has to be implemented in a time-frame. There is a precedent. That is exactly what has happened. What the judgment had done, might not be to the liking of Prof. K. K. Tewary. But as far as the process of giving some judgments is concerned, I quote

it as a precedent which was quoted in this House and it was approved and appreciated by the Union Labour Minister in this country. That is why, I wanted to set the record straight.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The question is different.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Exactly similar. Women were raped. They were molested and the Government did not take cognisance. Police were responsible for it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Why did they not condemn violence ? Did the judgment refer to violence ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have condemned the goondas, they have condemned the mafia gangs, everything has been done. You do not know the problem, Mr. Tewary. You are sitting in the cosy chambers of Lok Sabha. I have gone I there and given a Dharna along with the bonded labour. I faced the lathis of the Police along with them. Therefore, I know the realities of the situation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is not a Dharna. We have done several Dharnas like that. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADAU DANDAVATE : I do not mind even if hundred times Prof. K. K. Tewary rises. I will sit down and let him speak. But let him take note of the fact that when he is speaking, I never disturbed him I was drafting my substitute motion, Prof. Tewary, when I gave one ear to the Deputy Speaker and second ear to you.

13.00 hrs.

I have the dual capacity. I was listening to you and was also listening to him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, please carry on and try to be brief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, sir, such things have happened, I have with me here all the papers from Gujarat. Here is a woman who was molested by the police. She gave a statement; her sari was stripped; she had been attacked; her dignity was violated. If our sense of anger does not get roused when an Indian woman's dignity is violated, what else will

rouse our sense of anger ? It is but natural that we are bound to be provoked by such acts. We are in Parliament not only to worry about Constitution and indulge in Constitution wranglings, but we are also here to reflect the hunger and anger of the people outside. And when we find that our sisters are molested in the streets of Ahmedabad, any one who is a sensitive human being will have to react to this, and if we have angrily reacted to it, our anger is the reflection of the anger of the raped women in Ahmedabad. Take note of that. That is what we are condemning. In a civilized government it is the responsibility of the police, it is the responsibility of the military, it is the responsibility of the Government, to see that dignity of women is protected. But we find that it is not. Here are the pictures and here are other versions. Here is another lady who has been injured. These are the people who have been beaten by the police. We are told that the policemen were attacked and, therefore, they indulged in this. Let me tell you what happens in European democratic countries. In France when students took to a revolt in Paris and elsewhere, the police were warned by the Government not to use the bullets to cow down and shoot down the students but to use only rubber bullets and water hose pipes; they were told not to use the bullets at all. Once Lok Nayak Shri Jayaprakash Narayan said when there was a firing in Kerala when the PSP Government was there...

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : On a point of order. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said that he is in agreement with the policy enunciated in the Constitution in respect of reservation. Can he say that he is in agreement with the steps taken by the State Government for implementing the reservation ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. There is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a point of information. You could have asked me outside and I would have given you. There is no point of order. There is a distinction between a point of order and a point of information. Since the hon. Member has raised this question, let me make it very clear that if the Central Government or any State Government does anything to imple-

ment the provisions of the Constitution, we will be the Central Government, we will be with that State Government, we will be with the common people. Let me assure him of that. On that, I shall not budge an inch. (*Interruptions*)

The statement, almost indirectly, gives an alibi for all the atrocities committed by the police as if they were provoked. This is exactly the typical argument that the Britishers gave us in 1942; the Britishers always used to say that they resorted to firing because of the provocative actions of the freedom-fighters. Once late Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, during a debate in Kerala. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Please do not compare those hoodlums who burnt the houses with those who participated in the freedom movement. (*Interruption*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will give another instance. When in Kerala there was a firing when the PSP Government was there, late Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, addressing a PSP Conference told Shri Pattam Thanu Pillai in no uncertain terms, "When you are in power, when the police have arms and when you are in charge of law and order, you must be prepared to face more than what the people do; you will have to be more tolerant than the people; at times, even if a policeman is killed, you will have to acquiesce in that; you cannot indiscriminately fire at people and try to kill them."

That is the code of conduct that we have prescribed for the Police and the Army in the country. That is why I say that these types of atrocities cannot be justified on the ground that some policeman was killed, I am one among those... (*Interruptions*) Yes, that indication was there. I was very careful to listen to Prof Tewary. Please don't disturb. He said that the policeman were acting under heavy provocation, their morale was shattered and their morale was to be built and as a result of that they reacted. Will I, a civilised man, even in my angry mood resort to rape and molestation or parade myself naked in the streets of Ahmedabad ? Is this a civilised way of reacting ? I can understand the police firing. But I cannot understand the policeman raping and molesting women...

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : That is totally untrue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Indian woman will never give a lie about her molestation. On the contrary, even when women are molested, when they appear before the court, in order to save their dignity, they refuse to testify the fact that they are molested. But here even women come forward, educated woman come forward, women working in social movements come forward and open out their clothes and say 'These are the scars, these are the bruises and these are the indignities suffered at the hands of Police.' You cannot reject that.

Therefore, the attack on the freedom of the Press, the deliberate attack on *Gujarat Samachar*, *Indian Express* and *Janasatta* because the Press Council has given a decision that action of the Government was vindictive only because these papers condemned the atrocities by the Police in Ahmedabad. That is the reason why they were basically chosen for the attack. There are so many papers in the country. In Gujarat there are so many papers and some journals which are subservient to the government. None of them were touched. Only those who tried to expose the atrocities of the Police and also the injustices perpetrated by the Gujarat Ministry, the Gujarat Chief Minister were attacked. We have to take note of that. I have enough material here. I have received a telegram from Shanti Bhai, the Editor of *Gujarat Samachar* I do not want to read out the entire telegram. It gives in detail the atrocities of the Police, the attack on woman, the attack on children, burning of the Press, burning of the institutions...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will conclude in two minutes. The moment you say 'Sit down'. I will finish in ten minutes;

Let me tell you there were some women who were sought to be molested. When they were interviewed, they told the facts and when they told the facts, the policemen said 'We were provoked.' They said, 'We have

to go to the court of law. They admitted the things that had happened and as a result of that, the judiciary had to intervene. All these aspects of the case have to be taken note of. When everything has happened, then the first responsibility of the Centre is to send the Army to assist the local administration. I am told that even the Army men who have gone there did not like the Police firing and bursting tear gas shells in their presence. They said, 'We have been sent here to man sensitive points. Give us the freedom and latitude to deal with the situation.' But there the Policemen interfered and intervened in the affairs of the Army patrolling those areas. How can then peace be brought? That is the reason. I have deliberately said let the Centre effectively and immediately intervene, in my substitute motion. I have deliberately used the words 'immediately and effectively intervene'. So the way of intervention is left to the government. May be internally they may take the decision and through proper constitutional channels the Gujarat Ministry may be dismissed. It has really no moral authority to continue in power. They cannot continue in power on the debris of the dignity and the rights of woman. Therefore, it is left to them. Either they can dismiss the Ministry and bring the President's rule... (Interruptions).

I am not pointing out any particular thing. Anyway this Ministry should go.

In conclusion I may say... (Interruptions) Mr. Tewary is an educated**

In the first sentence of my substitute motion I have mentioned, namely, while condemning the unprecedented violence and arson in Ahmedabad—I separate it from others and the atrocities committed by the police. Whoever commits arson and violence I have mentioned about it in my substitute motion. That is why I say Prof. Tewary is an educated ** (Interruptions) If he exhibits such an ignorance then how many students must have suffered at the hands of the professor... (Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Professor Dandavate has grown** I did not expect his speech to degenerate to this level. He is behaving like a

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**** (Interruptions)** He has made a personal attack against me. It is most unwarranted and in bad taste. He is stooping to the level of calling names and abuses. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I do not gloat over the flattery by Prof. Tewary. He can say it. I like learning but I don't like experience. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, in conclusion I would again read my substitute motion :

"While condemning the unprecedented violence and arson in Ahmedabad, the atrocities by the Police and their violence against the Press and total breakdown of the Constitutional machinery in the Gujarat State, the House recommends that the Union Government should effectively and immediately intervene to restore normalcy in Ahmedabad."

Sir, we are using the highest parliamentary forum to give justice to women and the common man in Ahmedabad. If Parliament does not give them justice then we will have to fight even outside the Parliament but never surrender our right to fight injustice.

I beg to move :

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23rd April, 1985 regarding Ahmedabad situation, condemns the unprecedented violence and arson in Ahmedabad, atrocities by the Police and their violence against the Press and total breakdown of the constitutional machinery in Gujarat State and recommends that the Union Government should immediately and effectively intervene to bring normalcy in Ahmedabad."

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have great respect for the Opposition leader. Shri Dandavate If Shri Dandavate had collected the correct information about various incidents which took place in Gujarat, then he would have presented a correct picture of the situation. Whatever happened

in Gujarat was really distressing. Here daily the Opposition Leaders speak loudly and ask that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be implemented. In Gujarat, the State Government have increase the reservation for the people of backward communities by 18 per cent. This was made the main issue at the time of election. This announcement was made by the Chief Minister even before the Lok Sabha elections. The people made it a major issue for fighting elections to Lok Sabha and the *Vidhan Sabha*. Even then, the people of Gujarat have given their mandate in favour of the Congress. From this State the Congress Party won more seats for *Vidhan Sabha* than for Lok Sabha. Now the Opposition Members are opposing the 18 per cent increase in reservation but on this very issue the people of Gujarat had given majority to the Congress party. The Congress party won the elections in the State and the Congress Government was formed there under the leadership of Shri Madhvsinh Solanki. Thereafter, all the opposition people joined hands and started the agitation. These people launched the agitation because they were rejected by the people in the elections. This agitation was not launched by the students or the people but this was rather started by the managements of the private schools. And now that very agitation has taken the present shape. Considering the facts that examinations of the students are on the and offing the future of five lakh students will be marred if examinations are not conducted at the proper time, the Government of Gujarat deferred the implementation of the 18 per cent increase in reservation for a period of one year. The Government also declared that after one year a committee would be constituted which would hear the views of all concerned and will give its report after considering all aspects of the matter. Thus, the Government have postponed their decision. The increase in reservation was made the major issue at the time of elections, on the basis of which the Congress got the massive support of the people. The Government postponed the implementation of their decision only to save one academic year of the students from being wasted and to save the loss to public life and property. But this could not satisfy the Opposition. When the agitation started by the Opposition did not succeed, they gave

a communal touch to that agitation. Thus, the Opposition people are responsible for turning this agitation into communal riots. If Shri Dandavate takes the trouble to visit Kharia and Saraspur then he will himself see that the Opposition people are responsible for the communal trouble in the city. The people of Gujarat sensed the intention of the Opposition people. When this agitation failed these people took to other tactics. These people were very clever and they started the agitation in another form. Kharia is a stronghold of BJP. They started another agitation from this place. They used the ladies as cover to attack the police from behind. They threw hot water on the police from the roofs of three-storeyed buildings. They also threw acid bulbs and big stones on the police. Under such circumstances, what could the police do? The police were not in a position to protect themselves and also to protect the life and property of the people. The agitationists resorted to every kind of bad tactics to harass the police. The pressmen also did not cooperate and acted against the interests of the country at this time. They insulted policemen. Wrong news was given against policemen. Wrong photographs were published and concocted stories about the police were given out in the press. All this demoralised the police. If you see the *Gujarat Samachar* of the last three days, you will find that the police were attacked at several places. When curfew was relaxed in Saraspur area on 21st, the agitationists caught hold of a sub-inspector and beat him up. His motorcycle was also burnt. The constable accompanying him was also beaten up. That constable is still in the hospital. What happened the other day? When a High Court Commission reached there to make on the spot inquiry, the police men accompanying the Commission were also attacked with axes. In such a situation, it was natural for the policemen to lose their temper and act defiantly. If Shri Dandavate personally visits Ahmedabad and arrives at the conclusion that the police had committed excesses while discharging their duties, then I am ready to undergo any punishment he likes. He will himself see that the policemen discharged their duties within limits and did not do anything which could be termed as excess. He will himself see that many policemen are still in hospital and a number of people have been killed in the agitation. So, it is no use making unfounded allegations against the police.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am unable to understand the judgement of the High Court also. In our country, the duties of the judiciary and the executive are demarcated. It is the duty of the judiciary to give justice and the judiciary should not encroach upon the functions of the executive. The Gujarat Government had to take such steps in view of the vertical of the High Court. The Gujarat Government was in a fix whether to act in accordance with the verdict of the High Court or not. Even then the Gujarat Government complied with the order of the High Court knowing full well that the judiciary had gone beyond its powers in performing a function which was of an administrative nature. The State Government followed the directive of the High Court keeping the fact in mind that the Commission later on will look into all the facts, will make proper inquiry before giving its report. The Commission's report will make it quite clear that the police is not at fault and the allegations made against the police are wrong and baseless. Shri Dandavate has made a mention of the 'Gujarat Samachar'. If he goes through the copies of the *Gujarat Samachar* of the last month he would find that this newspaper had tried to incite communal riots, had tried to escalate the conflict between the two communities in order to destroy the unity of the country. What are the functions of the press? As far as I understand, the function of the press is to present a true picture of the situation before the people. But the *Gujarat Samachar* and one other paper did not perform their functions with responsibility. On the other hand, they abetted the agitation. They defamed the police to the extent that the police lost their temper and in retaliation attacked them? In such a situation, what could the Government do? Therefore, I want to say emphatically that the utterances made on the speeches by the Members sitting opposite here are incorrect and baseless.

As regards the issue of reservation it is not proper for the opposition members to say one thing while in Gujarat and another while in the House. In the House, they demand that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be implemented. On the other hand, they go to Gujarat to oppose the said reservation. We as members of a particular political party,

should always talk in one strain. It is not good to say one thing while in power and to say another while in the Opposition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whether happened in Kharia was the out come of a strategy of the BJP. They put certain ladies in the front line and used them as cover to fight with the other party. They knew that if ladies would be attacked, the news relating to such attacks would be given wide publicity in the newspapers their names and photographs would be printed in newspapers and the agitation would further spread. But this did not happen because the people of Gujarat and Ahmedabad were clever enough to sense these tactics of the agitationists and did not fall in their trap.

I want to tell you this thing also that Shri Rajiv went to Ahmedabad and visited the riot-affected areas, gave assurance to the people and took them into confidence then the communal riots stopped at once. But the BJP people again started them. They called a meeting at a particular place and a plan was drawn up indicating what work would be done by whom. Not only this, they also invited certain people from other States who were expert in stone throwing and in fighting. They made use of these professionals in disturbing the peace in Ahmedabad. These very people played a very big role in inciting the communal riots.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I do not want to take much time of the House, but I want to make it clear that the speech made by Shri Dandvate was not based on facts. In his speech, he did not make a mention of the Harijan localities which were set on fire. During the last three days, the Harijan localities were attacked the Harijans were beaten up, they were prevented from going to attend their duties. On whose shoulders lies the responsibility of checking all these things? The day before yesterday, the police refused to do their duty. At that time, all the poor people, the Harijans and the people belonging to the weaker sections were shaking with terror thinking that now there was nobody to protect them. Last night, up to 3 a. m., I was receiving telephone calls to the effects that the poor people were being attacked and they were asking for protection. The Harijans and the people belonging to the weaker sections were subjected to atrocities. Shri Dandavate did not refer to such happenings in his speech.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I want to say that now we are living in a democracy and there is a definite meaning of the term democracy. The meaning of democracy is that the party which gets a majority in the elections should be allowed to run the Government. A month has hardly elapsed when the people of Gujarat gave their verdict in favour of the Congress Party to run the Government in the State under the leadership of Shri Madhav Singh Solanki. Now the Opposition Members are demanding that the Gujarat Government should be dismissed. You can yourself imagine how much faith the opposition people have in democracy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of Gujarat had successfully launched an agitation in 1974, under the leadership of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. On that very pattern the Opposition people tried to launch this agitation. The intention behind this agitation is to topple the Congress Government in the State but the agitations will not succeed in their mission. The people of Gujarat will not allow these agitationists to achieve their objective. The people, who were in the beginning supporting these agitationists, are now telling them that they were on the wrong path. The leader of the Janata Party Indubhai Patel was not beaten up by the police but was beaten up by her own followers. Her followers told her that she should not indulge in such acts which were meant to destroy the unity and integrity of the country. We should bear this development in mind because it is not an ordinary thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the Home Minister is correct but I want to go a bit further and say that some arrangement must be made to help those who have suffered much on account of this agitation.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : In this debate, it is not intended to discuss the law and order situation in Gujarat. It is more than that : the kind of inferno that is now evidenced there; the caste war, and in it the communal elements added; and above all, the behaviour of the Police and their attack on the people and on the rights of the journalists-these are the aspects which we want to condemn very much. So many innocent people have died. We are pained at this wanton killing, at this

kind of attack that is going on. We now want to reveal the forces, the causes behind this kind of an eruption in Gujarat.

Much has been spoken. In his statement, the Minister has given an account of the happenings. But it has not revealed the whole thing. There are more reports from Gujarat pouring in. When the hon. Members from that side tried to defend Police action, on the part that they were provoked, it was most shameful and deplorable. By no account can you justify the action of the Police who are there to maintain law and order, who are to diffuse any tension that might erupt among communities. It is their responsibility. I am not blaming any person in the Police force. My point is that the mentality which the Police are now having in our country, the kind of criminal attitude that they are having, intolerance that they are having that is very much responsible. And it is at the root of it. The Governments in the States particularly Congress I ruled States—you may differ with me—the kind of anti-people attitude they take, that has percolated into police; and it was very much evident in the past. There is no proper method, proper training of a real harmony to be brought between the police and the people. This atrocious type of behaviour they are encouraged to pursue only with the patronage of the political party in power. Otherwise, they cannot do it. When they go to meet a situation, it is the duty of the government to see that they are put in charge of sensible officers; and what had happened when they were going to carry the order of the High Court? They were attacked by the mob. Does it show any efficiency of the Government? We very much condemn this behaviour of the police and I charge the government for failure to maintain law and order and to advise the police to act in a manner that is not desirable in Gujarat.

How did this problem of reservation, anti-reservation occur? For all this, the policy of the government is responsible. For long we demanded in this House a discussion on the Mandal Commission Report. The Rana Commission submitted their Report in 1983 in Gujarat. But the Central and State government sat tightly all through; and just before the election, they thought it fit to declare their policy of reservation for the

backward classes. This type of opportunism vote catching device is very much responsible for it. Why did you not allow a consensus to be formed on the Mandal Commission Report? On such matters, we require national consensus, but you shun from all this also; and before elections you thought you would get some votes, you declared it and then after that you went back on that; this kind of policy you pursue. You are really creating danger to the integrity of our country. For infusing this kind of communal poison in the issues of unemployment and other economic issues, you are responsible. I request the Home Minister to impress upon the Government of Gujarat to make an enquiry into the causes that led to the eruption of these riots. I am not demanding the dismissal of the government. It is for the people of the State to do it; no doubt an inefficient government has to go; and they have every right to launch a genuine agitation if they feel so. I will request you to impress upon the government of Gujarat to order a judicial enquiry into the causes that led to the eruption of these riots that is very much necessary and I demand this. The speech of Prof. Tewary is not conducive at all to harmony to be maintained for the people of our country, it is an unqualified allegation against the opposition. They did not blame our party or any of the left, but for a sensible person to say that BJP and JP have an equal role in Gujarat, I think it is imprudent. If we are really serious we have to think seriously about it, what is the root of the trouble, and on that, I request this government to impress upon the Government of Gujarat to make an enquiry into the causes that led to the eruption of these riots,

The victims now very much require relief, compensation; and that should be rushed to them immediately.

You have to see that they are properly given relief and their misery is to some extent removed. With these words I, condemn all the caste elements which have brought this Gujarat problem, that led to this and demand a national consensus, and of a consensus in this House on Mandal Commission Report and other things. Before doing all that, I request the Government, not to go isolatedly, do not go just piecemeal, when you have to do it, you have got to do it with the consensus of the nation, of the House, of the people, and you have got

to do it very much. You are not at all serious about the SC/ST reservations. Well, very good, you have said that you are not going back on that. But is it implemented in the Congress (I) ruled States? How far? What is the percentage? Not at all! Now, this reservation has become some kind of preservation of the caste division, of that dismal imbalance of the people. This is no reservation. This is preservation, that is what is going on. In that respect we have to seriously think about it. We all should shun instigating any kind of agitation, that leads to this kind of communal and caste agitation in this country. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the outset I like to make it absolutely clear that we all condemn the kind of burning that has taken place including that of *Gujarat Samachar* and the attempt on other leading institutions of the Press.

Now, I do not consider the Gujarat incident as an isolated incident. If you can taken the history in recent past the entire thing that appears to me is part of a grand global strategy to destabilise the whole country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anglo-American imperialism.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Now there are only two forces of polarisation in the country; one is for the unity of the country and on the other side there is one for de-stabilisation of the country. I do not like to mention A, B, C and D into any category. While say things, I substantiate them with documents and certain references.

The problem that we are faced with now in the country, well I will say it is not a new problem. The problem of Assam, the problem of Meghalaya, Nagaland, the problem of Punjab and the problem of Gujarat. If you just go back to the history and if you go to the original genesis of this problem, and put all of them into the political analytical laboratory you will find that there is a link in between all these.

The genesis of this Assam problem rose when Gulab Barhara was the Chief Minister of Assam. But when he got out of office, things flared up and Mrs. Gandhi came back

to power in 1980. The so-called clash between the forward and the backward classes was generated in a high pitch battle in Bihar when Mr. Karpuri Thakur was the Chief Minister of Bihar and the Janta Party was in power. The matter was not discussed in Parliament in so much detail as we are discussing today.

Earlier the Khalistan movement and the demands of the extremists and the Akalis were very much in the dark and they were not discussed. Shri Surjit Singh Barnala who happened to sit on that side was the Agriculture Minister in the Janta Party Government. At that time they did not talk of all these things. At the time the Janata Government was busy to find out whether Non-alignment was genuine or not, whether the Camp David Agreement was to be supported or not.

Why I am saying all these things, I have some reasons for it. Now, the other day, when we were discussing the Punjab issue, and Mr. Tewary was referring to some book written by Mr. Hardgrave in an American journal, who anticipated Mrs. Gandhi's killing two months in advance, two months before the killing took place; he said that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi may take over but that he would not settle and that it will not stabilise the country. Well, I say all these things after thinking very well. This Government. After coming into office, the Prime Minister gave the first priority and laid emphasis on Punjab and Assam and started creating the right atmosphere in the country. The whole effort was opposed by a section of forces, intelligent enough to expand the area of disintegration right up to Gujarat and to organise and unite the forces of disruption. These are all linked. If you go through it you will find it. You can laugh, Mr. Jaipal Reddy. But I am talking with sense. This is a deliberate attempt by the imperialist forces with their agents in the country to exploit every problem and to go far into it to see that things are absolutely deteriorated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a global phenomenon.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It is not a global phenomenon. It is a part of the grand strategy to destabilise the country.

The Kudal commission's Report—I have not gone through it page by page—says that

the money from the Gandhi Peace Foundation was spent during the Nav Nirman Samiti's agitation. I had been to Gujarat in those days with Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat. The agitation was against *bharastachar* pin-pointing** Brick batting was there in the streets. A similar kind of speech was made, as Mr. Modhu Dandavate was making today, by Mr. Morarji Desai from that side. I had been there in Ahmedabad. The ultimate theme was not *bharastachar hatao* but dissolution of the Government because Chimanbhai was heading the Government. And the funny thing is, today that Chimanbhai is with Mr. Madhu Dandavate's party. When he talks of the moral authority of the Gujarat Government I say that they have no moral authority to rule the Gujarat State headed by Shri Madhavsinh Solanki, I do not know what moral authority Mr. Madhu Dandavate, has go to take the name of Jayaprakash by getting Chimanbhai Patel in his Party to lead the agitation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If I have no right to take the name of Jayaprakash Narayan, why do you support the Emergency by taking the name of Jayaprakash Narayan ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I have seen one thing. When the opposition levels various charges against any Congress leader and when that leader is thrown out of Congress, they accept him as their cream. When Mr. Biju Patnaik happened to sit in the Treasury benches with Pandit Nehru, the opposition had made a lot of accusations against him. But when Mr. Biju Patnaik chose to be out of Congress, he became the champion of democracy. Similar is the case with Mr. Chimanbhai Patel. This is also a part of the strategy.

Now, I am coming to Gujarat. Mr. Tewary and many other friends have said that we cannot go back from our commitment of constitutional guarantee to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is not only the policy of the constitution but also the desire of most of the political parties in the country. Today I was feeling really sorry when I had found Leftist friends behaving in this way. I do not like to have a quarrel with them here by bringing Bengal issue; I have not stood for

that. They may be having thousands of quarrels with the Congress and the Government and they may be having thousands of accusations against us, but our friends in the opposition, specially the Leftists at least know that Mrs. Gandhi was a victim of the great imperialist conspiracy. They at least know that their satellites and agents are still active in India to take every chance to exploit the situation every moment. While we accuse RSS and many other communal forces for creating this situation, I am surprised that the Leftists do not do so. Rather they support them. If they go on doing like this, I am sorry to say that one day their red flag will be turned into black by them only and not by us.

About the Gujarat incident, first the movement was led by Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad. It was reported on 17 March, 1985 that the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, which had initiated the agitation, has now backed out expressing satisfaction over the revised stand of the Government. It further says that in a statement issued here this evening, it wanted that high school and higher secondary examinations be held as per schedule. Then the appeal was made by the court itself to call off the agitation in view of the Government's decision not to implement the revised reservation policy in the current academic year. Immediately after this the Navrachana Samiti, a by-product of Nav Nirman Andolan of Gujarat, came forward. I can well imagine the frustration of the opposition especially the Janta Party and BJP. I can very well imagine the way they have been out-voted by the people in the last Lok Sabha elections. But I thought that when they preach Gandhiji's principles and take his name, they would not have appreciated this kind of violence in Gujarat.

They talk of police atrocities. Here I am not going to defend the police. It is for the Gujarat Government to do it. I would only wish to refer to one thing. While the Home Minister of the Central Government has chosen to visit Gujarat because of the serious situation and chosen to make a statement in the House thereby allowing a discussion in this House, I hope and wish that the Minister will make a similar kind of

* Not recorded.

effort in many other parts of the country whenever similar situation arises and allow the House to take up that matter.

After the appeal was made by the court, the Navrachana Samiti came out with a statement that they were not going to listen to it. They will intensify the agitation. On 22nd March it was reported, Justice R.C. Mankad appealed to the student community to call off the agitation in view of the Government's decision not to implement the revised reservation policy during 1985-86. In spite of that, the Nav Rachna Samity came and said, "We shall continue to do it because we feel we are unsafe". No Opposition leader till this date has made it clear in unambiguous terms whether they support the agitation or not. They are talking of violence, they are talking of this and that, they are trying to sidetrack the whole issue. I would like to know from Shri Madhu Dandavate and his party whether they support the agitation or not... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If you do not support the agitation, then why do you defend the activities and the strategy that has been adopted by the Nav Rachna Samiti ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We did.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You did not say that. I am coming to the statement by your party. In Ahmedabad, Janata Party came forward and said "There is lot of substance in the agitation because there is a resentment among the people there feeling unsafe". Unsafe for what ? The reservation is there in Karnataka, the reservation is there in Andhra, the reservation is there in Tamil Nadu, the reservation is there in many other parts, may be 50 per cent, may be 40 per cent, may be 60 per cent. But tell me why the spot for the movement was chosen as Gujarat. It is because Congress is ruling in Gujarat. That is the only point, there is no other point. Serious riots were there in Hyderabad while Shri N.T. Rama Rao was in power. We never demanded dissolution of that Government in this House. Riots were there in Karnataka but we never demanded that Hegde Government should be dissolved, Riots were there in Jamshedpur for four months continuously when Shri Karpuri

Thakur was the Chief Minister, but we never demanded dissolution, we might have demanded inquiry. When Madhu Dandavate is demanding Presidential rule in Gujarat and immediately throwing out the Chief Minister, I smell something very serious in it in the nature of 1973-74 agitation of Gujarat. It begins with Gujarat because there is a positive resort given by the Gandhi Peace Foundation. I again repeat it with all authority. The Minister may investigate through his agencies. This money is being spent for these forces whenever the occasion comes. I can imagine when the women are beaten by the police and molested, no one in this House will defend that kind of activity of the police but one thing I would say. Mr. Dandavate must be knowing the kind of hoodlums hired in such agitations. No sensible people go in the streets for rioting. It is the hoodlums, the bootleggers who are hired by the organised gangsters and they do all such activities. If a hoodlum goes and burns a house and if the police is there, will the police go and kiss him ? If a hoodlum goes and robs a bank and the police is there, will the police go and kiss him ? My friend from the CPI(M) party, Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhury was also referring to the freedom of Press and all these things. I share his sentiments, but would like to remind him that as we all condemn the atrocities on *Gujarat Samachar* and *Jansatta* we also equally should condemn the kind of activities the CPI did in *Ananda Bazar Patrika* in Calcutta. Similar efforts were made there. They brought the gangsters, beat the journalists entered into the press, It is on record, it is a fact. If it is irrelevant, let the Press Council say it. If the Press Council says it is irrelevant, I will resign from the Parliament. Don't hide. In the Gujarat agitation, now the situation has taken a new turn. The turn is nothing, it is very simple.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, after the session of the Parliament will make a trip abroad to preach for world peace, and to promote better understanding between India and other countries. Before his departure, the same forces want to exhibit to the third world countries and to the super powers that India is not strong enough to keep itself united. That is the reason why this kind of fomentations are going on there. I am quite clear that the matter should be sorted out amicably. While the Chief Minister of Gujarat was considering most of the demands

and was in a mood to talk to the people, what happened was that immediately after his decision, within fortyeight hours riots erupted. What happened ? The police went into the streets, whether being naked or half naked as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has stated, and started beating the people and became ferocious. The police is a force which belongs to our own community. They are not an imported community from abroad. When the police feel that some of their compatriots and comrades have been killed, they should not have been agitated, I also said that, but they did. In Calcutta, when a Deputy Commissioner of Police was brutally killed in broad day light, the police wanted to rebel. But then the Government and all the political parties and the Chief Minister made an appeal. They said this was not an issue of politics. They should see that the police does not make a revolt. We all supported the stand of the Chief Minister says that was not the occasion to encourage the police. If the hon. Minister enquires through the State Government about what happened in Gujarat he will also find that there are some forces actively engaged to incite the police to go to the streets. There is a section which engineered the same thing in 1973-74. I was in Circuit House then. When I came out and met the boys in the streets, none else than Nav Nirman students told us that a section of the police is being patronised by some of the leaders of the opposition whom they did not know. I remember the name of that person. He was Uma Kant Makan. I do not know whether he is in politics now or not.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is now Congress (I) MLA.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Thanks. He is wise enough and he came to our side. He precisely says how truthful he was. At that time he was in agitation and he said a section of the police had been hired by the opposition. He was not at that time with us. Let Mr. Jaipal Reddy note that** who was accused during that time as a thief, he is now in the Janata Party lap and Mr. Uma Kant Makan, who was for Morarji Bhai a singh of youth power, is now with the Congress. So you can easily imagine what is happening in Gujarat.

I would like to wind up with three suggestion. My first suggestion is that the Home Minister of the Union Cabinet should see that under no circumstances the Chief Minister of Gujarat is weakened. His moral authority will have to be supported by this House. Secondly adequate compensation must be paid by the Gujarat Government for the atrocities committed against the Press, the arson and looting and to see that normalcy is restored there. Thirdly, the culprits who have been detained and arrested for getting funds from abroad and certain other agencies and voluntary organisations, including the organisation of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, their names should be declared and the lists of those persons should be tabled in the House so that the whole House should know who are behind this. I further would like to say that if the Home Minister feels he should send an impartial team to Gujarat to find out who are actual architects behind Nav Rachna Samiti and who did what. I can prove it the most of them campaigned for the Janata Government and the BJP in the last elections. And after having failed to score in the battle, now they are taking shelter under Nav Rachna. Nav Rachna is not Nav Rachna of Gujarat. It is the Nav Rachna of the Opposition. I wish the leftist parties at least should not club themselves with this.

Before concluding I once again say through you that the Government should enquire into the matter in regard to the foreign hand into the agitation, whether it is in Assam, or in Gujarat or in Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time left for this topic is only twenty minutes, but the number of the speakers on the list is quite large. Therefore, I would request the Members to be very brief. I would not allow more than four minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Generally what is called Half-an-Hour discussion goes up to even three hours. Therefore, when you say two hour discussion, it can be extended to six hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : More or less all the Members are coming to the similar points. Therefore, I am giving four minutes

**Not recorded.

to each Member. That is all. Not more than that.

If you are not able to finish within that time. I am sorry for that.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Even for them, you gave more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They were to initiate the discussion. So, I gave them some time. That is my discretion. You cannot question my discretion.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Within such a short time, how can we cover all the points. ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to cover. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, you have been given 5 minutes. That is all. Please try to conclude within that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Geetaji, time is to be taken. It is never given.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to stress that the situation in Gujarat is too serious for just apportioning blames. I extend my heartfelt sympathy to the victims of the violence and those who are suffering in Gujarat today. I also strongly condemn the meaningless vandalism resorted to by the anti-reservation movement *wallas* in Gujarat. I also condemn the police behaviour very strongly because there cannot be any plea for those who are protectors of law and order to steep to such a low level where they can go to public rape and molestation of women, under any pretext or any circumstances. I also condemn the killing of the police personnel. I don't think that should be done.

Now, Sir, I am really very sorry to read the statement made by the Home Minister. Not a word of condemnation about the police behaviour is there. I am coming to the attack on the Press also. I very strongly condemn the attack on the Press and the burning of their establishments. In this connection, I would like to state that I had been to Gujarat and Ahmedabad just after the riots. So, I have a little first hand experience of that riots. That is why, I wanted to take a little more time.

As I said, I very strongly condemn the attack on the Press because I know that the *Gujarat Samachar* and some other Press were critical of the Government. That is a fact.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about the reservation policy and the anti-reservation movement ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that. Now, I would like to go to the whole back of the thing. When the question of apportioning blames and all that comes, let me make my position absolutely clear. First of all, when I went there in Gujarat, I found that there were very strong grounds for complaints—the complaints that I heard—that many BJP workers were actively associated with this anti-reservationist movement. So, I don't think that all can be left out. But I did not hear a general involvement of the Janata Party workers as such. Let me, for clarity sake, make it very clear. But I would also like to state clearly that I heard very serious complaints against a section of the Congress-I men, particularly a gentleman who was in the last Cabinet but subsequently dropped and who had an axe to grind so far as present Home Minister is because he belongs to the lower caste. That is why, there is an involvement of a section of the Congress leadership, who may be disgruntled—I do not know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they still in the Congress-I ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Yes, they are still in the Congress-I.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But you said, he was not a 'gentleman'.

14.00 hrs.

So, let me make these things very clear.

My hon. friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii ; just now warned us, the leftists, and he accused us of lumping the whole opposition together. I want to make it clear that when I went to Ahmedabad, immediately after Hindu-Muslim riot, I heard from all quarters that when the hon. Prime Minister went there, he condemned all the opposition without making any differentiation in the opposition and he said that they were all responsible for the situation. That was not liked by the people there. I would like to point out that

lumping together of the opposition was not started by anyone of us. It was started by the Prime Minister himself, going over there. You please search your own minds.

What I saw there was that really the upper castes belonging to various parties, not the leftist ones—let me make it very clear—were ganging up. The Solanki Government just before the elections declared this policy with which I am not quarreling at all. May I ask why for the defence of that policy, a general mobilisation of the Congress-I workers was not done by the Congress-I Government? Why was that not taken up by the Solanki Government? (*Interruptions*). This is a very relevant point. I knew that when I would ask that, immediately there will be a great clamour. But I want to give the devil his due wherever it is.

I heard, after declaration of the policy, there was a tremendous pressure from the upper castes in various parties including that of the Congress-I and there was an after-thought in certain quarters that it should be withdrawn. Therefore, the situation today is a complex one. That is why, I say, every party should search their mind. The position of the leftists, the Communist Party of India, is very clear with regard to this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Our position is extremely clear.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I also met some Janta Party leaders. They did not say that they are against it. But there may be some elements in certain Parties. So, every Party should search their mind on this question.

My first appeal at the moment is for restoration of Peace and amity in Gujarat. Already, between communities a very deep cleavage has been created and naturally, the biggest sufferers are the poor people of Gujarat. Trying to blame each other will not do. If you are for national integration, if you are for protecting the rights of downtrodden, then you should rise above all these bickerings which are going there and don't lump together the whole opposition, as a group. You find out who are the people responsible for it. I have heard some complaints against BJP: I have heard some complaints against certain sections of other parties. All these things are to be gone into thoroughly and properly.

About the policy of reservation, naturally, the backward castes deserve some special treatment. That is true. How to do it must be very seriously thought over and a national consensus must be arrived at on that. Economically depressed sections of other castes also deserve some special treatment.

Today that question also cannot be given up. (*Interruptions*) Naturally, the constitutional obligation about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is incumbent on every one. That being the situation, I would request that on these questions let there be a very serious attempt to come to a national consensus. Unless this is done, whether it is Gujarat or some other place, this will go on rolling and rolling. Therefore, while the Gujarat situation is really very deplorable, a stop must be put to this. The inept headling of the Government of Congress-I cannot escape being branded. They must squarely own their responsibility. I hope that the Gujarat situation will subside. Every section should take a lesson from this and come to a national consensus. This is how I want to place my point of view and my party's point of view before the House.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI (Banaskatha) : Sir, I heard the speech of Prof. Madhu Dandavate with rapt attention. He tried to put lot of colour in the skeleton which is from his own cupboard and now the original design is totally clear.

So far as the cult of violence is concerned, it may be in any faction, it may be anywhere in the country. It has to be condemned. But, when we try to analyse and assess the situation in Gujarat, then its history, as has been told by other speakers, has got relevance to it.

I would like to ask the BJP and Janata Party to clarify in unequivocal terms whether they support the present hike in the reservation quota or not. Let them come out because they are talking in two tongues. In Gujarat, 65% of the people....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Two persons talk with two tongues.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Including Harijans and Adivasis are Backward classes and now gradually, the gist of the speeches, the decisions of the Navarachana Samiti

and others are coming up. In a phased manner, they also want to away with all types of reservations including reservation for Harijans and Adivasis.

It is good that Prime Minister very recently made it clear that so far as reservations for SC and ST are concerned, there is no question of rethinking or even reassessment and all that.

But the opposition parties are hand in glove with agitators and also trying to prompt them from behind. Is the role of the opposition conducive to the restoration of peace or is it adding fuel to the fire? Ahmedabad areas are which predominantly represented by the BJP MLAs. Why they did not want police? The answer is that after the communal tension in Ahmedabad, when the Prime Minister and the Home Minister visited Ahmedabad, and when they came back, normalcy and peace were restored and during that peace, in the poles (streets) of Ahmedabad where BJP and other workers are working, barrels of petrol were procured, weapons were purchased cotton waste was stored and they were kept there and the local police were knowing as to where those goods were held and, therefore, they resented that local police should not enter the localities and with that view, they started all sorts of character assassination and maligning campaign against the police. The press including Gujarat Samachar highlighted the things which were bogus.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that police firing is unprovoked.

I would like to ask him whether the police are part of society or not.

I want to ask whether the police is a part of the society or not. You can imagine the lot of the policemen who is on duty for 1-1/2 or 2 months which all the tension, his family not knowing his whereabouts...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are asking whether police is a part of the society or not. Tomorrow if some people indulge in thefts and dacoities, will you say that they are also a part and parcel of the society?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I am talking about the role played by the Opposition Parties there. These policemen are engaged in duty for 1-1/2 or 2 months without

having time even to take two square meals. Even the Police Commissioner, when he goes out on duty for 15 or 20 days, does not have proper sleep except the siesta which he has sitting in the chair.

Have you seen the vehicles in Gujarat? Most of the vehicles were written upon with filthy abuses against police, against the Congress people, against the Chief Minister. And what did those workers do? They stopped the vehicles, and the passengers were forced to speak filthy abuses against the policemen and the Government. The Policemen, after all, are having their own families. When they went back to their homes, their families were asking them. "Is this your behaviour?" Totally baseless allegations of policemen parading half-naked or naked in the streets were made out; concocted stories were given about police atrocities. Some policemen were also assaulted policemen were beaten and assaulted. But nothing has come out in the press. Is there a single line in the press that policemen were also assaulted to such an extent that there are fractures and serious injuries sustained by them? Nothing of this nature has come. A misrepresentation was made to the High Court and a judgment was passed preventing the police officers from entering into particular areas. Have you ever heard of a police officer on duty being restrained and asked to go away from that places, And an unknown person who does not know the places who does not know who the miscreants are, who does not know are the hoodlums, takes his place. The police officers, who had the knowledge, were ousted from duty. That was the judgment passed by the judiciary. You say that judiciary was the pillar of democracy. It was the pillar, no doubt, and it is the pillar. But if there is a canker in an apple, we have to say that there is a canker in the apple. We It was a perverse judgement. Therefore, the entire morale of the police force went down. It is not that the Gujarat Government has not taken steps. Immediate steps were taken when riots broken out to put them down. Relief camps were organized and every victim of the police bullet is being paid Rs. 20,000. The family police officer was paid Rs. 1 lakh and his daughter is about to be employed or killed. I congratulate the government of Gujarat and the Chief Minister for that gesture. You cannot suspend the police force and thereafter blame the Government.

The design of the Opposition was very clear. In Bombay they had a meeting. Mr. Madhu Mehta was there. They said that they would take the agitation to other States also. When somebody asked, "Why not to Karnataka and other non-Congress States?" The reply was that they should not do anything there because they are ruled by non-Congress Governments. They concentrated on Gujarat because Gujarat had given the highest percentage of votes in favour of Congress. The tall claims that they made in the past crumbled down and, therefore, it is the frustration and failure that has engendered or created this sort of provocation.

They are not denigrating the police people. Look at the behaviour of the police officers. I was in Ahmedabad at that time. A posse of reserve police constabulary were going to the High Court and to the places of high Court judges. Those police officers who had been restrained from going to particular areas pleaded with those police constables. "Here are the officers; you should not go to the High Court and other places and you should not do any harm to them." And the constables went back. The same police officers against whom strictures were passed protected the High Court and the judges. These are the facts.

We all talk of high things. We all talk that violence should be curbed. But you are asking people to take the issues to the streets. You have already started 'We will take issue to the streets.' My submission to the Home Minister is; there is a case where government has on record the involvement of BJP and Janata in creation and escalation of tension and violence in Gujarat. Therefore the Government also should not feel shy of expressing those things and bringing these things to the notice of the people.

I am happy that the situation is restoring to calm and normalcy. So far as other allegations are concerned, perhaps once the tiger has tasted the blood in 1974 by the Nav Nirman movement when you saw to it that the Government which was headed at that time by the Congress Chief Minister and now your leader, Mr. Chiman Bhai

Patel was brought down, it wants to try again. At that time it was the Janata Morcha. In 1975 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi went to Oonja and tried to explain the situation, stones were pelted at her because Chiman Bhai Pttel was Congress (I) Chief Minister. Now the same Chiman Bhai was elected from Oonja. This is the trend. This is the psychology and the BJP and Janata are hand in glove with these elements. Kindly refrain from that. Otherwise, I would not be surprised if the Backward Classes people also start retaliation and in that case the blame would be squarely on your shoulders.

The Gujarat Government has kept in abeyance the increase in reservation quota. I wish that ought not to have been done because Backward Classes people are entitled to be equated with the Forward Communities and they are entitled to have benefits and privileges that have been assured to them in the Constitution. Despite all these things, the government of Gujarat, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, with a view that there should be clam and quiet, with a view that there should not be any violence, with a view that issue should be settled across the table, released the students, kept in abeyance the increase in reservation quota and agreed to consider their demands with a view that normally is restored and the future of 5 lakhs students is not spoilt and they are made to appear in the examination. But the olive branch which was extended was, unfortunately not accepted. Therefore, this atmosphere has come. Now violence has subsided and peace is returning. Therefore, I would plead with Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other opposition leaders, let us sit together and consider a constructive way to bring about normalcy so that examinations are held early and the future of the 5 lakhs students of Gujarat is not put in jeopardy.

With these words I welcome the statement made by the hon. Home Minister.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNA NAMBI (Pollachi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna D. M. K.,

I wish to say a few words on the situation prevailing in Gujarat today. In response to the demand of the Opposition Party Members, the hon. Home Minister made a detailed statement yesterday about the regrettable state of affairs in the State of Gujarat. Shri Madhu Dandavate has moved a substitute motion to the motion of Home Minister. Many hon. Members have ventilated their views during the past two hours. The Members belonging to different political parties have expressed themselves according to their understanding of the problem.

I am saying this in great anguish that the Gujarat Government's laudable action in hiking the reservation of backward classes should have led to this kind of chaotic situation in the State. The Gujarat Government wanted to redress the genuine grievances of the people belonging to backward classes in the State. Under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Congress Party Government in Gujarat increased the reservation for backward classes by 20%. Can anyone in his senses object to this and that too violently? The people of Gujarat returned to power the same Gujarat Congress Government in the General Elections. They returned to Lok Sabha all Congress Members except from one Constituency. This showed that the people of Gujarat have reposed their faith in Congress Party Government in delivering the goods. There was stray opposition here and there before the Elections to the reservation policy of the State Government. But after the Elections, the defeated candidates in the Elections joined the fray and fanned the flames of agitation. There is nothing wrong in the students agitating for their rights. But when the political parties and other anti-social elements incite the students to violence, then everything is going aflame.

From the newspaper we come to know that police men have received grievous injuries. We also see that high-placed officers are hit in the melee. The State Janata Party President has been injured in this violence. The State Government is endeavouring its best to restore normalcy in the State. I would appeal to the Centre that whichever State brings suitable measures to uplift the backward classes and downtrodden they should be assisted in the implementation processes. All the hurdles in their imple-

mentation must be removed. It is also not in the long-term interest of any political party to stall the implementation of such social welfare measures. The political parties should raise above immediate political gains through agitation.

Here I have to refer that in Tamil Nadu there is 50% reservation for backward classes and 18% reservation for Scheduled Castes. Even for forward classes concessions are being given by the State Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M. G. R. is in the forefront of social resurgence in the country. Our beloved leader Dr. M. G. R., whose soul force is the support of the common people of the State, is implementing vigorously the social tenets handed over to him by the Father of Social Reformation Thanthai Periyar and the torch-bearer of his ideals Perarignar Anna. Dr. M. G. R. is committed to the establishment of a classless and casteless society in Tamil Nadu. Perarignar Anna used to say that he would like to see a Muslim without a *lungi*, a Christian without a cross and a Hindu without the mark of ashes on his forehead. There is perennial peace in the State of Tamil Nadu and there is universal support for the great endeavours of our Chief Minister. There is no agitation of any kind in Tamil Nadu about the reservation percentage. The entire population of Tamil Nadu has identified its interests with the ideals of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would once again stress that the State Government of Gujarat should not rescind its reservation policy at any cost. The General Government should help the State Government in restoring law and order in the State, and in putting down the agitation with all the force at its command. With these words I support the statement of the hon. Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I call upon the next hon. Member to speak, I wish to announce that Notice of Substitute Motions have been received from Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri S. Jaipal Reddy. Prof. Dandavate has already moved his Substitute Motion. Now Shri S. Jaipal Reddy may move his substitute motion if he decide to move it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

“This House having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23rd April, 1985 redarguing Ahmedabad situation, takes note of the collapse of and defiance by law enforcing machinery in Gujarat and calls upon the Government of India to intervene to restore normalcy in the State.”

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Madhu Dandavate is not present in the house. The last thing that he said was not in good taste. He said that if his demand was not accepted by this House, he would fight outside the House also. When a leader of the stature of Shri Madhu Dandavate talks in such terms, it is not surprising that other members of his party and also of other parties would also think of taking the matter to the streets instead of deciding it through this House in a democratic manner. The Members had said at length that we were heading towards the 1974 situation ... (Interruptions).

That is what you want but we are not going to do that.

Such an atmosphere had been created for the first time in Gujarat in 1974 and it slowly spread to the other states as well. At that time also, a demand for the dismissal of the Gujarat Government had been made and Shri Morarji Desai, who subsequently became the Prime Minister had observed a fast unto death in Ahmedabad over this demand. Our then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, took Shri Morarji Desai to be a well intentioned man and dismissed the Government in Gujarat but his intentions were *mala fide*. In this way this movement, starting from Gujarat, reached Bihar incidents of violence were witnessed in the entire country and thus an atmosphere of violence pervaded throughout the length and breadth of the country. Politics then shifted its venue from the democratic institutions to the streets. Therefore, Government was left with no other alternative but to declare a state of Emergency in the country. These people reaped the benefits of the Emergency and came to power in 1977.

These persons are eager to repeat that experiment once again. The people of the country had then voted them out and had not entrusted them with the responsibility to rule the country and these people are now in the opposition but in the opposition also they are not discharging their responsibilities properly. I have been observing for the last two days that the opposition Members are very much agitated over the behaviour of the police and the goings on in Gujarat. For the last ten days I had been expecting the Opposition to demand discussion on the anti-reservation movement being launched in Gujarat. The anti-reservation movement had been started in Gujarat earlier also over the question of reservation in medical colleges and I remember that in the Sixth Lok Sabha as well the opposition members had adopted all possible ways to have a discussion over the issue here. They had even staged a *dharna* in the House. At that time, the members of the Scheduled Castes were in a majority in the Opposition and they had compelled the Speaker to allow discussion on the issue but this time they are keeping mum. So, their statement about reservation for the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes is totally hollow. When the police deals with the anti-reservationists with a heavy hand, they feel perturbed and say that the police have been beating the agitationists and committing excesses on them. For the last two days, they have been impatient to have a discussion on this issue.

But in the present context, I feel that the most important point is not about the police excesses but it is about the efforts being made to launch an agitation against reservation in Gujarat which is the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi. The saddest part of it is that such a movement has been launched in Gujarat and not in any other part of the country. It is the most important national issue which they had ignored and on which they have not demanded a discussion. Dandavateji might remember that the Opposition Members had exerted great pressure on the Speaker at that time for having a discussion and had also staged a *dharna*. At that time, the Members of the Scheduled Castes were in a majority in the Opposition and they were quite vocal. But this time they have chosen to keep mum. I have been observing the activities of the s :

people for the last one week. They should have demanded discussion in this regard at that time. If a discussion had taken place in the House at that time then what is happening in Gujarat at present could have been avoided. A discussion in this House could have a salutary effect on the people of Gujarat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister had made a statement in Ahmedabad which gave the impression that he wanted to change the policy of reservation and the Home Minister had told me in this House that this wrong impression had been created by the press. The Home Minister has assured that the basis of reservation would not be changed.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : But you had not demanded a discussion on the anti-reservation movement being launched in Gujarat. A discussion ought to have been held in this House in regard to that movement. A discussion had taken place in the past as well in which he (Prof. Madhu Dandavate) had also taken part. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had talked about the Bharatiya Janata Party. You would remember the speech of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In the first half of his speech he had talked about anti-reservationists and in the latter half he had spoken in favour of reservation. This was, perhaps, his most confused speech. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is a very learned leader and he has full faith in democracy. I hold him in high esteem. But what he had stated at the end of his speech started everyone here. He had said that if his plea was not accepted in the House he would fight outside the House also.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Dandavate, have you resiled from the position ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : All struggles do not take place inside the House. Through peaceful and non-violent means, we shall fight outside the House also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I am glad that you said this, after I pointed it out.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Is this your

faith in the democratic values ? If Prof. Madhu Dandavate can speak in these terms, then what the General Secretary of his party had said in England must be cent per cent true. The opposition parties are hatching a conspiracy to bring back the situation of 1977. I warn the Government and the Home Minister to guard against the designs of these people because they want to create the same type of atmosphere again. They are planning to enact the same drama in Maharashtra also. Efforts are afoot to create the same situation in Bihar and in Uttar Pradesh. They want to create an atmosphere of violence in the entire country so that the police and the Government are compelled to take action. In that situation, there is likelihood of some excess being committed somewhere and they would get an opportunity to exploit it to their advantage for coming into power. These persons want to capture power by hoot or by rook. Government should see through the game of the Opposition and put down their movements with an iron hand. Besides, efforts should be made to create a political atmosphere in the country wherein the people could be warned against such elements.

How will a democratic decision be taken ? Who will be elected to this House ? How will the country be governed ? Will these matters be decided by the votes of the people or fought out on the streets ? The people have recently given their verdict. After five years, voting will be held again. Prof. Madhu Dandavate and the members of his party and of other opposition parties should go to the people and tell them where our policies had gone wrong and when the people vote for them, they can come to power. But the democracy in the country will not be a success if we take the issues to the streets and take recourse to the politics of violence. We being in the ruling party, our responsibility to run the Government in a democratic manner is the greatest. Therefore, I warn the Government of India to guard against such activities of the opposition parties and enlighten the people about them. The material collected about their activities should be made available to the people. But the mistake of imposing Emergency and of dismissing the Gujarat Government should not be repeated. At that time the Government of Gujarat had been dismissed with good intentions. The present Government

came to power after getting three-fourths of the total votes. We should not interfere with this verdict of the people. About 10 or 5 per cent people are out to create an atmosphere of violence. It would not be proper to interfere in the affairs of the Gujarat Government. Prof. Madhu Dandavate may stage a *dharna* in the House of launch a movement in the streets but there is no question of dismissing the Gujarat Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : The people will throw them out.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Let the people throw them out. People threw you out and can throw any party out. But democracy will not be successful if we take recourse to violence. The opposition parties are as much responsible for running the country on democratic lines as we are. It is regrettable that the opposition parties are not discharging their responsibilities properly in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak and with these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Before I start, let me first make it clear that on the policy of reservation, whether it was for SC and ST or the backward communities, we have always supported its continuance and its implementation as per the provisions in the Constitution and in the right spirit. The members who have spoken earlier have spoken emotionally, trying to draw a parallel between Punjab and Assam and to the situation that is confronting Gujarat. (Interruptions) Yes, there may be a parallel, but the record has to be put straight. What happened in Punjab? It was this government which deliberately delayed or deferred the solution in Punjab. I know there was a time when Sardar Swaran Singh was almost on the verge of clinching the Punjab issue when he was called back. I do not know for what reasons. You did it for political gains to get Hindu votes from the northern belt. You got them, but at what cost? You got them at the cost of the life of the late Prime Minister. Let this not happen in Gujarat and elsewhere. It was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Madhav Singh Solanki who promised on the eve of elections

that he will implement the reservation policy. Why has he put it in the cold storage after the elections are over? Was it not for political gains? Before hon. members from that side speak, I would request them to introspect their own souls.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Why had all opposition parties and also members from this side been demanding time and again before the elections that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be implemented?

[English]

Time and again, you have been demanding it. What were the reasons? Let me know. (Interruptions) Elections are to be held now.

[Translation]

This aspect would also have to be kept in mind and when you speak, you bear it in mind.

[English]

They have been divided due to political reasons. (Interruptions) I want that the whole House should know about it and through it the country should know about it.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I want my friends to listen to the translation of my speech before they intervene.

We have supported the Mandal Commission Report; we had pressed for a discussion on that Report in this House; in the 6th Lok Sabha, we had supported it. Even now, we stand by it. (Interruptions) If the people have voted for you, if you have got the majority and if you think that you are the saviour of the people, why have you not done it? If we come to power, we will do it; it is not your business to ask about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now the Karnataka Government has gone one step ahead of the Mandal Commission Report.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : What has happened in Gujarat deserves to be condemned by all. We certainly do deplore the way the Head

Constable was killed and the way unruly elements participated in the violence and the way police turned into hoodlums and the acts of vandalism. This cannot be excused by anybody. It was shocking to hear friends from the other side trying to defend the barbarous attitude that the police had adopted in Gujarat. I charge the way made use of by the ruling party to wreak vengeance against political opponents and against those who wanted to do it.

A friend of mine from the other side—he is not here—Shri Das Munsli was referring to the attack of the CPM on *Anand Bazaar Patrika*. I would like to ask him what happened to *Anand Bazaar Patrika* man when he went to Ahmedabad. I am sure many of you must have read the *Times of India* today. You must have seen the picture of a young journalist with a bandage, with a fractured hand. I saw him, I met him. He had gone to Ahmedabad. While he was on the streets of Ahmedabad a pregnant lady was going to the hospital with a curfew pass. She was stripped and beaten by the Police and she delivered on the road. And this journalist, this young journalist, a friend of mine, whom I met today and from whom I verified wanted to take a photograph of this to complai. They took away his cameras and they beat him up for two hours, fractured his hand and later on in the Police Station he was told that if he opened his mouth or said anything about what happened earlier, he would be killed and cut up and thrown to the gutter. If this is the attitude of the Police, I charge that the Police was misused in this manner against the journalists, for the exposure that they made against this Government earlier for all the corrupt practices that** was involved in.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What.

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : Yes, it is my charge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have discussed it.

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : Yes, we discussed it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have discussed it.

I will send a copy of my speech to Mr. Ranga.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That name will not go on record.

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : Yes, we have discussed it in this very House. There is no time for me now to mention it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you also said** goes ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His name would go.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He went to the people, he came back again with an overwhelming majority.

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : Mr. Deputy Speaker, three days before this arson and looting took place in Gujarat, I am also told that the Chief Minister had warned certain journalists that if they did not behave themselves they had to meet with certain grave consequences which they ultimately met with after three days. A friend here asked what the Chief Minister had got to do with it ! What ? The Chief Minister had nothing to do with it ? Who was responsible ? The Chief Minister was responsible for the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in that State.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I did not say this. What I said was...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will not allow the hon. Member.

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : I am not yielding. This is the third time that I am in this House. I have participated in the discussions on various subjects. When a Chief Minister fails to control even the Police and on the other hand becomes an a better to turning them into hoodlums and vandals then the Chief Minister deserves to be sacked lock, stock and barrel. If this was done in any other State, the President's Rule would have been imposed forthwith. But what was done in Gujarat ? Nothing was done. Unless this Government is removed, unless it is dismissed nothing can come out, what the truth is, that has led to these various developments in that particular State.

Friends have referred, sarcastically to certain statements made about going to the streets. I would remind my friends from the other side of what they did between 1977 and 1979. When we talk of taking to the streets, we do not mean what they did in 1979. I do not mean going into court rooms, breaking chairs etc. But in a democracy, if a Government fails to protect the freedom, fails to govern, fails to educate, legislation fails, we have to go to the streets to educate the people about the issues; and we have to educate them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By non-violent and peaceful means. Mahatma Gandhi would not be killed so easily in this country.

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : I would like to repeat that if this Government fails, we will have no other alternative but to go to the streets to educate the people about the follies of this Government.

Several Members have referred to 1974-75 situation. Some Members also forgot that this is a democracy. After all, what happened in 1974-77 ? The answer to it was given by the people in 1977. The events proved what the ruling party was doing, and what the opposition was fighting for. But what happened was the culmination of the events of 1974-77 when the Congress was thrown out lock stock and barrel for certain things which had been encouraged by the people at high places and even the ruling Party. And if that happens again, a repetition will take place. Let me warn you about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many Chief Ministers were thrown out ?

SHRI V. KRISHNA CHANDRA S. DEO : Yes, lock stock and barrel. (Interruptions)

The Home Minister, in his statement, has not expressed a single word of condemnation for the act of vandalism that was unleashed on the journalists. The press buildings were burnt and set fire too, people were manhandled and beaten and women were molested. Nothing has been mentioned about that. There is only a solitary reference to what the Police had indulged in. And there too nothing has been mentioned in detail. No

sympathy has been expressed for the innocent people who have either lost their lives or limbs or property in the situation that has been created. So, I demand that this Government be dismissed forthwith.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Tripura ?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : If other Governments behave like this, we will demand their dismissals also.

I would appeal to the Home Minister to let the House know how they are going to deal with the victims and those who have been badly affected in the recent riots. I would also like to know the attitude of the Central Government towards its own State Government which is completely responsible for this situation which has been created in Gujarat and how it is thinking of solving this problem at an early date.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : I do not know the position today. But what had happened in Gujarat till yesterday was deeply distressing and unsettling. I would like to say that what happens in Gujarat now is an object lesson. It may happen in any other part of the country tomorrow. So, in that respect, I would like to compliment the Home Minister and the Government for having come forward *Sou motu* for a discussion on this problem in the House. I think, we should take the Motion of the Government in that spirit that they have nothing to hide; they would like to hear our views in order to find a way to a solution and if possible, to have the full support of this House in what they should do in order to overcome the situation in Gujarat.

As far as I can see the original question of reservation has taken a back seat in Gujarat today. It is no longer the struggle between the reservationists and the anti-reservationists. The struggle is multi-dimensional. It is inter-caste-what business one caste has got against the other. It is communal-what one community has got against the other. And it has involved a certain behaviour of the security forces, which is an unusual situation.

Since you have said that I have only five minutes to speak, I would confine myself to that. What is the demand in Gujarat today ? The first is that the policy of reservation should be dropped here and now. The

reservation policy has been a policy of this country over the years in which there has been a consensus in this House. Is it reasonable for anybody, not on the Floor of the House but on the street, through killing, through obscenity, to demand that policy should be dropped here and now? Is it possible? Is it expected of any Government to succumb to that kind of demand? I would ask my friends in the Opposition whether they would like a situation like that?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : In that case there will be no democracy in this country, it will be the rule of the mob and the rule of the street. On this question of reservation, the Government has made its position very clear. As far as the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is concerned, it is already there. It is only the question of reservation of certain Backward Classes in which they say they have an open mind, they would like a discussion to arrive at a consensus. What more sensible offer can be there be? What I am saying is that the people who are out on the streets in Ahmedabad, who started the agitation, they are asking that the policy of reservation in toto... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am talking of the people on the streets in Ahmedabad, not about him. I give him the benefit of the doubt, I am not going to include him in that mob. Their demand is that this reservation should be dropped here and now. That is something which nobody can support. I would like the Opposition to say here and now that they support the Government insofar as this policy of reservation is concerned.

The second thing that is being demanded today is that the present Government of Gujarat should go. We follow democracy. Only a couple of months ago, there were elections free and fair elections in a democratic way... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Doubtful.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If it is doubtful there, it is doubtful everywhere. It could be doubtful in Karnataka, it would be doubtful in Andhra Pradesh. You can say many things on that. But the point is that there

were elections, free and fair as far as possible and the people of Gujarat have returned this party and this Government to power. Does it lie in a few hoodlums in the State and that too in one city in the State I am not sure how far the whole Gujarat is involved in it—does it lie in those few people to say that this Government should go and does it lie in the Opposition to lend support to that kind of a demand? If we do that sort of thing, today it happens in Gujarat, tomorrow it may happen in Bengal and day after tomorrow it may happen in Tripura. Then where do we stand? In Karnataka it can happen. It is essay to engineer trouble, to get a few people on the streets. It is easy to do that. There are any number of disgruntled political elements... (*Interruptions*). What I can say is that policemen are also human beings, just as you and I are. When I am placed in that position, I am attacked or certain things are done to me, I am likely to react in any form. It depends on a person. I may react in the sense that I might kill ten people with my own hands in a certain situation.

15.00 hrs.

Of course, I can never perceive of any decent man trying to react in his anger by obscenity on women. It is really a kind of insanity. But I really do not know what is the situation in Gujarat. If certain things have happened there and the police have done certain things, the question is why it is done. It is because the situation there is bad. It is a multi-dimensional situation prevailing there. There is, as I said, so much of a confusing situation, there is so much of onmity, so much of bad feeling against each other. And this is why I say that Gujarat today is an objective lesson for whole of India. Therefore, I think there is no point in this debate unless and until we are able to send out a message to the people of Gujarat that this is what the Parliament wants. What do we want? We want that this madness in Gujarat must stop. This is one clear lesson that should go from here. We want to see that the process of democracy in this country is kept in tact. If today you say that the present Chief Minister is not desirable then there is a way of removing him, but not by heeding and succumbing to the demands of a few hoodlums in the street. I think we should have one opinion as far as this thing is concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So many Chief Ministers have been removed.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Yes, but through democratic process with the fall of their Government in the assembly.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He was elected only two months ago and now you want him to be dismissed.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If Mr. Madhav Singh Solanki has been found....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Arjun Singh was removed within twenty four hours.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : No, he was never removed. Don't have wrong ideas.

I am saying you want Mr. Madhav Singh Solanki to be removed, but in action it seems you are his best friends, because by this kind of demand no Government, no authority worth the salt is going to listen to you. On the other hand if he is found to be inadequate for the situation as it is prevailing, it is not for the Opposition, but I think it is for the People in the Congress Party who are there. If they think that somebody else can do a better job, any time they can take a decision in that regard. Therefore, let the democratic process take its course. Let us not mix up the things. Let us not make the situation worse in Gujarat. This debate will not serve any purpose, if we start laying blame on each other. If we do that, what has happened in Gujarat will be taken into the floor of this House and into the whole of the country. So, let us at least on consensus send a message down to Gujarat that Parliament is one in its desire that the madness in Gujarat must stop. And what is the instrument for doing that ? Of course, it is the Government that can do that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you say a word about the destruction of the Press ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Whatever has happened to the Press, whatever has happened to our sisters in Gujarat, whatever has happened to others, I put the blame on the madness. It is the mad situation in which everybody has behaved in a most irrational manner. It would not serve any purpose to say that this has been done and that has been done. So many things can be done and everyone can put the blame, on each other, but it does not

help here if we do the same thing which they are doing in Gujarat. If we do so, then we are doing that with our tongue what they are doing with their hands, fighting against each other, killing each other. Therefore, what I would like to appeal is that some sanity should be restored, and some clear message should go to Gujarat that the Government of India and the Parliament of India are one in their desire that they want this madness should stop. Everybody should raise his hands in favour of this. Everybody should discuss this matter coolly, because it is not only Gujarat that is being destroyed, if such a trend is continued may be whole of India may be destroyed tomorrow.

I would now refer to the substitute motions tabled by my friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate and my friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy. I can see that the thrust of the substitute motion is that the Union Government should immediately and effectively intervene to bring normalcy in Ahmedabad. What has the Central Government not been doing ? They have done everything to use their good offices to bring normalcy there. The Home Minister has gone there. He is very much involved about it and the very fact that he has brought this motion before the House an indication of his involvement and his desire to seek your support.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thanks for supporting the substitute motion.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : You are not saying anything new in that case. And as far as the other thing is concerned, I think the assistance of the Army has been called to bring about the normalcy. So, everything has been done as far as that is concerned. But if you have any other political motive, then I say that you are lacking in sincerity and not really wanting to bring the situation in Gujarat under control. And therefore, if you are sincere about it, you should hear what the Home Minister says. As a matter of fact, if he has added a few words after moving his motion and told us what the situation in Gujarat is today, whether it has improved or not, perhaps it would have helped us. We really do not know about it. All our sources of information are only the newspapers, we really do not know what is happening there. We do not know whether all that the newspapers say is true or may be they are not saying as much as they

should. But I would say, let this debate be processed. If we say the Government must intervene, they will intervene in all possible ways in order to bring that situation under control. Let us give the Government our full support to do that. Thank you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, after his speech, I think the Minister can accept my substitute motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us see.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Even the Deputy Speaker is hopeful.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us see. That is all.

DR. A. K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something about the present grave situation in Gujarat. Before I say something, I would like to clarify about the reservation policy of my Party. We are being unnecessarily and wrongly blamed by the Ruling Party friends saying that the BJP is supporting this agitation. I tell you, Sir, that very recently the State Executive Committee meeting was held at Junagadh only on 13th and 14th of this month. We are very clear about this reservation policy and we have given this press note that we favour this reservation, and we have been unnecessarily and wrongly blamed for supporting the agitation.

Much has been said about the present situation by my friends. I would like to say about this only in a nutshell. On last Friday only I approached the hon. Speaker in his Chamber with the press notes and cuttings and some information which I got from Gujarat. He was not prepared to believe about this hooliganism of the police people in Ahmedabad. Then, I contacted people at Ahmedabad on telephone and I confirmed that the matter was very clear and it was a fact. So, the next day morning I left for Ahmedabad. Along with me there were some of my friends from the Congress (I) in the train; I also requested them to accompany me to go through the streets and study the exact situation. But in one or the other way they avoided and I moved through the streets. (Interruptions). They were guilty conscious. (Interruptions)

I visited more than 1000 families, moved about 10 miles on foot for two days to collect the information and on Monday morning I tried to raise that problem here immediately after Question Hour, but I was

not allowed. Then in the Speaker's Chamber I submitted photos specially showing the atrocities of police on ladies during this agitation. The matter has not been looked into seriously. These things which happened two days back should not have happened. I tell you, this agitation is independently handled by the students and parents. Very recently I came to know that actually the people who are interested in this agitation and are taking part are the people from the Ruling Party, those who had not been given tickets in the last election.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : That is not correct.

(Interruptions)

DR. A. K. PATEL : I have got the information. I would not name them, but I can submit them to you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Don't do that.

(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They are inviting even names !

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only the Chair can name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want to name anybody now.

DR. A. K. PATEL : I mention about the rowdism in the Gomtipur area. I solemnly say that I personally visited the Gomtipur area adjacent to Bramhapur area and talked to the ladies who were affected. One lady narrated the whole thing. In her area, the police came. She saw more than 6 or 7 policemen moving in the nude without clothes. One of them entered her house and one old lady was sleeping on the cot. She was severely injured in the police beating. Police gave a blow to her left leg and it got fractured. One child of two years old was just playing near the cot. She was thrown off. It was really a ghastly incident. I would not like to say much. That policeman climbed on the roof of the house and he was naked. He stayed on for some hours. The widow lady had 4 daughters and she tried to hide all the children in side her house. I am prepared to accept any challenge. If I am proved wrong in this matter, I am prepared to resign. I would invite even some of my colleagues MPs and hon. Lady MPs to accompany me to the

site of the incident. I give you names. They can go and visit Ahmedabad and find out the facts. I would give you the full and correct addresses. In this matter, I am very clear and sure about these things.

Much has been said about other atrocities and I would not like to add much. The reservation policy was declared during the time of elections. That was only for political gain. Had other friends in other Parties been taken into confidence, this situation would not have happened. After the political gains Mr. Solanki CM, withdrew this policy. This brought the reaction in the people who believed in reservation. This was actually the cause of the agitation. Because of Government's this attitude, the agitation started. It was because of a political gain to them.

For the last two days, the behaviour of the police is the worst. I cannot describe it. I have no words to describe the beastiality of the police in which they behaved in Ahmedabad only a few days back. I also strongly condemn the murder of the police. But what about so many other people who were killed in this agitation? They were also equal citizens. So far as the life is concerned, any other man or a policeman, it is the same. They should also be equally respected and compensated.

Much has been said about the freedom of the Press and other things. But the worst thing is the damage done to the *Gujarat Samachar*. I tell you, it was giving the exact picture of Gujarat. But it was not subduing to the will of the Chief Minister. That is why, it was attacked and destroyed. When I visited Ahmedabad at 5 p.m. yesterday. It was still on fire. I heard the story from the *Dharwan* or *Gorkha* the gateman. He told me that the policemen came in a jeep. They severely beat that gate man and pushed him down. They entered with gallons of petrol and petrol bomb and threw them in the area and set it a fire. It is still going on. The firemen came but they were not allowed to extinguish the fire. The worst possible damage has been done economically to the *Gujarat Samachar*. What about the freedom of the Press which has been thus deprived of?

Well, Sir, I would not like to say much. But I will demand only two things. The

position in Gujarat should be normalised immediately. That should be done by giving the charge to the military to look after the welfare of the people. Though the police are there on duty they are just onlookers. They just instigated the people. I visited Ahmedabad and many mohallahs. I visited a mohallah near the civil hospital. That was of Patel Mohallah. I just entered there and talked with them and requested them not to become party in the agitation and in this sort of thing. Then they told me that one PSI—the name I can give but I would not like to give it here—came with the people from a Harijan Mohallah and tried to attack these people. These are the disturbances created by the police themselves.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not whole of the police. Best of them are doing their job.

DR. A. K. PATEL : May be. But they are part and parcel of the police. The SRP and other people have become mad claps, as my predecessors have pointed out.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Please don't tell the story which provokes people. That is how the weaker sections are being attacked by the upper castes. Please don't tell that Harijans came to attack Patels. But, in fact, Patels have attacked Harijans. You kindly stop telling that story because that will lead to further escalation in the situation.

DR. A. K. PATEL : I do not agree with you.

Lastly, I would say that the Central Government should immediately intervene in this matter and stop all this nonsense and mad behaviour of the police either by imposing the President's rule or by giving the charge to a proper person who can handle the situation in Gujarat nicely.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : He was going to clarify his party's position. What about that?

DR. A. K. PATEL : We have issued a press notification in Junagarh and it has come in newspapers also.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to condemn the police violence in Gujarat in the strongest terms. At the same time, I condemn the behaviour of the police which is no better than anyone else's. I strongly

protest against the attack on the freedom of the press. No one can deny the grave situation that is prevailing in Gujarat, the arson, the looting, the raping of women and killing of people there. All these things are doing on.

The hon. Member opposite, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, posed a question before : Who is the architect of the anti-reservation agitation ? I would like to take full responsibility in saying that it is the Central Government which is responsible for this agitation. It is the Prime Minister of India who is responsible for this agitation. It is the Chief Minister of Gujarat who is responsible for this agitation...(Interruptions) I say it with full responsibility.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you say that the Centre is responsible, they may demand that the State should intervene in the Centre.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : If you kindly see the Approach Paper on the Seventh Plan, in that you will find that there is a mention that the reservation policy will be reviewed. It is from there that the anti-reservation agitation started. You cannot deny it. It is the Prime Minister who made a statement just before the Assembly elections that there would be a review of the reservation policy. It is the Chief Minister of Gujarat who said that there will be 49 per cent reservation and, ultimately, just after the elections, he said, no, it will not be there. It may be an election stunt. But they played with fire.

The Congress-I Party is doing very much the same as what the Britishers used to do here. They used to follow the divide-and-rule policy *vis-a-vis* Hindus, Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other castes and communities.

The Congress wants to do the same thing throughout India as they have done in Gujarat. On one side, you are prohibiting reservation and on the other, you are following anti-reservation policy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Divide and rule.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Certainly it is. What has happened to Scheduled Castes in Gujarat ? There in schools and colleges, the reservation for SC is 15%

and for ST 7½% and in Services, the reservation for SC and ST is only 10.6%. Even after 36 years, this is the position. It is a shame not only to the Congress but to the entire country. Gujarat is the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi. Have you read the Scheduled Caste Commissioner's report He has stated that even today there are some places where the people are not allowed to have their drinking water from the same well in Gujarat. It is the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi!(Interruptions).

In particular areas in Gujarat, there are some schools which are meant for only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The other schools are meant for the general public. It is in Gujarat. In the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi, water is given with one glass to Scheduled Castes, one to Scheduled Tribes, one to Muslims and one for the caste Hindus! Even after 37 years, this is the practice. It is not my view. It is the view of the Scheduled Caste Commissioner. It is a fact that cannot be denied.

I condemn the attitude of the Central Government in this respect also because it is the Central Government which has engineered all this policy of division in different States. It is the proper time that the Chief Minister of Gujarat should resign immediately.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have tabled the substitute motion. Let me speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not necessary.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have moved the motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given sufficient time to all the Members. That is enough. The hon. Minister will speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not want the practice of a person moving a substitute motion not being allowed to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think the motions moved are circulated. He must be given some time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have given a chance to every party.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to speak on his Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sometimes five or six Members may give substitute Motions. The Chair cannot give time to all of them to speak. We have already taken more than three and a half hours. I cannot allow. The Minister will reply. I am sorry.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must express my thanks to all the hon. Members...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is your ruling, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have raised a point of order. You cannot rule out a point of order like this. You have to offer an explanation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have ruled out the point of order. I need not give any explanation. The Minister will reply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I must express my thanks to all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and given their views about the situation prevailing in Gujarat. In fact, in the beginning I thought that the statement which I had made yesterday contained all the details the Government wanted to give and there was hardly anything that I should have added. But, after listening to some of the speeches which the hon. Members have made here, I cannot resist myself, and I would like to clarify some of the points which have been raised.

I am in full agreement with the hon. Member, Shri Swell, that ultimately, the upshot of the entire discussion should be that this House is at one in appealing to all sections in Gujarat, all political parties all sections of the people, inclusive of the police too, to restore normalcy and see that normal conditions prevail in Gujarat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Home Minister should appeal to the police not to molest women.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I would also

appeal to you to kindly bear in mind some of the statements that you have made on the floor of the House, to which I am going to refer in a short while.

Unnecessarily this has generated a kind of emotion which normally should have been avoided in this House where every matter is dispassionately and objectively discussed and we come to good conclusions. Looking to the precedents that we have, I can say, we have been following a very good tradition of creating normalcy wherever things have gone wrong.

The whole agitation started with the policy of reservation announced by the Gujarat Government which later on degenerated into a communal strife; later on, I am sorry to say, some sections have even gone to the extent of opposing even the reservation given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their leaders speak here all right. It will not be out of place if I were to mention this. A delegation came to me yesterday. After having gone back, they have given a Press Conference and certain things were stated there. I do not propose to deal with other matters. But this aspect, I did ask them : how is it that in Gujarat the leaders happen to be signatories to an appeal requesting all sections in Gujarat to see that normal conditions are created in that area and the agitation is stopped ? The kind of attitude which the Gujarat Government took, the Chief Minister called the members of the student community, different political parties, they threadbare discussed the entire issue and they issued an appeal requesting all sections to create normalcy in that area. But thereafter we find that though the leaders have signed the appeal, their followers have been continuing the agitation.

Hon. Members were pleased to state that the Home Minister went to Ahmedabad and after coming back he did not say anything against any political party while the Prime Minister who went there has blamed the Opposition parties. It is a fact that I had gone to Ahmedabad. I met a large number of people. I also carried the same impression as the Prime Minister did. But I did not mention it. But most probably he was pressed by a number of Press people to come out with something which normally he himself would have avoided. But the fact

of the matter is : are they prepared to say that the ABVP is not a part of some political organisation ? Is it a fact that it happens to be a student wing of a certain political organisation ? If that be so, are you going to disown that and say that though it is the student wing of our political organisation still we have not supported this kind of agitation ? If it is openly said, certainly I am prepared to accept what you say I cannot possibly challenge what you are saying. But the fact of the matter still remains that I have the impression that some political parties seem to be supporting this kind of an agitation and that is why in spite of the fact that the whole thing was almost over, they have come to some kind of an understanding and a composite appeal was also made to the people, things are continuing and this is a matter which each one of the hon. Members will have to apply his mind to and find out where things have gone wrong.

I am sure that my hon. friend, Mr. Madhu Dandavate never meant it. But in one sentence he said. That is why it has created this impression in my mind. He said, 'A consensus needs to be developed on the reservation policy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes'...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me correct. I have checked the record. I spoke and I said that whatever guarantees are given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also Backward Classes, my commitment and my Party's commitment to them is irrevocable and further I said that as far as the implementation of these policies is concerned, we can evolve a consensus about the modalities of the implementation. Let the Government take the initiative and we are prepared to co-operate. These are my exact words.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think I have made this absolutely clear. At the cost of repeating what I have stated earlier, the Government is fully committed so far as reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned and there is no question of going back. There is no question of going back... (*Interruptions*) About other Backward Classes, the Prime Minister made the statement that a national consensus needs to be developed. We have to find out how

best a consensus can be evolved by which ideas should be crystal clear and we should be able to evolve a non-controversial policy issue which we should be in a position to implement without this kind of acrimonious sort of thing which is going on in certain areas.

Sir, I have the statement which has in a way intrigued me. I have not been able to appreciate it. When I say this, I presume that I have understood the hon. Member correctly. In a democratic functioning every part of this democratic institution, democratic set-up has its own functions. There is an executive. There are clear-cut functions laid down. There is a judiciary. Clear-cut functions have also been laid down for judiciary. for legislature, powers of the legislatures have been clearly defined. So long as each one of these institutions were to work within the jurisdiction assigned to it under the Constitution there is hardly any scope for any kind of conflict between anyone, either two or three taken together. Sometimes there are areas which are encroached upon and sometimes not knowing the full implication of what ultimately is going to take place if there is an encroachment. Without meaning any disrespect to any members of the judiciary if the court takes a view that policemen should not be allowed to enter a particular area, fair enough, I do not quarrel on that issue. Who has to take the responsibility of maintaining law and order in that area ? Is the judiciary to take the responsibility of maintaining law and order ? I am sure...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Particular policeman.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : This has not happened in one or two but three or four areas. This has also intrigued me. I have not been able to appreciate exactly what was the intention. What was the purpose for which police officers are not allowed to enter a particular...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Particular policeman.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : They are being lynched practically. The Head Constable who was killed was in a very bad circumstance. In fact, the kind of report that we have received gives a very bad impression of the kind of crowd which must have lynched this Head Constable who had gone on the

instructions of the High Court. High Court wanted discreet inquiry to be conducted by a Revenue Secretary to be assisted by the Registrar of the High Court and his Assistant Registrar. Then were to be assisted by two police people. One was the Head Constable, another was a Home Guard and the Photographer. The damaged property was to be photographed. When they went there, I do not know, without any provocation they were being attacked and the Head Constable succumbed to his injuries on the spot. The Home Guard was very badly injured. He had to be admitted in the hospital. His condition yesterday was stated to be very serious. I don't have the latest report but if you are going to take this kind of attitude, I think,...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : The police personnel who have been killed and the other people who are being killed... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. No interruptions, please. Mr. Reddi, please listen to me. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I am not yielding. You had an opportunity at that time. You did not mention the point that you are now raising. If you had mentioned certainly I would have clarified the same. But the point which I was during at was that there are certain areas and it will be always advisable, if the legislature were to be within its right and jurisdiction and not encroaching on the rights and responsibility either of the judiciary or of the executive normally the situation will not arise; and *vice versa* too. Mr. Madhu Dandavate gave us to understand this. Having failed to get justice from the executive—he has also mentioned—if the officers were to fail in getting justice even in this august House—the latter portion I would not like to repeat—because he himself has said, or at least his friend has clarified, that it is with a view to educate the people they will like to go to the people. Fair enough. There is nothing wrong about it. Actually when

he mentioned it, it was in a different spirit. So, I think, as it is being clarified, I have nothing to say about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will go out and fight it in the non-violent way of Mahatama Gandhi.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : You are now saying it. You did not say it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you point out a single violent incident in which I have participated ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : In fact I have clarified that position. I don't have any quarrel on that issue at all. My only object is this : Are we going to support this kind of a proposal that if executive, according to you, were not to give whatever you want, it is the judiciary through which you are going to get it ? And if that process is being continued—the way it is being stated here—I think it will be a very unfortunate thing. Then it is a clearcut invitation for some of the wings of this democratic institution to go on encroaching without taking the responsibility. We don't have anything to say against it. After all, they are within their right. They have full right to exercise; I have nothing to say about it. But at the same time when you exercise your judgment, your right, it has to be coupled with the responsibility also. You say that we don't allow the Government to go to a particular area, the area is totally excluded for the executive. Fair enough. Then it should be substituted by something else. There is nothing. That is why I must appreciate that later on when the High Court was approached and the whole thing was placed before them that this is the situation, this is the kind of law and order situation prevailing in that area and if you have to still give injunction not to allow the police officer to enter in that area, then, the law and order issue will become all the more complicated, things are found to deteriorate, that is why they were pleased to give a stay order. They stayed the entire action. There is the discreet enquiry which they ordered, of which the report is expected by the 25th of this month. They themselves have given us stay order. The whole thing happened in a very proper

**Not to be recorded.

atmosphere, I must say. Each one can understand and appreciate...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since he has referred to the judgment of the high court I would suggest that the court judgment should be laid on the table of the House. We will find out whether the entire police were prevented or only a particular notorious officer was prevented...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Court judgment is public property. It is published. If it has to be made available to every one of us, it will take some time for me to get it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sure you have got a copy of it ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I don't have a copy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What you are saying—is it based on some messages or some information which you have received ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : This information was supplied to us. On that basis I am saying this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is total misinterpretation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will lay the judgment on the table of the House.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : That is all right. The offshoot of the whole discussion was this. (*Interruptions*) I don't think I need say anything else. But there is a kind of feeling that we get that these are not isolated instances or isolated incidents which have been taking place. Somehow we get this kind of impression that the whole thing seems to be connected. In different areas, certain things are happening and we do not know whether it is designed or whether they are doing it independently. I do not have any material to substantiate if I have to say that the whole thing is linked up. I do not have that material at my disposal at this stage. But I wish that it were not so.

AN HON. MEMBER : I will give you the material.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I wish the whole thing is not connected. I do not think that

any of the hon. members of the House are interested in creating any kind of a situation which would lead to destabilisation. At least we believe so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you say so ? Be charitable enough in giving us compliments.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I said that this is my belief.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I understand the subtlety.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If you were to take this as a left-handed compliment, certainly I do not have any objection to it. But, at the same time, the whole thing is not connected. But certain things happening in certain areas at least give the ordinary man an impression that other forces are working within the country, which are trying to create a situation of destabilisation. Duly elected governments are being asked to be dismissed and the President's Rule is demanded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who said so ? On the contrary, I said, "I am not demanding President's Rule. I want Union's intervention." It can be anything. For instance, tomorrow your Party may decide to change the Chief Minister. They have been changing so many Chief Ministers.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : It is my mistake that I have not properly understood you. If none of the hon. members is interested in having the President's Rule, why should I unnecessarily go into it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not want to trouble the President too much, Sir.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If duly elected governments are going to be sacked and the manner in which it was being stated on the floor of the House...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : As in Sikkim, as in Andhra Pradesh and as in Jammu and Kashmir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, Mr. Unnikrishnan, do not interrupt.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Right to interruption is there,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is there only if he yields and not otherwise.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : So you would like the same thing to be repeated. Mr. Unnikrishnan would like the same thing to be repeated here. You won't like to have double standards.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is exactly what they want.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that any of the hon. members will have a wish that the Central Government should intervene in Andhra Pradesh, In Tripura and so on to see that the duly elected governments are sacked. I do not think that we can afford to have double standards. I do not think that the situation as is prevailing in Gujarat should be allowed to deteriorate. On the other hand, we should help them in coming to a normal situation. One of the sinister motives and in fact I am rather intrigued on that issue—seems to be that there is a systematic effort to see that the police organisation is also blamed in such a manner and demoralised so that it becomes ineffective, I am not going to subscribe to the kind of actions which they have resorted to. On the other hand, I have made it absolutely clear in my statement and if you have gone through the statement, you would have noticed it. Whatever be the provocation—and provocation in fact was there, there is no doubt it, but at the same time—the uniformed service is not supposed to behave in the way in which they have behaved. There is no doubt about it.

I may also say this that Government is not against freedom of press. Maximum freedom is being enjoyed by the press in this country and there should be no question of putting any curb on their freedom.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the decision of the Press Council regarding stopping of advertisements to *Gujarat Samachar* ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that all things concerning Gujarat should be decided by the Home Ministry or the Government of India. On all those other matters which have been discussed here, if Gujarat Government is competent to take whatever proper decisions, we would not like have any backward precedent being created by

our interfering in the normal functioning of the State Government. We would like to give them full freedom. They are also created under the Constitution; they know what their rights and responsibilities are, and it would not be proper on the part on the Central Government to interfere in their day-to-day affairs. If there are major issues on which we would like to use our good offices, certainly we do that. Matters of this nature sometimes are being discussed; and thereafter, I would not be surprised if similar matters are also raised by other Members, and if there is a temptation to raise those issues here, and have some kind of a discussion. Then it would be very difficult for the Government also to resist any such move on the part of anyone else.

I do not propose to dilate any more. I think on some of the points, I have tried to clarify the position. But again I will appeal to all the sections of this House and through you, Sir, to the people of Gujarat particularly : Gujarat has enjoyed a very good reputation in matters of administration, and in matters of development. It is a very good, industrially advanced State. In other developmental matters, they have done excellent work. So, this kind of an image which is being tried to be created, I hope, would be a temporary phase which would be erased within the shortest possible time; and every effort should be made to see that we approach the problem, not with any vindictiveness, but in a spirit of goodwill, in a spirit of understanding. Even if the students or anyone else has committed a mistake, let us be generous and large-hearted, and see that we begin a new chapter with a spirit of understanding. This kind of a message, I am sure, with the assistance and cooperation of all the sections of this House, will be carried to the people of Gujarat.

I am totally opposed to the two substitute motions which have been tabled here. I oppose them, and request the movers of those substitute motions kindly to withdraw them. If they do not withdraw them, I would request the House to reject them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only one crucial point : the Press has been attacked for the first time; the press has been burnt. They have picked up three papers. Therefore, I want to know from him; just as he has tried to link up the agitation with

the atrocities, and the attacks with violence, similarly, is it not a fact that because these three papers viz. *Gujarat Samachar*, *Indian Express* and *Jaasatta* exposed the atrocities of the Police, and because in the Mrugesh case on the stadium matter, they had opposed, the Chief Minister, that is why advertisements have been stopped, and that is why the matter is before the Press Council? All these things are inter-linked. Is this a fact or not? He is refusing to clarify this point, and in his entire statement, he has not at all condemned the attack on the Press. Read it carefully. He has not condemned the attack—not a word. Even now he has not condemned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, do you want to seek any clarification?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I would like to know whether the Home Minister has seen a news item in the *Indian Express* this morning about the statement of Mr. Solanki to the effect that he would not take action against the policemen who led the attack on the Press, because their feelings were hurt, and their feelings were hurt by the news item that appeared in the newspapers? Does the Government of India subscribe to this policy line?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I do not have the authentic copy of the statement made by the Chief Minister. I will try to find out, and ascertain the facts from him. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Solanki has refused to condemn the attack on the Press; on the country, he has condoned the attack in so many words. He refused to take action against the police. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Did he condemn the attack on the Press? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you not stand like this. All of you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please all of you sit down.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let the Home Minister stand up and condemn it for failure. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I cannot compel him. I request all of you to sit down. He is on his legs. I cannot allow all of you here. If you don't listen, I will put it to the vote. If everybody is standing like this, I cannot allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you take all the clarifications together, he is likely to forget that. He has forgotten the question which I raised. Shall I repeat it? (Interruptions). It is a very serious thing. There is cause-effect relationship—the attack on the Press and the issue before the Press Council and the exposure of the police authority.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already put your question. Definitely, he would have known about it. But he is not interested in replying to these things.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is not reacting to the boycott of the Press this morning. You are not condemning the attack on the Press. The whole nation's Press boycotted the proceedings of Parliament for two hours; and we raised it on the Floor of the House and the government did not react to it. Mr. Solanki refused to condemn the attack on the Press. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister wants to say anything about it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I would not be able to clarify about it. I do not know about the facts; I do not have the details.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why have you come here for a discussion? You brought the motion.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I don't think that it is a connected matter. All the connected matters, I am prepared to clarify. The few points which were raised, if you see paragraph 11 of my statement yesterday, I made a very clear statement condemning all kind of violence including... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Specifically you have nothing to say about it; you don't want to condemn the attack on the Press. That is the point, not violence. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let

him at least make an obituary reference to the Press that was dead in Ahmedabad. He does not say even now; he does not feel about it. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagerkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am asking the same thing. The hon. Minister spoke so long but he spoke only on the report of his Department and the police.

The whole press has been set on fire and the pressmen and other people have been beaten up and looted there. The Government have failed to maintain law and order there. But he has no report about that. He is giving an evasive reply. The hon. Minister should enlighten us in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I would like to know...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I cannot allow others.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Be chivalrous !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may yield to the lady Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot yield to you also. I will proceed further.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I would like to know...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request you to please sit down. You already spoke. Nothing will go on record, whatever she speaks.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given a substitute motion. I believe I have a right to reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. There is no right of reply. Do you want to withdraw your substitute motion ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Home Minister has appealed to me that I should withdraw the substitute motion. But in the light of what Mr. Swell has said, I press my motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the substitute motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House :

The question is :

"This House having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23rd April, 1985 regarding Ahmedabad situation, condemns the unprecedented violence and arson in Ahmedabad, atrocities by the Police and their violence against the Press and total breakdown of the constitutional machinery in Gujarat State and recommends that the Union Government should immediately and effectively intervene to bring normalcy in Ahmedabad."

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, are you pressing your substitute motion ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Since the Home Minister consistently refused to condemn the attack on the Press. I press it.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put the Substitute Motion No. 2, moved by Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 23rd April, 1985 regarding Ahmedabad situation, takes note of the collapse of and defiance by law enforcing machinery in Gujarat and calls upon the Government of India to intervene to restore normalcy in the State."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Substitute Motion is negatived. Now we take up papers laid on the Table.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

16.01 hrs.

PEPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Supply

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :
On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh,
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and
English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce
and Supply for 1985-86. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-761/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :
On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands
for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of
the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Deve-
lopment for 1985-86. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-762/85]

Notification Under Finance Act, 1977
Notification Under Customs Act, 1962
Notification Under Central
Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHAN POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the
Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G S R 366 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to delegates who attended the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau held in New Delhi from 18th to 21st April, 1985 from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-763/85]
- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G S R 362 (E) and 363 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to drilling rigs and spares

when imported into India for rural water supply projects from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-765/85]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. GSR 365 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Vanity bags from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-765/85]

Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) (Amendment) Regulation, 1985

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
On behalf of Shri K.P. Singh Deo, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 329 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985 under article 320(5) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-766/85]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-767/85]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the* Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Gandhi Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-768/85]

*The Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on the Table on the 30th January, 1985.

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Planning**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri K.R. Narayanan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-769/85]

**Central Reserve Police Force (Second
Amendment) Rules, 1985**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 332 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985 issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-770/85]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to print retail prices on all the varieties of cloth on each metre

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the cloth merchants charge prices of cloth arbitrarily throughout the country and at times charge exorbitant prices, taking advantage of the ignorance of the customers about the varieties of cloth. Thus, the customers have often to pay more price for cloth. Sarees and readymade garments are also being sold in the same way. The Shopkeepers indulge in heavy bargaining as they often quote unreasonably high prices and at times they sell cloth even at half of the quoted prices. They quote high prices only to extract more money from the customers. The villagers who do not know much about the varieties of cloth are often fleeced by the unscrupulous shopkeepers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to print the prices of all varieties of cloth on each metre of cloth so that the shopkeepers change only reasonable prices by adding local taxes to the fixed price of the cloth. Legislation should be enacted providing

strong action against the shopkeepers demanding more than the fixed prices.

- (ii) Need to extend Akbarpur-Tanda Railway Line and construct another platform with sheds at these Stations

SHRI RAM PYARE SUMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, transportation facilities are absolutely necessary for the development of an area. Besides, keeping in view the requirements of a particular area, it should be linked with principal industrial cities and towns. The railways play an important role in making the journey of the people comfortable. Akbarpur junction on the Jammu-Howrah and Lucknow-Varanasi main lines is an important station. A thermal power project of 440 MW capacity is under construction in Tanda, which would consume one rake of coal daily. Apart from this, Tanda is an important industrial centre for weavers. Cloth worth lakhs of rupees is exported to foreign countries through Calcutta and Bombay. It is, therefore, necessary that Akbarpur-Tanda Railway Line be extended and additional platform with sheds, constructed at these stations.

Besides this, the facility of washing, turning the locomotives and of proper shunting should be provided at Akbarpur Railway Station. Thousands of bales are transported daily from Akbarpur and Malipur Railway Stations to Calcutta, Nagpur, Delhi and Bombay. Therefore it is necessary to provide a shed at these stations and reservation in all important trains is a must.

In view of the fact that a large number of passengers go to Delhi, Bombay, Varanasi, Kanpur and Lucknow daily from Akbarpur Railway Station, the Ganga-Yamuna train should run between Delhi and Varanasi daily through Faizabad and Akbarpur. Kashi Express should also be routed via Akbarpur-Faizabad and Allahabad. Besides, Kisan Express should be made a daily service and should be routed via Akbarpur and Faizabad. This will not only add to the revenues of the Government but would also provide relief to the local people and the traders. So, Government should make necessary arrangements in this regard expeditiously keeping in view the interests of the people.

- (iii) Need to extend the services of Vayudoot/Indian Airlines to Purnea (Bihar)

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Mr.

Chairman, Sir, in 1980 during the tenure of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Civil Aviation Minister had given an assurance to link Purnea with the third Air Service viz. "Vayudoot" and an announcement to that effect had been made by the Government. But that work has not been completed so far. Purnea is a border area and the Nepal-bound passengers go through Purnea. Purnea has local importance as well. I, therefore, urge upon the Civil Aviation Minister to make the Vayudoot Service available to Purnea and if it is not possible, the flights of Indian Airlines from Delhi to Assam or Calcutta should be provided with stoppage at Purnea on a trial basis initially so that the Purnea district could be developed economically and socially. Government had undertaken construction of an Airport at huge cost in this Northern belt of the country in 1962 after the Indo-China war from the security point of view. But that airport has not been completed so far and it is not being put to use. If it is put to commercial use, its importance would greatly increase from the social as well as the security point of view.

[English]

- (iv) Increasing volume of traffic from Kerala to Gulf countries and need to declare Trivandrum as an International Airport and to complete the work on Calicut and Cochin Airports

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : There is an ever increasing volume of traffic from Kerala to different countries particularly the Gulf countries and *vice versa*. But the facilities available in Kerala at present to meet the requirements of this growing traffic are very inadequate. A demand has been made for quite some time that the Trivandrum airport should be declared as an international airport. The reason behind this demand was that only if it is declared so, the facilities which are required in an airport like this would be provided. But the Government has not conceded this demand. The runway needs expansion to take in larger aircraft and other related facilities are required there to handle the growing volume of traffic.

Then, the work on Calicut airport has been delayed for long. This airport should have been ready at least a few years back. Similarly, the Cochin airport is in such a

condition that it cannot be developed due to lack of space etc. Of course, the Government has promised another airport, but if the delay that is occurring in the completion of the Calicut airport is an indication, then the promised airport at Cochin may not be ready for a very long time.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take the following steps immediately:

1. Declare Trivandrum as an international airport and undertake its development.
2. Complete the work on the Calicut airport within the stipulated time.
3. Provide adequate funds immediately to start the work on the Cochin airport so as to complete it within a shorter time frame.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to take out a tributary from Sone Irrigation Canal from Ghana to Pareb in Patna District

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, irrigation facilities for 30 to 40 villages falling between Patna Protection Embankment and Sone river under Vikram Police Station of Patna District are not available. If a tributary is taken out from the Sone Irrigation Canal from Ghana to Pareb, people would be benefited thereby. The Central Government should get this scheme cleared from the Planning Commission without delay and instruct the Government of Bihar to implement the same. This would bring prosperity to the poor people of that area.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86

Ministry of Defence—contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up further discussion on the demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : At the outset let me pay on behalf of my party our sincere tribute to the Indian Armed Forces consisting of three wings, for its excellent record or service to the nation. Let me also pay our regard and appreciation for the Army for its strict observance of aloofness from political influences and its absolute

detachment from politics. The Army also deserves praise for not allowing any one of the divisive forces based on religion, race, region, caste and community in any way to interfere or influence its dutiful functioning.

Operation Blue Star, some critics expected, would create a dent in the unity and oneness of the army. Fortunately, it did not do so. It is true that Operation Blue Star did affect the superficial tissue of the army in a minor way. But by and large, the morale and discipline in the army has been quite high. Prompt action was taken and this small scar was immediately cured. We are happy to note that this unfortunate operation of the army has not created any sort of disturbance in the high standards of the army's functioning. But this Operation Blue Star has certainly sounded a warning bell namely about the undesirability of using the army frequently for purposes of maintenance of law and order. We know that the army enjoys universal popularity. In the opinion of the public, the army evokes feelings of patriotism. Army is common and its image of universal popularity must never be impaired by frequently calling it to maintain law and order and discharge the policing duties. It was mentioned in this House that the army was called to maintain law and order for 175 times last year. This is absolutely undesirable. Even yesterday there were headlines that Ahmedabad has been taken over by the army. This will not be in the interest of the unity and health of the army or in the interest of the democratic functioning of the nation. It will be a slur on the democratic functioning of the nation if we are frequently using the army for the maintenance of law and order. I suggest that the policing must be entrusted to some other agency, other than the army, because the position of the army is unique. As I said, it must not create any impression in any section of the people that it has been an instrument for suppression. Now by calling the army often to perform policing duties, naturally, it becomes controversial because it is bound to affect some citizen or the other. Don't put the army against the civilian or the citizen. Army must be made use of for external aggression and for warding off natural calamities. It may be made use of for developmental purposes and for coming to the rescue of the nation in times of need. The army has been a bulwark of our secular and democratic functioning and

it must be kept so as an instrument protecting the democratic and secular functioning of India. As I submitted, if the Home Ministry wants, it can forge another instrument which can maintain law and order if the local police fails to do so. Call it BSF, call it anything, but don't make it a part of the army. This is my first submission so far as the functioning of the army is concerned.

Coming in the Budget, I must say that unfortunately it is routine and dull. The Report submitted along with the Budget also is monotonously routine and has been repeating what it has been repeating to this House year after year. In the Report there is practically nothing. We have seen colourful pictures therein. The Defence Ministry knows that the Members of the Lok Sabha do not have the expert knowledge to understand the intricate questions of defence, but still there is no important information given in this Report. We are, of course, informed that the Army has attained self-sufficiency in Army docks. We are also informed that a decorated helicopter named Chetak performed elephant dance on the Rajpath on the Republic day. We are very grateful to the Defence Ministry for giving us such valuable information, but we want to know about the type of weapons, we have purchased, the quantum of weapons we have purchased, the countries from whom we have purchased, for what reasons we have purchased and the deals, who are responsible for the deals and why these deals were entered into. We do not have any information about this in this Report.

Now and then we read that there have been some unfortunate accidents in the Air Force. We do not get any information with regard to these accidents in the Report. We do not also get any information about what the remedial measures have been adopted. We do not get these information which are very necessary for us to know. The Defence Ministry's persistent superstitious belief that the military secrets will be exposed, if the Members of the Lok Sabha are taken into confidence is certainly unfounded. It will be in the interest of the Defence Ministry, the country and the Armed Forces if the representatives of the people are acquainted with and are able to know and discuss the problems of defence in proper perspective.

Now, I come to the security environment of the nation. The first Chapter in the

Report is devoted to this. Everybody knows and much more so our Hon. Defence Minister knows, because he was the Minister for Foreign Affairs that national security cannot be assessed in isolation, because it is intimately and intricably connected with the global security. We also know that the factors which are now affecting our national security flow from the Super Power rivalry for areas they influence in this part of the Globe. If we carefully analyse the present factors which are affecting our national security, we will find that it actually began some years ago with the fall of the Shah's Government in Iran, the subsequent Government's hostility to America, the unfortunate episode of hostages, of American people in Iran, the tragic failure of the commando operations to rescue them, the take over of Afghanistan Government by Karmal Babrak with the aid of the Soviet Union. All these events form part of the chain, the action and reaction on the other side and the occupation of Diego Garcia by one of the super powers : and its active collaboration and assistance to its only ally left in that region *viz.* Pakistan, which on account of this active collaboration has reaped a bonanza of \$3.2. billion package deal. It has resulted in the overflow of arsenal with the most sophisticated weaponry which is now existing. We also know that on account of its closeness with the USA it has acquired collusively nuclear capability.

One of the most important problems which the Defence strategists of nuclear power countries have to face is what we have to do and how we have to react to this new situation of Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability. This problem has been discussed by academicians and scientists at certain forums and the general opinion is that India must not foreclose, its option to acquire nuclear capability if there is a clear proof that Pakistan has acquired it. Of course, there are people who clearly say that Pakistan has already nuclear weapons in its bases and that it can make use of them at any time. Whatever may be the position now, we know fully well that we have to take a very critical and very serious decision on this aspect and it is for the Defence Minister to say whether they are going to foreclose the options and stick on to their original policy or they will review their options and keep them open for a future date.

As I submitted, our national security is

intimately connected with the global security. In fact, the very first sentence in this Chapter I is :

"There has been a perceptible deterioration in the international situation making the world more insecure than it was last year."

Last year also the same picture was painted, rather a more alarmistic picture was painted. But it is necessary for us to have a very close look at the global security position because Defence budgets are always comparative and competitive. We cannot assess our own Defence budgets individually and in isolation. It has to be looked at in the perspective of the world position today, the super-power position today and the situations that are likely to develop tomorrow and day after tomorrow.

So far as the nuclear weapon powers are concerned, the NATO and the Warsaw Pact headed by the two super powers, the position is that they are not prepared to resort to nuclear war. This is on account of the fact that the pros and cons of nuclear war and its disastrous results have been discussed nationally and internationally by academicians and scientists and by one and all and the scientific conclusion is that it will lead to Mutually Assured Destruction, what is known as MAD. This has been brought about by what is known as TTAPS or the report of Dr. Carl Sagan on a discussion which was held in the "Washington Forum on the World Wide consequences of Nuclear War" which was led by Senator Kennedy and Senator Hopkins. As a result of this there has been a growing momentum of world opinion in favour of banishing nuclear weapons. The Doctrine of Nuclear Deterrence stands overruled. The advantage of Nuclear First Strike theory has also been disproved. The limited use of nuclear weapons and detonation between what is called "Threshold" quantum also is found to be unpracticable and unsafe. Almost all the scientists in the various disciplines have confirmed that a nuclear war will certainly end in the dreaded nuclear winter which will destroy humanity and human life and other life in the Northern Hemisphere as well as in the Southern Hemisphere.

Sir, President Reagan in his address to the U.N. General Assembly on the 21st September, 1984 said :

"We recognise that there is no sane alternative to negotiations on arms control and other issues between our two nations which have the capacity to destroy our civilisation as we know it. I believe this is a view shared by virtually every country in the world and by the Soviet Union. We need to find ways to reduce and eventually to eliminate the threat and use of force in solving international disputes."

He committed himself to concrete practical measure to enhance mutual confidence. Earlier, in the U.N. Regional Conference for World Disarmament held at Leningrad in June 1984, the spokesman of the U.S.A. affirmed. "We firmly believe that Nuclear War can never be won and must never be fought."

In his address to Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building measures and Disarmament in Europe on 6th July, 1984 the Secretary-General said :

"In recent years, the sense of Security from war has become more fragile. Fear has become each day's companion, prompting ever greater investment in weapons which are themselves a major catalyst for fear."

He said, "fear has become each day's companion, prompting ever greater investment in weapons which are themselves a major catalyst for fear". This is the most important statement because this sums up the position, the global security position today.

I would like to stress in this connection my conviction that the defence policies should be developed and implemented in such a way to assure other parties, including adversaries of no aggressive intent. There can be no mutual confidence in Nations, in the presence of mutual insecurity. Mutual confidence cannot take firm root in the face of growing arsenals of sophisticated weapons.

There have been series of events on Disarmament under the U.N. aegis, including an *ad hoc* committee on the Indian ocean in August, 1984. Mikhail Gorbachev in a recent statement to *Pravda* has said :

"It is urgent and necessary to end the arms race. The development of the international situation has reached a line, when the question arises where further can we go. Is it not time for those who

shape policies of the State, to stop and think, and prevent the adoption of decision that would push the world to nuclear catastrophe."

Thus we find that in all international forums and in all public statements, the super powers and their allies have been declaring their commitment to peace, arms control and freezing of nuclear weapons. But in reality, as disclosed by Mr. Martensan, the Under-Secretary General of the U.N. at the Leningrad Conference on World Disarmament Campaign, "the arms race is costing the world almost 2 million dollars a minute. Furthermore, in many countries, Government spend more for military pursuits than for education and health care combined. World military expenditure is estimated to reach a trillion in 1985."

It was also estimated that the increase in the year 1983 of the world military outlays alone could have paid for giant strides against disease, extension of literacy and eradication of malnutrition and establishment of schools on a massive scale in the Third World. This variance between declared intentions of political objectives on the one hand and the performance on the other gives credence to the criticism that the military industrial juggernauts on both sides are impervious to the deliberations of statements and strategies and that they are dictating the policies and not *vice versa*.

Military industrialists in the Western countries have vested interest in the arms race. Mechiel Garbachove has recently indicated this contradiction of American stand as follows :

"Everybody has heard quite a lot about 'Star Wars' announced by the U.S.A. I would describe as fantastic the arguments used for militarisation for outer space. They speak about defence, but prepare for attack. They advert to the space shield, but are forging a space sword; they promise to liquidate nuclear weapons, but in practice build up these arms and perfect them. They promise world stability but in reality strive to undermine the military balance."

It is clear that the arms industries in the world, that is, in America, Western countries including China, want customers; they want clients. In fact, it is estimated that 1 in every

7 persons in America is engaged, directly or indirectly, in the military industrial complexes. It is true that all the statesmen are for peace; the overwhelming majority of people are for peace. But, as I submitted, it is these vested interest, that are dictating the policies and not *vice versa*.

The fear, as the U.N. Secretary-General said, has become an everyday companion. There is vested interest in fear also because it is on account of fear that the Asian countries are made to purchase sophisticated weapons; the Gulf countries are made to part with their petro-dollars to purchase the latest machinery. The race in purchasing the sophisticated weapons will not stop because from year to year there will be another latest. So, these countries will have to purchase the latest weapons and forgo their petro-dollars of their foreign exchange so that the military industries in all the Western countries can be kept alive. This is the stark fact and we have to take note of it. In spite of all these things, it is very well known that these countries will not resort to any immediate clash. Of course, the latest position is that we are entering into the Star Wars era.

Now, coming to the Demands proper, the position is that we are following what was followed last year. It is the same amount except that there is an increase of Rs. 511 crores or Rs. 600 crores over the last year. As a matter of fact, this constitutes about 15 to 16 per cent of the total allocation. It is not that much. But, unfortunately, the freshness of outlook that is to suit the newest position has not been there. For instance, we know that Sino-Indian border has pulled down. The dispute between India and China is no longer acute. During the last 10 years, there has been practically *status quo* but yet we continue to guard our Himalayan borders in the same way as we did in the past because we will not forget our 1962 experience. It is admitted that the Indian Ocean has become very hot.

As a matter of fact, there was a Starred Question today in the House. But, unfortunately, it did not come up for being answered. The Question was by Shri R. M. Bhoje on U.S. military bases in Indian Ocean. It reads :

"Whether on the pretext of safeguarding its interests, the USA has

sent a fleet with 30 military bases, 1500 warplanes, 80 warships and three atomic submarines in the Indian Ocean."

I expected that this Question would be answered. But, unfortunately, it was not answered because it was not reached. It is already reported that Indian Ocean has now become strewn with nuclear submarines. Now the emphasis has to change from the North to South. It cannot be guarded unless we increase our naval force and strength. The allocation to the Navy is only Rs. 600 crores which is Rs. 100 crores more than that. Let us not forget the fact that all our Port towns are major industrial centres. They are all located on the coastal line and it is essential that we must improve the naval force. Rs. 600 crores is not enough, we are in the process of putting our indigenously manufactured submarines into operation.
(Interruptions)

The second point is with regard to integrated approach. It is what is called air land warfare. Last year, there was a criticism that we have not re-organised our three forces to meet this new situation on air land warfare. Last year, the Defence Minister Mr. Venkataraman said that he had actually seen the combined operations by the Army as well as the Air Force. But still, the criticism is persisting that we have to re-organise to meet this challenge. I may be permitted to read a portion of what one critic has been saying and he has said very recently :

"The depth of the battlefield has expanded to an extent that would have been unthinkable in the recent past. Nothing underscores this more vividly than NATO's doctrine of "Airland Battle" in respect of both conventional and nuclear warfare. Underlying this doctrine is the "deep strike" strategy aimed at exploiting the new advanced technologies to strike at adversary forces hundreds of miles behind the front even before they have moved.

To believe that it would be some time before this doctrine becomes operative in South Asia would be to live in a fool's paradise."

(Interruptions)

The re-organisation of three there forces to suit this new technique of three dimensional warfare has to be effected.

So far as the defence planning is concerned, (*Interruptions*) we are sanctioning Rs. 8,200 crores. This Defence Budget costs the nation about Rs. one crore per hour. We have discussed what has happened in Ahmedabad for hours together.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Others also will take part in the discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Defence is a very important subject. I do not want to make a speech. Let me mention points. Now the Defence planning is confined to the Defence Ministry only. No experts are called for. Now the actual art of warfare has completely changed. There are so many disciplines in science and technologies involved in warfare. The Defence Secretary is ultimately to be the President of this Defence planning. A Defence Secretary can remain there for one, two or three years. He is merely an IAS officer. Defence has become a technical subject. Therefore, Defence planning has to be on uptodate and modern lines. (*Interruptions*)

It is also essential to form a National Security Council embracing all these things.

With regard to modernisation of weapons, I must congratulate that we have recently brought into operation our new battle tank Arjun and we have also indigenised Arjun tank.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have shifted Shri Arjun Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The performance of the ordnance factories is all right. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am concluding. New ordnance factories are proposed to be opened in Medak and Bolangir. But there has been a rumour in Andhra Pradesh that the ordnance factory for which foundation stone was laid by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not going to be there and that it is going to be shifted. About Rs. 1200 crores are allocated to on-going projects. (*Interruptions*) We do not want any rearrangement or shifting. They have to stick to what has been stated in the Report. The Report does not say that any part of it is going to

be shifted. The Report shows that these two projects are going to be pushed through and that they are going to be completed. It gives us the impression that they are going to be completed within the shortest possible time. I hope it will be done, and the Defence Ministry will stick to what is has stated in the Report.

In the end, I would conclude by saying this. Fortunately, we have got Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao to lead this Ministry. He ably led the Foreign Affairs Ministry during the last five years, and with his intellectual equipment and experience, we hope the Defence Ministry will come forward with absolutely new and fresh schemes next year. Defence and Foreign Affairs are very intimately inter-connected with each other.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the strength and stability of an edifice depends on its foundation but the foundation is not seen by anybody. Similarly, the common man does not know how our Motherland is defended. Our Armed Forces are always ready to race the heaviest odds whether they are posted at the snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas or the desert areas often visited by duststones or the coastal areas devastated by cyclones or tidal waves, and they defend the borders of our Motherland with sincerity, loyalty and faithfulness. We are indeed proud of our Armed Forces.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, every one has to die one day. Cowards die many times before their deaths. The Valient never taste of death but once. Our Armed Forces defend our country at the cost of their lives. Our Armed Force personnel are ever ready while defending our Motherland to embrace even death to frustrate the evil designs of the enemy. They pray to God to give them enough strength so that they may be able to fight the enemy to the last drop of their blood.

Although our Armed personnel face such odds while defending our Motherland, yet the salaries that they get are meagre, compared to those of the civilians.

Since the British times, our Armed Forces have been placed in group 'D'. That was the time when we had horses in our Armed Forces and our infantry used to have very

ordinary weapons. But now the times have changed. Now our Armed Forces use big tanks and sophisticated arms and ammunition and also maintain them. Still they have been getting group 'D' salaries. I would request Government to increase the salaries of our jawans and officers in armed corps the infantry, the Air Force and the Navy.

Our officers of the rank of Lt. Colonel get about Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 whereas the salaries of the civilians range between Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3000. Civilians perform eight-hour duty while the military personnel remain on duty all the 24 hours. Civilians enjoy one hour lunch-break out of their eight-hour duty and also go for tea a number of times, but in the army no such rest can be availed of. They have all the love for our Motherland and are ready to sacrifice their lives in defence of the Motherland. They have no family life. Their life is meant for the service of the nation. In spite of that, no attention has been paid to increase their salaries and other facilities. I would recommend to Government to pay due heed to this matter.

In the battlefield, our forces have to face anti-tank mines and anti-personnel mines. They know the sacrifice involved in passing through them. They stand face to face with the tanks of the enemy and when they are ordered to advance they do so, unmindful of the consequences. They do not shirk their duties. In 1965, we had seen how our armed forces had destroyed Pakistani tanks. The Government had decorated me with 'Veer Chakra' in recognition of my services in the Army during the Indo-Pak war in 1965. These awards reminded us of the gallantry of our soldiers.

The Armed Forces of our country had won 12 'Victoria Crosses' in the First World War and several 'Victoria Crosses' in the Second World War as well. In the 1965 and 1971 Wars they got 'Paramveer Chakra,' 'Mahaveer Chakra' and 'Veer Chakra'. But it is regrettable that after retirement our servicemen are appointed as *Chowkidars* by the *Banias*. It is indeed very shameful for us. I would recommend to Government that some separate pension should be sanctioned which should not in any case be less than Rs. 1000, for these awardees in recognition of their meritorious services.

I have one more suggestion to make. The tanks in our Armed Forces should be fitted

with armaments of the latest designs, wireless equipment and laser system so that they could give a befitting reply to the enemy in the battlefield. These tanks should be automatic and capable of making first round fire. If we make the first round fire and the same is missed then the enemy would fire back upon us, to our great loss.

We impart training in this respect for which we need training aid simulator. We have only one simulator in our armed corps at Ahmednagar Training Centre which imparts special training to save our tanks. I would request Government to have at least 10 such simulators for DNM and ten for Gunnery in our armed corps. This will help us save on ammunition as also our tanks and enable us to provide training to a good number of people. I would recommend to the hon. Defence Minister to pay due attention to this matter.

The uniforms provided to the crew of the tanks and to other army personnel are not fireproof and may catch fire when a person is on duty at the tank. They should be provided with anti-fireproof Dangris so that in case of fire in the tank, the lives of our crew working on the tank may be saved. Dangri is a very ordinary thing which we can produce in our country. Now our force have been modernised. They should be provided with the latest weapons. The personnel in the infantry should be provided with all the facilities that are provided to the Armed Forces. They should be provided with 'compo-ration' as they have to remain without food and water for days together. They take part in the exercises and the operations. So, they should be provided with sufficient ration. Previously, they used to get "compo-ration" but now it has been stopped. That "compo-ration" should have medicines and food which may be sufficient for use for 72 hours. If an atom bomb were to be used during a war, our tank contingent is the only contingent which can meet that situation and defend our borders at that time. The Arjun tank which we are going to manufacture would have provision for the use of atomic energy.

In our country 50 to 60 thousand people get pension and they go from pillar to post in search of jobs. When they serve the nation with sincerity and faithfulness, they deserve some consideration. As such, their retirement age should be increased to 58 years and they

should get their full salaries up to 58 years. The Army personnel should after retirement be appointed on security duty in Government offices.

The salaries of our officers are very low. Their salaries should at least be doubled. There was a time when a Britisher used to be appointed as officer while we Indians used to be appointed as Jawans in the Army. The Government should provide free ration for all and not to certain categories of Army personnel only.

There is no difference between high and low now. Officers and jawans both feel the winter equally. Therefore, they all should get the same hill station allowance. If our jawans are provided with ration and hill station allowance at par with that for the officers, that would help foster unity among our armed personnel.

The gratuity, pension, etc. of the Army personnel should be worked out before their retirement. At present they have to wait for as long as six months for their gratuity, pension etc. The Government should pay due attention to this matter. It should also be ensured that they get their pension regularly. Our Army personnel defend our Motherland at the risk of their lives. For example, if the former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, had one of us as her guards then we would have saved her by facing on our chests the bullets that killed her. A military man has such sentiments and feelings for his Motherland that he feels that the slightest God shall not forgive him if he shows slackness in his duty even for a moment. A soldier is aware of the fact that God sees all his actions and therefore we should not be derelict our duty towards him. A soldier is ready to sacrifice even his life for the sake of his country. He feels that he will get salvation only by performing his duties diligently.

*Khudi ko kar buland itna keh har
takdeer se pehle,
Khuda bande se khud pooche bata
teri raza kya hai.*

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard the very sensitive speech given by my colleague.

First of all, I share the feeling which Col. Mushran expressed yesterday in his speech that we pay our tribute to those

personnel who in the last financial year have sacrificed their lives for the national unity and security.

Sir, we are discussing the defence budget at a crucial time. We see threats to our country's security from all sides. I don't say that it is the maximum as of today, but threat to our security is there.

Significantly during the last few years our nation has achieved a reputation in the world by its leadership in NAM and hosting of CHOGM conference in Delhi. This has given irritation to some of the super powers. It is because our country has emerged as a force to reckon with. The officials speeches of some of the Government officials of Bangla Desh, Pakistan and Shri Lanka clearly show their intentions. Outwardly they have spoken something. But internally what is going on in those countries is a matter of concern to our Government today.

I am happy that Government has stepped up the Defence Budget. We should consider the induction of arms in neighbouring countries. Similar techniques were adopted in other countries, particularly, in the middle east countries and the south-east Asian countries. In all these countries, arms have been inducted. These are the same type of arms which are being given to our neighbours, which could be used against us at the time of requirement. There are arms like the Missiles, F-16s, etc. They are given to countries like Taiwan with the intention that they can be transferred to neighbours at any time where they can use them without any training. US nuclear weapon supply to Pakistan is a fact. It has come out publicly so many times. This matter has also been pointed out in one of those discussions when some other country's representatives visited Pakistan. As per the Symington law, any country, which has nuclear capability, is not to be given any military and economic aid. A senator in America has moved a Motion in the Senate which clearly says that any country which has got a nuclear capability is bound not to have military and economic support from USA. I remember that President Carter imposed this law during his time that any country having nuclear capability will not have military and economic aid from the United States. But when Reagan became President of the United States, he waived it off especially in the case of Pakistan.

It is a fact that China is also giving design technique help to Pakistan for nuclear weapons. This has also appeared in the newspapers of the United States of America. This subject has also been admitted for a discussion in the Senate. Under such circumstances and under such prevailing conditions all around us, we have given a budget of Rs. 8,200 crores,

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

I will not go in details about the allotments. But 15 per cent out of the total budget is allotted for modernisation of our arms. With just 15 per cent allotment, how can we modernise our army, when we want to face those countries or when we want to prepare ourselves against those countries? If somebody were to ask as to how many F-16s Pakistan will have, I think nobody, even the President of Pakistan can give a reply, because the availability to him is more than his requirements. So, I feel that the percentage of modernisation must be stepped up, because this is too meagre a percentage for our services.

As a soldier if you ask me, whether we are prepared to face any challenge, I would say, Yes, we are prepared. But as a Member of Parliament, I personally feel that we are still not in a position to face a challenge or a threat from our neighbours. Seeing our preparations or seeing their capabilities, we are still not a match to them.

Sir, Army has been modernised. My colleague has mentioned about tanks. Weaponary has been modernised. Still we are reading in newspapers regarding armed helicopters with gun fortress or fitted with empty tank missiles, which I think, is still a food for thought as it has yet come through and still pending.

As for the air-defence preparations are concerned, we are still lagging behind with regard to low level techniques or low level detection. I had been insisting upon this point every time. The systems available with us are much inferior to our neighbouring countries. Every time we discuss it, we hear that proposals are in the pipeline. But nothing is given on that subject, specially on low level quick reaction missiles and low level radar detection system. These are a few important things to which Government must

give priority and get them cleared.

Regarding air-transportation fleet, we did talk about it in the last Budget also that we are replacing the old aircraft. Some of them have been replaced by AN-32 but some of the aircraft, especially the Packards are still flying. I wish the Defence Minister takes a flight in a Packed at a high attitude level flying and I think that he will certainly feel like replacing them as soon as possible. It is a very old aircraft and frankly speaking, if we are given to move today, if we move one Division of our Army from East to West, I doubt with our present capabilities, whether we can move one Division of Army within the required time. So, that air transport fleet has to be taken care of. We have to replace these aircraft with better ones.

Sir, it is only after the 1971 war, that Navy came into the picture. Before that, Navy was a force, which was just a force, but after the war, we did think of modernising our Navy and I am happy that this time a reasonable amount has been earmarked for naval equipment and for modernisation of the system.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The allocation is reduced.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : No. allocation is increased. It is Rs. 934 crores according to my figures.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND PLANNING (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Yes. That is right.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is good that Navy is being taken care of. We still require to pay some more attention to Navy's modernisation. My point of suggestion to the Defence Minister is that there are a lot of problems in getting the systems cleared. We think of buying an aircraft today, which is very suitable to our system, which is very suitable to our requirements. But by the time it materialises it becomes obsolete. We have got to simplify the system, so that the required item which has been recommended is bought at the right time. We think today that the aircraft is very good and suits our requirements, but by the time it gets through from all the channels, it becomes, I would say not obsolete, but a late equipment.

So, I would request the Defence Minister

to evolve some formula, whereby those projects which are proposed by the Services to the Government get through at the right time, and according to the right procedures. In respect of both these projects, last time when we discussed the Budget, a promise was made by the then Defence Minister—*i.e.* in the matter of low level missiles and the radar systems. He said them : “We are considering them, and soon they will be taken care of.” But this has not been done.

The main reason why I pointed out this system, which I had mentioned in my last speech also, is that arms are being purchased from different countries. I had suggested last time that Government must negotiate directly with those people. What is happening to-day is that we purchase arms through arms agents, or arms-dealing agencies. And it is very clear that if you buy a certain amount of arms, there is a fixed percentage which is given to those people. So, when you select arms, there are people who lobby for that particular arms, and people who are not for it. These lobbies delay our procedure a lot; and because financial procedure is involved in it, sometimes intentionally or unintentionally decisions are delayed. I had suggested that if Government bought arms directly from the concerned countries, it would be good. Whatever be the commission, you still do not write off that commission. You keep that commission. You put that commission into a different Fund. You call it a Defence Services Fund or Defence Welfare Fund or the War Widows Fund, and you put that money into that Fund. Thus you can help the Services in the matter of their welfare, and also help the nation to buy the correct arms without any intervention by wrong agencies.

Last time that they had agreed that they would certainly consider this proposal. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this proposal once again with the Government, and if it is feasible, we must get on with this.

About communications, we have read the Report. We have progressed a lot. They make use of satellites and computers for surveillance, passing on information and for de-coding messages. This has to be stepped up. Our communications are still slightly lagging behind in the Services, especially in hilly areas, where channels are not available;

or the communications are not of the highest order.

These are as far as the Services modernization techniques are concerned. Now I have a few suggestions regarding the welfare of serving personnel and ex-servicemen. I had mentioned that earlier, and I am repeating it now : 20 years back, if you get up on a Sunday morning and see the matrimonial columns in newspapers—I remember that we were bachelors and we used to read them in 1967-68 the advertisements would inside particulars of a girl given by the parents. In the end they used to write : “Service officers preferred,” or “Service personnel preferred”. To-day, if you read the matrimonial columns, you will see that they say : “Service officers need not apply.”

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Is it so ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am stating the fact. I am not hiding anything from the House. I must total things very frankly. I can give the cuttings, where it is clearly written, “Service officers noted not apply.” I do not blame them. The conditions have deteriorated a bit. There is no doubt about it. I do not blame the father of the particular girl, the family or the parents. Conditions have deteriorated a bit. I do not blame entirely the Government, and say that it has not done anything. Government has done a lot. But due to circumstances... (Interruption) So, I say that we have to do something for them, so that further deterioration is stopped. If you see the entries during the last 2 or 3 occasions, and study how many people used to apply earlier for service Commissions, you will see that their number has since come down.

I remember the occasion when the late Pandit Nehru took the salute at a Passing Out Parade in N. D. A. He said then : “The cream of this nation is passing through the gates to-day.” Has that cream after 15 or 16 or 20 years of service really become unemployed ? Sufficient attention and care have not been given to this aspect. So, we had suggested a few steps, and Government was kind enough to appoint a high level committee in respect of ex-Servicemen. We have gone from State to State, district to district to hear the problems of the people and recommended to the government. So,

I will not go into details of each problem because everything is compiled in that small Report. So, I would request the Defence Ministry to clear that Report and let it be laid on the Table of the House so that the Parliament can pass it and we can implement it because the backlog of roughly 30 years is there; it will take us at least two or three years to get it in rotation. Or if the government is going to take more time then the implementation can be started in stages; some portion can be started this year; some portion can be started as per the financial resources of the government.

Now onwards, whatever little you give to the services—I would not compel you to give more—whatever resources are there which the government is capable of giving in the form of concessions and facilities to the ex-servicemen, please monitor them at the district level because you give them on paper; you pass everything in the South Block; but it does not reach block head-quarter or tehsil headquarter. There is use of giving that concession. Till monitoring system prevail's for them, they would not be benefit from it.

There are directions by you; there are policy letters given by the Central Government. When they reach the State Governments, they become a baby of nobody; and they do not bother about implementing them. You have to find a solution for it where at least service people, defence people are there. It is binding on the State Government to follow the instructions of the Central Government. Some method has to be found out. Otherwise, now, we have one report; after another 15 years, if the procedure is not really taken care, again there will be problems of the same nature.

At the moment, we have at the District Sailors-Soldiers Board a retired service officer. Now he is retired he is not interested. He goes there at 10 A. M. He gets taken money as pay. If you put a serving officer at that Board incharge to look after the interest of the retired people or retired ex-servicemen, he would have some control over it. Now, a retired officer is sitting there. He comes at 12 P. M. If somebody goes there, he is not available. But if you put the serving officer as incharge of the system in the district headquarter, half of the problem will be over. Then he will be able to get in touch with the authority in a

better way than the retired person.

Regarding medical facilities given to the retired people, I think they are supposed to have these facilities as their right. What we can do is that at the district hospital—because MH you cannot open everywhere; you cannot have military hospitals in each district—if a few words for the ex-servicemen could be fixed in consultation with the Defence Ministry and State Governments, that will be a great boon to those people because they have to come from 200 to 300 miles to get themselves checked up in the military hospitals.

You are planning to have a separate security force for the airport—national and international airports. If you give it to the ex-service people, totally recruit them, can also be a boon for them.

I had requested about handicaps and the war widows. Frankly speaking government today cannot say how many war widows we have in this country who are not settled. We have asked this question from the Ministry. No State Government is maintaining any record of war widows who have been helped or who have not been helped. At least war widows, who really deserve sympathy from each citizen of this country, from each government, irrespective of any party, are also not settled still; their cases are pending. Government must take care of them.

A cadre review has been done. I personally feel that sometimes this cadre review diluting of command responsibility does come up. What I feel is that something should be watched by the Ministry. When a person is fit for promotion—I have gone for the welfare of the personnel—and there is no vacancy existing, I feel he should be given a higher scale. Then he is satisfied that he is fit but as there is no vacancy he is given a higher scale and financially he is not a loser.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Only last two points. One is corruption is recruitment. There is lot of corruption in the recruitment. In the Air Force they tried out a system and rooted out corruption. In the Army also corruption is there in the field or recruitment. The system tried out by the Air Force, which is a simple system that involves a simple procedure, may be adopted by the other

Services also. I would request that the other Services can also follow the system. There is no denial that the system tried out in the Air Force had worked. Last time. I caught the concerned people and the case was registered. So if that Procedure tried out by the Air Force is adopted by Army and Navy also, corruption in recruitment can be eliminated.

Speaking about reservation, whatever reservation we have for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, just as the vacancy meant for them is not filled by SC/ST candidate and it is carried forward, so also whatever concessions are extended in the public sector and public undertaking for the ex-servicemen should be kept for them to absorb them. Such vacancies should be carried forward and the ex-servicemen should not be deprived of them. The last point is regarding accommodation. When an ex-servicemen gets into a Government job after retirement from his service in the Forces his service is not counted for accommodation. There are many people... **...who have worked in the Forces, who had worked for 20 years in the Army, Air Force or Navy but when they join civil service that portion of the service is not counted. This is an injustice to them; because they retire from the Services after a long service, at the age of 48 or 49 and they have grown up children also. If you do not give them priorities in other things, at least their past service in the Forces must be considered for purposes of accommodation.

One more point is about petrol subsidy. We had requested the Government last time—a proposal was given to them—that 50 litres of petrol should be given to ex-servicemen just as serving personnel are given the same at a subsidised rate. It will help the ex-servicemen a lot. Already the Government is given free ration and free accommodation also, I am told. I only ask for this petrol subsidy. I will not ask for more perks as my colleague has done but I would like them to be given in kind only. Because when you give them Rs. 200 or so, about Rs. 150 is taken away as income-tax. I therefore want these things to be given in kind only. That will boost up their morale also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI

(Howrah) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence. First of all, I like to pay my tribute to the Jawans and officers who laid down their lives in the defence of the sovereignty of this great land as well as for national unity in the recent past.

Similarly, I like to pay my tributes and I like to salute them for the successful Indo-Soviet Mission of Sayuz T-11 which was launched on the 3rd April, 1984, with Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma and Wing Commandor Ravish Malhotra. It has created a new vision for all of us and for the young scientists of the world also. From this successful mission our next generation will learn more and we can also do further research in Space also.

In the earlier days, we faced serious challenges, in 1984 in Kashmir, in 1962 on the Chinese border, in 1965 in the Western front and again in 1971 in the Western front. ON all the occasions the Indian Army and the collective command of Indian Air Force, Indian Navy and Indian Army proved to be worthy of the nation for showing their unflinching loyalty to the Mother, to the Nation and to the people of this country.

The pride of the country is that we have not only institutional democracy but we should also admit today in the House that the successful implementation of the democratic programmes and preservation of the democratic methods of this country was only possible because of the contribution of the Army in the country who never bothered for politics but only for their loyalty to the Mother and to the Nation. It will continue to gain much more strength in future. Most of the developing countries also should preserve this tradition. Therefore, I once again pay my tribute and salute the Jawans and the officers and the collective command of the Indian Army in this country for helping us to proceed further for the democratic institutions to be preserved and the democratic movement to run.

I would highlight a few aspects in the Budget. I am sorry to motion that it has become a practice for the last few years to treat our Navy and Air Force absolutely on a different pedestal from that of the Army. When I look at the map, as a student of geography I find that India is the only country in the world whose four borders are

cordoned with positive threats to the integrity and sovereignty of the country. Let us see in the west. We have seen from 1948 how the American weapon and artillery titled the strength of Pakistan Army in order to pose a threat to the sovereignty of India. In the north, there is the Chinese border. In the south there is the vast Indian Ocean and you know better the machinations of the United States imperial forces in Diego Garcia. In the east we felt that we were in peace. We always want to be friendly with Bangla Desh and that the people of Bangla Desh and India shall remain together for years to come. But the fact remains that the Chittagong Port is now in the desk of the United States and China for their joint clandestine operations in the Bay of Bengal.

On the eastern front also we cannot keep quiet. So, the recent happenings in Shri Lanka, the positive threat of the United States in the Indian Ocean specially in Diego Garcia and the machinations of the Chinese-US axis in Chittagong Port give us every reason to believe that the Indian Navy must be more strengthened than in the past. In the present situation I am not satisfied with the budgetary provisions for the Navy. Of course, modern war is fought by the Army on the land. But the strategic war is fought in all possible manners by the Air Force and the Navy. The Navy and the Air Force in India are not that much strong enough in the budgetary provisions as they should have been. After seeing the happenings in Shri Lanka and overtures of the United States and the United Kingdom towards Sri Lanka, I am of the opinion that we should have provided more resources for the Navy in this Budget. Why I say it is because we have not sufficient coastal guards in it. For the last two months, at least on nine occasions, Sri Lankan Naval patrol killed our fishermen and we could not protect any of our fisherman. We lack in modern gun boat and modern patrol ships. In spite of that, we all talk of making the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. At the same time, we cannot keep quiet. In the Bandung Conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also preached world peace. He also preached peace with China. Even after preaching peace with China, you know how we were repaid by them in 1962. I only wish that the same thing may not be repeated in the Indian Ocean by the machinations of US and UK. For that I once again insist

that the Naval Budget should be increased in future. If you do not do it, there will be a reasonable apprehension in the minds of a large number of people in the country and also the littoral states, who are friendly with us and this will aggravate.

Very little has been provided to the Research and Development Section. You have provided only less than 2 per cent of the budgetary provision for this. With such a meagre amount, you cannot go in for research. If you go to France, West Germany, U. K. and U. S. you will find that their research innovations are giving much more strength to the Army, Air Force and the Navy, considering the strategic balance of the other nations whereas in India the provision for research is less than 2 per cent. Excepts paying off the salaries and meeting other establishment expenses of the Headquarters, I do not know what additional work they can do in research wing. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to increase the budget for the Research and development wing of the Defence Ministry in future.

I will now deal with a subject only concerning NCC. While I was a student in schools and college. I was very much attracted by the army people. In those days it was a compulsory training in NNC. I remember I was a student of second year in the college when China invaded India in 1962. From Pahalgam, Jawaharlal Nehru gave a clarion call to the people to unite, and the Minister of Defence gave a call to the students to unite and to strengthen the second line of defence, and the training was made compulsory, those days there were two kinds of training, one was called Annual Training Camp where the students used to learn a little bit two arms and ammunitions and other skills, and the second was known as the Social Training Camp where the students used to build roads and support dams and do other civil works and take part in other defence activities, I do not know how suddenly a training called NSS came up and diluted the whole concept of NCC in this country. If you look at the last ten years, since when the compulsory training of NCC was abolished you will find that the character of the college and university students has deteriorated. The students are rustive. They do not feel involved in the nation-building task. Those were the days when a cadet used

to feel proud of being a student of a college because it was because of his being a college student that he was taken in NCC. He used to feel proud in saying that he is going for this camp and that camp. More so, there used to be examinations frequently. Certificate 'A' was given in the school, then Certificate 'B' was given in the college and Certificate 'C' was also given in the college. After passing Certificate 'C' examination, one used to feel proud that he had learnt something to defend his country. I do say so because I myself have done it. I have completed all these trainings and feel how the ideology of NCC imbibed among the youth was building up the character of comradeship, devotion to the nation and patriotic spirit. I am sorry to say that this is no more there. We just see a few contingents in the Republic Day parade, collected from various parts of the country. Nowadays, the training concept has diluted to that stage. We feel we are scouting only and nothing more than that. Therefore, once again I would insist that NCC training should be made compulsory. Look at any part of the world, even in United States. Younger generation do feel proud to be associated with some kinds of activities of the army and air force and navy in their youthful days, they feel involved in defending the country. That feeling is lost now. Therefore, while the Education Minister will formulate the national policy on education, I would request the hon. Defence Minister to see that NCC is kept as a regular syllabus in the schools, colleges and universities, and those who successfully pass the NCC examinations, should be given grace marks in all other examinations so that there is charm and attraction in NCC training. Students can exchange a lot in the NCC camps. I tell you that when we used to attend the annual camps, we used to meet the Naga boys there, we used to meet the boys from Gujarat, we used to meet the boys from distant parts of the country. We came to know each other and felt that we were one. Therefore, I suggest that national integration camps of the cadets should be organised in Punjab in the present situation. Such camps are permissible under NCC. Let the cadets from the various parts of the country go to those camps and mix with the cadets of Punjab and feel that they are all one in the nation. These are the teachings of NCC which we are missing nowadays. The pride of NCC those days

was that those who passed Certificate 'C' examination, used to tell their parents that they were going to join the army because they Certificate 'C' holders were standing good chances in the army. The other day I raised a question and the reply I got was that only 10-12 boys were taken out of some 300 and 400 'C' certificate holders. I request you to give reasonable chances to the 'C' certificate holders for direct recruitment as Senior Commissioned Officers in the army. Then you will not have to recruit the boys by advertising in the newspapers, you will get the right type of persons from the universities and colleges. The officers who train the cadets are good people and they know the whole art.

Another thing I would like to highlight is that along with the college teachers who are imparting training in NCC, some regular army personnel should also be associated to guide them effectively and properly. It has been my sad experience during the university days that those professors and teachers who were giving training, used to find it convenient to disappear from the ground and to attend to more coaching classes.

So, they were to rely only on the Jawans, Havaldars and Subedar-Majors. Therefore, I would request appointment of regular Army personnel in every university to coordinate that activity.

With great sympathy I would like to say a few more words for the Jawans. If you want to see in whole of India how a flower after getting blossomed is just destroyed and burnt, here is an example when the Jawan retires and goes back to the home. It is pathetic, Nobody can explain the plight of their sufferings when they go back to the home. They enter the Army at the age of 16 or 17 and contribute their full vigour and youth to the service, of the country. And when they go back at the age of 40 or 41, they feel isolated. When we enter our career of the service, they go back home and hover about on the streets. This is pathetic. I quote a poem which reminds me of their sufferings :

"Good Bye"

The olive green leaves

Dig enemies grave

At the dawn of their spring

They enter the field
They march and sail and fly
Under the blue sky
When the flower is blossomed in air
They retire leaving the gun behind
They retreat bugle cry
MID DAY SUN BID "Good Bye"

So, I would request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect and at least increase their age of retirement. While we, politicians, can rule even at the age of 90 years and even try to become Prime Minister and the President of India can also be of that age, why the Jawan of the nation cannot be in the Army upto 58 years of age? I do not subscribe to this policy. If there is such a policy, change that policy and make a new policy in regard to this. What is wrong with it. You are just contributing to their frustration and nothing else.

In regard to the ex-Servicemen's children, I would suggest you to open more Army Medical Colleges, more Army Engineering Colleges exclusively for them in every district and provide them educational facilities. With the quota that has been fixed for their children it is very difficult for them to get entry through normal education channels. Even the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas is very less. In Bengal, there are many instances where hardly any ex-Servicemen's child can get a chance.

Lastly the Brigade Parade Ground of Calcutta is in the command of the Army. That is a major and important ground. Our Panditji delivered speeches there. Mrs. Indira Gandhi made her historic declarations on Bank Nationalisation and also her support and solidarity with the struggle of Bangladesh people from that ground. I would request the hon. Minister to rename the Brigade Parade Ground of Calcutta as Indira Maidan. That is the ground wherefrom main declarations were given.

With these words I once again pay my tribute to the Army and I conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): My hon. friend from Telugu Desam has already anticipated me to a certain extent. Last year when I initiated the debate, I said the Defence debate has become

an annual ritual serving no meaningful purpose so far as discussion on the nation's security is concerned. I repeat that and support what my hon. friend from Telugu Desam has said. We think that we are in a democracy. So, if we are in a democracy and follow a democratic model which has been set before us by the Western democracies, particularly the Westminster model.

In the Westminster model there is a standing committee on Defence as well as in other Ministries, which can discuss in detail all the defence requirements of the country, the threats faced by the country, what kinds of armaments they require and should manufacture. And similarly, in USA and other democracies this is discussed. So, we should also have such a standing committee. This is a demand which the MPs from the opposition have been making year after year, but the Government on one pretext or other have refused to accede to it.

Last year the answer of the Defence Minister was that since the Parliament does not make a rule to that effect: where is the power of the Defence Minister to provide for a Standing Committee? I say, it is just the reverse. If the Defence Minister wants, he can get such a rule passed by Parliament and constitute a Standing Committee which should go through all the requirements of Defence and only then we can have a really informative debate on Defence. At the moment, neither the people of India nor the representatives of the people are allowed to know what exactly are the threats facing the country and how we are supposed to tackle the threats. This is a very curious situation because our democratic pretensions stop here. We have a colonial style military administration and that style remains in spite of 37 years of our Independence. Last year I said it and it bears repetition because it was not replied to by the Defence Minister, that I wanted to go and see a tank repair establishment near Delhi and I explained to him that I wanted to see it because I heard of the abuses of facilities by officers there. Instead of repair of tanks something else is going on there. He could not give me the permission to visit that factory. I mentioned this in my speech, but he could not reply as to why permission could not be afforded to M.Ps. This is the situation in the case of most Defence establishments—M.Ps. even cannot see them, certainly not the ordinary people. At least

those of us who are supposed to speak here and pass the Defence budgets should have some opportunity of seeing what has been done with the money which has been granted by Parliament. We are not even accorded that facility. We know this country has been suffering from ad hocism so far as Defence planning is concerned. Although there is something called the Defence Planning Committee since 1984 but this Defence Plan is really a compilation of the demands made by individual Branches of different Services and not an integrated plan which is made by all the Services people working together. This plan has to be made not by the Service people making their requirements but after an analysis of what is the security environment of the country and what is the totality of the threat perception, and that is to be integrated with the requirements and then the capability has to be planned. There is no such mechanism in the Defence Department. We have always demanded, every year one M.P. or another demanded, that such an institution should be set up, an institution which not only comprises of Service people and bureaucrats, but also academicians and scientists. People from outside the Government should also be involved in it and they should together analyse the current security environment—internal and external—of the country—internal is also very important as things have developed after the Blue Star operation and all that and then, after that, threat perception is properly analysed and the capabilities of the countries marked as 'enemies' have been perceived, only then can we define our requirements and then seek to achieve that capability. Without that, what we are doing is really ad hocism.

We are following a policy that for example, Pakistan buys 40 F-16s, we should buy 40 Mirages or something like that. This is called reactive policy—we are reacting to what our enemy is supposed to be doing. Three times we have gone to wage a war with Pakistan and that is the only country, we think, which is our primary enemy. We cannot follow what China is doing although our friends have been saying about Chinese threat. We do not have any idea of Chinese capability, but even if we know, we cannot think of even matching their capability. We are told that they are having 5000 Jet planes.

So, we are not thinking in those terms. Regarding competition with Pakistan, we are

always having a glare of publicity. Whatever arms Pakistan is acquiring, either by purchase or as gift from the U.S.A., certainly we should be concerned about them because Pakistan is not alone in the game. It is an outpost of U.S. imperialism and therefore whenever Pakistan acquires arm we should take due note of that. But what is the capability of the arm which is being given to Pakistan or Pakistan is being allowed to purchase in spite of the Symington Clause. In spite of that, clause they are overlooking the fact that Pakistan has now possibly acquired the nuclear capability. They are letting it buy those U.S. arms which other countries are not allowed. At least, India would not be allowed.

Now, we are following this *ad hoc* policy. I am told that the glare of publicity is given when Pakistan is getting F-16s or Tanks or TOW missiles or Hawkeye or battle field surveillance aircraft. All these attract glare of publicity. It immediately occurs to me that we are going to buy something more. This publicity is very much motivated. The publicity is a means to panic the Indian people for buying something else, whether this is arranged by the Government or by the interested people in the Government or people outside, *i.e.* the people belonging to various arms lobbies, I do not know. But it is for the Government to tell us. If there is such a body which I have suggested, that body will be able to know what is the capability of the arm which Pakistan is acquiring. F-16 is no more than a name. Similarly, XM Tank is no more than a name. What actual capability Pakistan is acquiring and how we should all plan and counter that would be examined by this body. Our arms acquisition policies have always been not only reactive but some what futile, as Mr. Pilot says. I support him on the question of acquiring the Jaguar planes. We first thought of acquiring Jaguars in 1971 or 1972. From that time onwards, we started negotiating, thinking, negotiating and dithering. Ultimately, we signed the agreement, I think, in 1978 and we started getting them from 1980 or 1981. This is a plane of the early 70s which we started getting in 80s. By that time, it become obsolete. Now, it is a low-flying deep penetration aircraft. Now what is the role of the deep penetration aircraft in today's warfare? In today's warfare, electronics has developed to such an extent that this low flying plane is no

longer something which can avoid detection. There are radars available which can now detect the low flying aircrafts. The radars which are looking towards the height at which the low flying aircraft flies can detect the aircraft. In any case, I am told that some equipments are available even with the infantry men by which they can detect and shoot down the planes. It is because they can track them down and shoot them with just missiles which follow the aircrafts. Probably we did not think ahead. We did not have any perception as to where the world is going to move in the 80s. We acquired the plane of 70s. It is really obsolete and Mr. Pilot is very right here and I support him. We have got Mirage. Some have been delivered to us. Our pilots are being trained. But the induction of Mirage into our Air Force aircrafts will take another three years or so. I do not know what is the capability of F-16, whether the Mirage will be able to match F-16 or not. I do not know even the Mig planes which we are manufacturing here or which we are planning to manufacture here can match it. What is to capability? Will they match with the F-16s? With some upgradation, Some changes etc., in the Mig planes, can they possibly match F-16s? I am told that the Chinese, when they were friendly with the Russians, got the Mig-17 or Mig-19 an earlier version.

They went on manufacturing and upgrading it. Now they have a fleet of 5000 aircraft which are sufficiently upgraded to be able to defend their country. They are not afraid.

We are acquiring something from outside but we are not able to upgrade that. We had the best planes in the '50s and 60s' and those planes were all right. We were assembling the planes and to some extent, also making their parts here. But we have not able to upgrade them. There is something wrong. The people are always saying that you put more money into R and D. My question is : What R and D we have been able to achieve ?

All the members before me from the ruling party so far have spoken about the Services. As MPs we certainly are very much concerned with the salary and the service conditions of the members of the Services, the recruitment policy, the ex-servicemen's conditions, etc. But the members who have spoken before me come from the Army and

Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi comes from the National Cadet Corps. So, they are much more knowledgeable in the subject than me. I will not speak much about it except how we have tried to improve the service conditions of members of the Services when they have been stagnating in the Services, leading to demoralisation of the officers. But instead of having another Pay Commission and getting their recommendations, what was done was a cadre review. That is not enough. The cadre review has not solved any problem. What is happening is that instead of stagnating at the position of Major in the Army, the officers will stagnate one stage higher-up. They will stagnate anyhow. The small increase which is required to be made has to be made through a proper procedure like having another Pay Commission. That should have been done and, if necessary, a separate Pay Commission for the Services could have taken care of the problem.

The quality of officers has deteriorated. That has to be admitted. The man is more important than the machine. Whatever Pakistan is acquiring, even if we have slightly inferior arms, we will be able to counter that by having better quality officers. It was true at one time. It may not be true today because we have not taken care of the recruitment of the Services as we should have done. Moreover, today the battle, whether it is on land or air or sea, is no longer a battle of muscle to muscle. It is not only a question of bravery on the field. It is a question of technical ability. We should give proper attention to the engineering and technical service which we have not done. We have stopped the promotions and technical people at a certain level. They can go only thus far and not beyond. They cannot go to the topmost rung. I am not saying that they can supersede and become Chiefs of Staff or something like that. But they should have an equal position in ranks as the field people.

Air Force is a very important wing of the Services. There have been, unfortunately, a number of accidents. There has been a committee appointed to inquire into the accidents. The Lafantance committee was appointed in August, 1982 to inquire into the accidents which took place from April, 1977 to August, 1982. There were 213 accidents. During the four months which the committee took to make their recommenda-

tions, there were 49 more accidents. On an analysis of these accidents, the Committee found that 41 per cent of accidents were due to human error. 137 accidents, to be exact, were due to human error. It caused destruction of 20 fighters, 15 trainer aircrafts, 5 helicopters and 3 transport planes. The human error was ascribed to indiscipline in the Air which was due to inadequate flying skill and knowledge of the pilots.

Contrary to the eulogies usually showered on the Services, the rate of accidents of the Indian Air Force is one of the highest of all the major Air Forces in the world. It happens to be 3.8 per 10,000 flying hours for fighter aircrafts.

This human error can be eliminated by proper training and proper education of the pilots and also by proper maintenance.

The other factor is the engineering knowledge and skill of the technicians. The pilots and the planes both are valuable and we cannot afford to lose any.

The Ordnance Factories have been put under a Board which was constituted in 1980. (Interruptions)

These Ordnance Factories have possibly no in house R and D arrangements. As a result of which what has happened is rather pathetic. We have been making Shaktiman trucks but we are still importing the engine blocks of these.

In spite of our repeated calls for indigenisation from this House, the Defence Minister has been repeatedly saying that they have been going in for indigenisation. They have been saying this for the last 25 years but they have not been able to make the engine blocks of Shaktiman trucks.

I request the Defence Minister to look into this problem. It has not been receiving the attention of successive Defence Ministers.

We should not depend on any other country for this basic requirement. 95% of the production the Defence Production Department are results of collaboration or they are made either with imported technology or with parts which are imported either in the form of components or assemblies.

The reason for this is that in the Defence production as well as in the Ordnance Factory and in Defence R and D, there is no

accountability. We have been development certain items of armaments for long time and we have reached nowhere. For instance, we have been manufacturing main battle tank in the CVRDE for a number of years. We have always been told we are on the threshold of making a breakthrough in this tank. It was said the year before last. In 1983, the Defence Minister in his reply said that before December, 1983 the tank will be developed and it was developed by importing the engine which we could not develop. The defence specification was to develop an engine having 1500 h. p. Instead of that, we made an engine which could only develop 400 h. p. as a result of which we had to import a German engine and we made a prototype of that. Not only that. We publicly gave an award to this institution, CVRDE for developing this prototype which was then called 'Chetak' and which is now called 'Arjun'. Because the horse power could not be developed, the name of horse was perhaps dropped. Because the gun is being manufactured here and Arjuna was a good marksman, perhaps the name 'Arjun' has been given. It is a good idea for the Defence Minister to have renamed this main battle tank. This has given us a lot of trouble. Ultimately what we have to do is this will go on record and the Defence Ministry will be able to check four years later. . . (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : 'Chetak' is the name of helicopter.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I remember that was the earlier name it came at least in papers. It may not have come in the Defence Minister's who only speaks once a year.

We have ultimately got to manufacture, so far as MBT is concerned, the engine, the gear box, the suspension and the gun control.

We have a 'night vision' also, I am told. In the television on 19th and 20th this was given publicity that we are developing a tank with night vision, which can fight during day and night, and that it is being manufactured in Dehra Dun with imported parts. This is the self-reliance in Defence.

Then I come to the LCA—Light Combat Aircraft. This is an idea which we had been toying with for a long time, for more than ten years. Ultimately Government sanctioned the expenditure in 1983, if I am not correct. Please correct me later, if

I am wrong. I think, it was only Rs. 600 crores. But this amount of Rs. 600 crores is the initial value of the project cost. Total estimated value today being Rs. 1500 crores. A peculiar thing has happened. This LCA was under development in HAL first and they could not get anywhere because of the fact that the design engineer there, rather the Managing Director of the Desing Department, was found to be a person who was not a person he claimed himself to be in the sense that he was a person who did not have the Degree which he claimed to have. This has all come out in the Rajya Sabha question-answer. Of course, Mr. Rao has said that he has the Degree that he claims to have. But I have with me a copy of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.'s list of officers whee the Degrees are given. One of the qualification claimed is Diploma from Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in aeronautics and there is also copy of a letter with me—I will lay it on the Table of the House—which says that there was no such person by that name. I am not naming him now because I have not given notice. But by that name, they say, there was no such preson. Therefore, this was a fraud and because of that there has been no development. And the person who could develop and who worked under him has been suppressed all along. An advanced Jet trainer aircraft has been designed and its documentations submitted to Government in July, 1984. This trainer aircraft is what our capability will allow us to manufacture. I am laying a photostat of the model on the Table of the House. But, since it will overshadow the LCA, it has not been allowed to be manufactured. On the other hand, this person—I am not naming him—this fraudulent person, is being kept associated. A new agency has been created called the Aeronautical Development Agency registered as an autonomous society. It is that Society which will now oversee the entire project; whatever the HAL and other combinations which come into it do will all be supervised by this Agency.

The Defence Minister has stated in the Rajya Sabha that there is no such person associated with ADA. It is not correct. The Defence Minister will kindly make an inquiry. I am laying this on the Table of the House which show the person's name—it is marked

here—and says that he has no degree or diploma from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, that there was no such student on their rolls. But he is still kept associated with HAL. In HAL's latest telephone directory his name is there to show that he is in that project; he sits in HAL, he has his office there. I am also laying a copy on the Table of the House. So, it was not correct to deny that he is not associated with this project. Look at the way people are going about and shopping around in the world trying to buy an engine from here, and

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a radar from here and avionics from there and then combine them. This will never go through. Ultimately what will happen? We will get a collaboration. Already we have spent Rs. 2 crores for getting the feasibility report from abroad and we shall end up by buying this like we end up by buying everything else during the last few years. This has to be stopped. There must be self-reliance in our defence. R and D is not only a question of money. It is a question of recruiting the right people and getting rid of the coterie which to-day rules the R and D. You must get rid of the coterie. Otherwise this country is in for trouble. We cannot go on spending crores of rupees in importing know-how. Foreign exchange is precious. Therefore, we must build up our capability through proper R and D.

18.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: PROGRESS OF INDIAN WOMEN IN SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FIELDS IN THE INTERNA- TIONAL WOMEN'S DECADE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the discussion under Rule 193.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : First of all I thank the House for co-operating with the women in getting this motion in to-day's agenda. I hope that those non-women members who are here present now in the House would support and give us more encouragement in our struggle.

Now, as you know this International Women's Decade was declared by the UNO in 1975 with the slogans of equality, development and peace. Now 1985 is the year which will mark the culmination of this decade and at the end a conference will be held at Nairobi, to assess the achievements and also the short comings remaining in this decade. So naturally it is an occasion for review of the position of the women in the beginning of the decade and at the end and this also an occasion for pledging for further action. Therefore, while assessing, I will first point out that the most important and positive achievement of this decade perhaps is the greater awareness among women's organisations and advanced sections of women on the needs of women themselves and also in that direction being able to create some impact—this 'some' I will explain later—on the society and also in the thinking of the Government. Now women's problems have come to the public attention and search for alternative strategies for women development has started. This, in my opinion, is the most positive achievement of the decade. But, unfortunately, I cannot say that on all the slogans we have really made positive achievements worth mentioning. In this very decade horrifying tales of torture and cruelty on women, dowry deaths, practice of dowry in a brutal manner—all these are in evidence marking the inferior status of women in our society. In this very decade also equal opportunity of gainful labour, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, higher mortality rate even of female children, lesser health care for women—all these factors are still plaguing the lives of millions and millions of women, particularly those belonging to the poorer strata. The old feudal customs and traditions still persist and on those are superimposed all the evils and immoralities of the capitalist system. Together they go on contributing to the continuation of women's inequality.

Naturally, for a review we should have a quick glance at the situation prevailing in various spheres as far as women are concerned; for example, the situation prevailing in the sphere of education, employment, health, social life, legal sphere, etc. It is not my contention that no advance at all has been made in these spheres but still that is marginal and the cumulative effect does not make the quality of life better for the millions

belonging to the fair sex. I will give a few examples, otherwise I will be accused of misrepresentation.

Let us look at education. Unfortunately, the exact corresponding figures of the years are not available. So, I have taken approximate figures as are available in the Census report. In 1971 the number of illiterate women was 215.3 million which in 1981 their number has risen to 241.6 million. In absolute numbers it has increased. I am sure after the mid-decade it has increased even more. The situation is this. In 1971 per 1000 men there were 1248 illiterate women. In 1983 per 1000 men there are 1322 illiterate women. As far as enrolment in schools is concerned in 1974-75—beginning of the year of the decade—for boys 6-11 age group the enrolment was 101 per cent and for girls it was 65.9 per cent. In the 11-14 age group for boys it was 47.5 per cent and for girls it was 23 per cent. In the mid decade 1981-82 for girls 6-11 age group it has come to 16 per cent. In the age group 11-14 for boys it is 54.2 per cent and for girls it is 29.1 per cent. Although there is a marginal rise in respect of girls, yet it leaves a very uneven situation between girls and boys. About drop-out, naturally nobody knows.

If this is the situation with regard to education, let us look at employment. From the Census report, Sample Survey and other sources what I can collect is that in the year 1971 the work participation rate of women was 12.06 per cent. In 1981 it has risen to 13.99 per cent. That means there is 2 per cent increase in the work participation rate.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Work participation refers to women in professional jobs only. It does not include agriculture.

About some other spheres of employment, I would like to point out certain figures given are for 1975 to 1980, women in the organised sectors. In 1975, it is only 11.3 per cent of the entire work force. In 1980, it is 12.1 per cent. Regarding women in public and private sector industries, in 1975, it was 1.13 per cent. In 1980 what is the rise? It was 1.43 per cent. That means, a paltry rise of 0.3 per cent in the mid decade in the public sector.

In the private sector the rise is 1 per cent only. We have got the latest figure

from the Pocket Book of Labour Statistics. It is very interesting. In the factories, in 1978, women were 10 per cent 1981, women were 9 per cent. In plantations, women were 47 per cent. In 1981 they are 45 per cent. In the mines, in 1978, they were 11 per cent. In 1981 they are 10 per cent.

Regarding agricultural whmen, I wish to point out certain figures. Ranga ji, I have worked among rural women for almost half of my life. What is happening there ? From the Census figures, what do we find ? We find that in 1971 the number of cultivator women was more. But what happened in 1981 ? In 1981, the number of cultivator women has become less. Which number has grown ? It is agricultural labour women. This number has grown. They are now 48 per cent of the total labour force. What does it really mean now ? It show this : Gradually the women are no more taken as the owners of land. They are taken less and less as owners of land. They are being driven to the poorer and poorer strata of society. This is the condition of women and this is how they are treated.

There are certain jobs which are reserved for women. For example, plough is reserved for men. Transplantation is a thing reserved for women. Why ? Transplantation job is taken to be an inferior kind of job because of less wages. Only such jobs are being given to women, such job which fetch less and less emolument.

In the last Pariament we raised the question of retrenchment of women in BCCL. This BCCL is a Government concern. They are asking women, 'If you take voluntary retirement, then your son or your husband or your relation somebody-else, will be taken in.' They are not asking women : 'Well, you need not work underground; so many open-cut mines are coming up; you will not loss your job; the axe will not fall on you. Either you or your daughter will be accommodated. No, they don't say such a thing. What is the late of the petition which I presented ? Mr. A. K.. Roy is not here to give support to me. This is the situation with regard to employment to women. As you would know. up to now in the year 1981, for 1,000 male population in our country, there are only 935 women. What does it signify ? Women have more sustain-

ing power and it is admitted by all. Even then, why are they less ? It is because the infant mortality rate among female children is much higher. Also, women are the last as far as nutritional value is concerned according to a survey conducted on nutrition. Not only that, Sir. It is also true that there are lesser number of beds rearserved for women even in the hospitals. Now, in the beginning itself, I have made it clear that it is not a fight between men and women, but it is to recognise that this is the position still going on, despite the fact that some improvement from the point of view of thinking has started in several quarters.

18-16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let us come to social problems. What should I say ? Before the declaration of the decade and after the declaration of the decade as well, we have been saying so much about dowry deaths. But it seems that between 1975 and 1985, dowry has crossed all proportions and has spread even to such quarters where it was not there earlier. These dowry deaths are because of the greed of the capitalist society and really, women are the worst sufferers in this. Sir, here I must say that our Parliament has passed several laws. Among those, this Dowry Prohibition Act is the most useless. Even the Criminal Amendment Act is not so useless because it deals with cruelty to women. It is really a good law passed through the cooperation of all. But what is the result ? Let me tell you one fact. I cannot go into great details due to this limited time factor. Of late, a gentleman came to me with a harrowing tale of his daughter dying under very suspicious circumstances. Police, as usual, said that it was a suicide. He is a government servant in Delhi. Then he made a special representation to our hon. Prime Minister. It seems the hon. Prime Minister referred that case for quick investigation. Sir, a whole month has passed. Then he came to me saying that nothing has happened deposite the hon. Prime Minister's directive. There is no tangible result as far as he is concerned. Then, I have a letter to the Hon. Speaker thinking that since I am a poor soul, my word may not prevail and let the Hon. Speaker give it to the Home Department. But till now nothing has happened. Only

three or four days back. Mr. Dhir, this gentleman telephoned me asking what has happened. I said that the Hon. Speaker has sent his letter to the Home Ministry. Up till now he has heard nothing from the police, through circumstances are very very suspicious. What I want to say is this. Though all these laws are there, the implementation machinery is so very weak that up to now, the law has not been able to really benefit a large number of women for whom it is intended. Sir, this remains the problem with all the social laws which we have passed.

In this very decade, has the situation improved with regard to presentation of women in the media? What is appearing in the advertisements? If I sit with a young girl, I feel abashed to look at the TV. But I do not know what happens to my male colleagues. This is what is being projected. If the sexy protection is not there, then it is a dull women, some very submissive soul, always sacrificing, not making her point, a miserable thing. Really, the media projection of women, even by Government media, is not what it should be, *viz.* indicating that women are equal partners. No serious, conscious efforts have been made in this direction.

Given this situation, I would like to submit that though the Decade, as I said, advanced us to some extent, given us the gusto to fight—that is our biggest asset—we have not, alas, yet been able to move, as we expected to move, the society and in many respects, even the Government. Therefore when the Decade is coming to a close, I would suggest some steps so be taken for further action. Let women not be forgotten, with the end of the Decade. This is what I appeal to the whole House.

Naturally, while making some suggestions, it is not possible to make elaborate suggestion on all points. Even then, it is my bounden duty to place before you some suggestions. Recently, there were consultations between various non-Governmental women's organizations in Delhi, on the 3rd and 4th of this very month, where important all-India women's organisations like the All-India women's Conference, National Federation of Indian women, All India Democratic Women's Association, Young women's

Christian Association, Centre for Development Studies and very many local *i.e.* Delhi groups also participated. They have worked out a whole series of suggestion which I would like not only our hon. Minister for Women's Welfare but also all other Ministers to consider.

My organization, *viz.* the National Federation of Indian Women was also a participant. Several important recommendations were made for future action, I will quickly go over them, for the consideration of the ministers, and for consideration by the whole House, for the purpose of evolving our future plan of action.

In the sphere of education, I would demand the highest priority for eradication of illiteracy and universalization of elementary education; and besides this bigger supportive programmes for greater child care, day-care services, provision of mid-day meals, financial incentives to retain girls in schools etc.

Mr. Education Minister, 100% of the total is meant for Education.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I thought you were speaking only to Prof. Ranga.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : No, to you Mr. Pant. Prof. Ranga is a senior Member. So, I can talk to him also.

Out of that 10% or whatever percentage you may be able to manage, 50% must be earmarked for promoting girls' and women's education, since their backlog is to be covered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you going to take moretime? There are others also to speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Naturally, I will take some time, because I am the mover of the motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to give chance to others also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Surely, I would like others to participate; but you will agree that I have not made a single irrelevant point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I agree it is all relevant.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Then there should be a monitoring machinery also for monitoring the position with regard to education. In respect of employment, there should be a machinery for ensuring women's access to development resources through ear-marked funds within the allocations in different fields like agriculture, rural development, industry, science, technical education etc. There are also certain other points. But I particularly raise one, *viz.* relaxation of the age limit for women for recruitment in government services, by raising the age for women. About laws I believe it is necessary to have a review of laws; wherever bias is there against women, those laws should be reviewed. For that a working group in the Ministry should be set up.

About media: I feel that really a very serious examination of the media question is to be taken up so that the women's equality from all points of view should be taken up. It is very good to call the Minister of Social Welfare as the Minister for Women's Welfare as well. But unless our Minister of Women's welfare is given really the powers to monitor over other Ministries which deal with women's questions, it will only be a name. Like the S.C. and S.T. Welfare Committee of Parliament, I propose and very much insist that a Committee of Parliament for examining the programmes of women's welfare be formed. With these words, I think that the whole House will help us, the women in going forward.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I have chosen to rise at this stage not to come in the way of my sisters who would like to speak on this subject, but to demonstrate how our Congress Party is indeed as serious as our hon. friend Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has been in order to promote the interest of women.

We have had the honour of having a woman as our Prime Minister, as the leader of our party for 15 years and more, a unique achievement in the whole world, because in none of the other democratic countries were they able to have such a distinction. Secondly, it was Mahatma Gandhi who gave a filip to the awakening of our women especially in public life and helping them to come into public life, not only in the way in which we

are carrying on in public life like candidates coming to be legislatures and becoming Ministers; but in order to fight imperialism also, in order to fight social evils in our country. It was because of that tremendous dynamism that he introduced into our social life in our country that we are in a position today to think of measures which would promote the advancement of women in all spheres of life including media.

My hon. friend, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has made constructive suggestions at the end of her speech that there should be a commission like SC and ST Commission, Minorities Commission; there should be a commission for promoting and monitoring the welfare measures that are taken by the government from time to time. Another suggestion that she has made is to empower the Minister in charge of social welfare to ensure that all the concerned Ministries in the Government should carry out their duties towards women in the manner in which government decides upon and also Parliament in their wisdom. We are all in favour of doing our utmost to promote the welfare of women.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee will bear witness to the fact that like herself so many of our own women members in this House, including our friend Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, our Minister for Social and Women's Welfare Smt. M. Chandra Sekhar, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Miss. Dandavate, Vidya and so many other Members also on the Congress side had done immense amount of work during the last five years in the Parliament and they were responsible for getting very useful legislation on the statute book, to mention only the dowry legislation that we have enacted recently.

We all agree with her that when it comes to enforcement of this legislation we have not been so very successful. This is nothing special with regard to women alone. In regard to our various social matters our performance has not been as enthusiastic, as dynamic as Parliament would like it to be. Therefore, I appeal to the Members of our bureaucracy and very soon we would be having more and more women also in the bureaucracy and with the help and cooperation of these women who will be joining our bureaucracy. we appeal to them and I appeal to them, to do their best to give satisfaction to Members

of Parliament as a whole and to the Government also in enforcing this legislation and ensuring that all the protection that we have decided to provide for them would really be afforded to our women.

On this occasion I would be failing in my duty as a Member of Parliament and also as a veteran Member of the Congress Party, if I fail to mention the contribution made—the enormous contribution made—to the women's movement in our country by the late Shrimati Sarojini Naidu. We claim her as an Andhra because she married an Andhra; they claim her in Bengal and all social welfare bodies claim her also as one of their own order. She was a multi-faceted personality, she gave us so much of encouragement in our national movement, she became one of our great national leaders. More than anything else she was a genuine follower of Mahatma Gandhi and looked after him when he was in jail, when he needed help and he lost his health and needed encouragement. She looked after him personally especially as I said during the period when Lord Linlithgow got him in jail in such a cruel manner, without any access to or association with his colleagues in the Congress Working Committee. From those days onwards in the women's movement has been making great strides.

My hon. friend Geeta has now enlightened us by giving the statistics to show how inferior is the status that has been so far accorded to women, when compared to women in various spheres of life. All this is true. But we have made, as she has said in several speeches tremendous lot of progress. There were times even in my own childhood when people used to think that it was not necessary for women to be educated at all, be literate. Indeed we had a great social revolutionary, Veeresalingam. He had to fight the prejudice of our people that if women came to be educated they would be failing in *Streedharma*.

From that stage onwards right up to now, we have reached the stage when a wife can haul her own husband up before the court of law for inflicting cruelty upon his wife. It is a great progress India has made especially after achieving freedom. True we must go further and more quickly and we should make greater provision in our Budget

in order to be able to achieve so much more progress than we have been able to achieve and we are projecting to achieve. We have got to enlighten our people. Such a discussion such debates in Parliament and State Legislatures would be extremely useful. Therefore, I wish to express on behalf of my party as well as myself our sense of gratitude towards Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee and her colleagues, the women MPs in Parliament. I take pride in the fact that there are in our Parliament so many women MPs. Excepting England I do not think there is any other country in the world where women have been accorded a higher place through the general elections than in India. So, I am not a pessimist. In the name of my leader I consider her my leader even today though she is with her God. Indiraji, it is a great pleasure for this Parliament to express the nation's urge, nation's wish, nation's faith in the progress of our women, in their rapid progress and ever greater strides in the future as well as the present.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today when we are discussing in the House the subject of the progress and development of women towards the close of the International Women's Decade my heart is full of joy as well as sorrow. I am happy because today we are discussing this important subject in Parliament and I am sad because we are feeling the absence of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The void created by her demise can never be filled.

The year 1975 was observed as the Women's Year and it proved to be a milestone the development and progress of women. The primary aim of that was to draw the attention of society towards the backwardness of women and various other problems pertaining to women and also to compel the Central Government and the State Governments to enact strong measures and to formulate various schemes to end the exploitation of women. This would enable them to understand themselves and their capacities better and would generate self-confidence in them so that they are able to contribute to national reconstruction and development. Various schemes have been formulated and implemented at both the national and international

levels for women where in priority has been given to their education, health and employment. Many national and international symposia, seminars and conferences were held in our country and discussions were held in this House also on this subject. In this context a national committee was set up under the chairmanship of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, in 1974. This committee's functions were broad based and it had its wings at the State as well as district levels and even women at the village level participated in its activities. Thus, public consciousness was aroused, public opinion was created and so much enthusiasm was generated that a comprehensive national Scheme was prepared for the progress and development of women. Thus, new opportunities were provided to women and schemes were initiated for destitute women. A chapter on the development of women was added to the Sixth Plan for the first time. Condensed courses were introduced for adult women. Is this not a sign of progress? Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has just now said that there is no politics in the issue under discussion at present, but whatever she said smacked of politics. India is a democracy and I am proud of my country, and the entire womanhood of the country was proud of the fact that under the leadership of the late Shrimati Gandhi, our nation has risen on the international horizon and has become the centre of attraction for other countries as far as women are concerned. Similarly, right from 1966, when Shrimati Gandhi became the Prime Minister, women have progressed in all walks of life constantly. I do not want to say that we have achieved much. But, at least something has happened which has made India the envy of other countries. If we look at India's past, women have always been held in high esteem. The worship of Goddess Mother has been in vogue from the earliest times. In our ancient scriptures there are references to the special regard and Status of women would also have read about the *Mahadevis*. They are Lakshmi Saraswati and Durga. Respect, regard and devotion has been shown towards them at all times and everywhere. According to the *Puranas*, Goddess Saraswati is considered to be the source and essence of all knowledge and sciences. Lakshmi is considered to be instrumental in removing all hurdles and obstacles. Similarly, Durga is worshipped as incarnation of power. Despite

all this, I have to draw the attention of the House to the fact that though women were so powerful in the past in the *Manusmriti* women were relegated to the position of second grade citizens and they have been mentioned as dependent on men and hence the need for their security had been felt. This was so because that was the need of the hour. But, that system wherein women remained dependent upon men had continued down the centuries and it continues even now as an evil practice in society. Now, these evils have become a course because their roots were very deep in the society. During the 19th and 20th centuries although great philosophers, politicians and authors have made great efforts to end these evils, yet the results are not forthcoming in proper measure. I want to cite an example in this connection. A judge in Calcutta has observed :

[English]

"One cannot keep a car of society in the neutral gear and press the accelerator of legislation. However, the importance of legislation in giving proper direction for securing the necessary changes in social attitudes and for controlling excesses cannot be underestimated."

[Translation]

The importance of law cannot be denied but we can awaken the womenfolk only through the propagation of social laws. We can also bring about a new awakening in our country. Under the leadership of Shrimati Gandhi, Parliament has passed many an important law and amended many important Acts during the Women's Decade. To cite a few, one is the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Shrimati Geetaji knows that this law was passed in 1976. The second is the Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, 1978. Although it was passed by Parliament during the Janata regime, it had been introduced only a year when our party was in power. Then, there is the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 and the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, as amended in 1964 and, lastly, the Family Courts Act, 1984. I do not want to say much about these laws as it would take much time of the House but everyone is aware that all these laws were passed for the emancipation of women and to ensure their all-round development. History will record this fact that

never before had Parliament done what was done under the leadership of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

It appears that despite all efforts at governmental and non-governmental levels for the social and economic upliftment of women the results have been far from satisfactory, because in Mexico when the UNO session was in progress, a statement was made on behalf of India wherein it was stated :

[English]

"Women are more hungry than men. Unemployment is higher. In the rural sector, educationally, socially and economically, women are more backward."

[Translation]

Therefore, it is true that despite having done so much, our progress has been significant.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Sir, I want to add that nobody knows whether thousands of widows and destitute women living in Kashi would get salvation or not, but at present they are living a hellish life. All the women's homes in our country both in the public and the private sectors—for women refugees and destitutes are the centres of their exploitation by the organisers and functionaries of those homes. I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this and take steps to curb the undesirable activities in these homes. I would also like to add that there are thousands of destitute women who remain confined to their homes and are being treated like animals. We should do something for them also. Some women become old even before enjoying the youth; they are subjected to rape, persecution and other evils. Their condition is deteriorating and it appears that the more the attention we pay towards them, the worse becomes their plight. We read about atrocities on such women everyday in the newspapers. In the 8th report of the National Commission on Police which was presented to Parliament in 1983, much concern was expressed because the number of women offenders had risen by 75.4 per cent from 1971 to 1977. According to this report, there were more cases of atrocities on women as compared to crimes committed by women.

According to a survey conducted by the Social Welfare Department in villages, there

were about 1.5 lakh women in different jails in 1981. I want the hon. Minister to tell us whether most of the women among them were undertrial prisoners or whether they were put behind the bars because of their questionable character. If they are not criminals, why are they being treated as criminals? This is an atrocity on them. We have got conclusive evidence of such cases. I want that the problems faced by the women in our society should be solved. They should be given a place of honour in society and this cannot be achieved by merely enacting legislations. For that, we would have to ensure proper implementation of all such laws. For this, the Government would have to put curbs on the administration, because whatever Government do for the betterment of women for providing them with all opportunities, the benefits thereof do not reach them and that is why the condition of women in the rural areas is not sound. Therefore, camps should be organised to acquaint them with the legal provisions and this movement should be taken up as part of a campaign for arousing public consciousness. This should be done in each and every village in our country. It is of paramount importance that efforts be made to change the social and economic environment as far as women are concerned and the Process of Social Change' should be given the top most priority. In all such efforts, education is of topmost importance because it is only education which is of the root of all revolutionary changes.

Only with qualitative changes in the educational system can we make women come forward and ensure their all-round development. But, as far as education is concerned, it abounds in contradictions. On the one hand, according to the Reports of the Ministry of Social Welfare from 1975 to 1985, illiteracy among women has increased during the Women's Decade. What I am saying is based on the report of the Ministry. On the other hand, the number of girls admitted in schools for primary and secondary education has significantly increased. My information is based on the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. Even then the number of girl students is far less than that of boys. A major factor is regional imbalance also. Nine States that is Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, West

Bengal, etc., are significantly backward in the progress of education. Progress has been registered in the matter of higher education. Therefore, I would like to reiterate that only if we forge ahead with qualitative changes in education, can we move forward in all other spheres.

To conclude, I want to submit that during the Non-Aligned meet held recently, wherein many women leaders of the developing countries took part, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, while inaugurating the Conference, had said that the role of women in the development of any society was very vital but still women in this world remained deprived of vital facilities. He has put forward very concrete suggestions for their planned development and for raising their status in society. I welcome the announcement of our Prime Minister make education upto High School free for women. This would encourage women to go in for education. It is a matter of great pleasure that, during his Prime Ministership, women are anxious to enter politics and their number has gone up. Therefore, I want to say with all emphasis that the voice of women during the Women's Decade has become very powerful, loud and effective and I hope that under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi our society will definitely develop.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before calling the next speaker, I want to request hon. Members to be very brief. Don't think I am obstructing their freedom of speech on women since you are talking on the topic of women. But because of the time factor, I have to say like that. Therefore, I request all other Members to speak to the point and conclude their speech within five minutes. There are many Members to speak. If I give more time to each Member in the beginning, I cannot give the same time to others later on. In that context I may be obstructing other Members.

I now request Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi to speak.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Sir, I have been given only five minutes and since there are many speakers,

will the time of the House be extended to accomodate all lady Members ?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope you understand me. Your other colleagues also would like to speak.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion initiated by the hon. lady Member is welcome. There is no doubt that much work remains to be done for the upliftment of women because women have been ignored for centuries and have, therefore, remained backward. However much we may do for them would be inadequate and would be like a few drops in the bucket. But, at the same time it is not correct to say that after independence, Government have not done anything for raising their status.

As the hon. Member Shrimati Sahi has stated, we feel avoid whenever we look at the seat which used to be occupied by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who used to be with us and was a source of inspiration for all of us. She belonged not only to this country, but to the entire world and we feel her loss very badly. When she was amongst us, every women felt proud but today her absence is very much felt. I share the sentiments expressed by Shrimati Sahi but at the same time I congratulate our Prime Minister for creating a separate Department for Womens Welfare apart from the Department of Social Welfare. This clearly shows that our Government are going to pay special attention towards the welfare and progress of women.

In our scriptures, Manu has said :

Yatra naaryastu pujiyante,

Ramante tatra Devta.

Yatrastu na pujiyante,

Tatra Sarvafalkriya.

The place where women are worshipped and honoured is the abode of Gods and at the place where women are subjected to contempt everything comes to naught.

Women were equal partners with men in our struggle for independence and they

fought in all the spheres, whether it be prohibition, offering dharna or going to jails. The 'Quit India' moment launched by Mahatma Gandhi saw women in the forefront everywhere.

Although women have less opportunities in the field of education today, yet in all, the spheres, be it education health, politics, or social welfare they have discharged their responsibilities with the utmost sincerity and have set examples for others. They have done remarkably well as engineers, collectors and social workers. Despite all that it is a matter of regret to see the plight of women today. Instead of their status as mother, they have been reduced to mere show-pieces.

In the films, scenes of rape are depicted, in posters seminude women are shown. It is a disgrace to her status as mother. Our society enjoy such depiction. Today, in all sorts of advertisements the depiction of women is a must and it is taken undue advantage of. It is not only a matter of great sorrow but a matter of shame for us. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this and see that her status as mother is given due regard and her prestige is re-established.

I want to give a few suggestions in this regard. This is the tenth year of the Women's Decade and during this period much has been done for the progress of women but we have not so far been able to reach those women who live in villages, work in the fields and help in the construction of roads and buildings. They continue to be socially expected. Women are being exploited politically also. As labourers also they are being exploited because when a man, who does a particular work is paid Rs. 20-25 per day a women doing the same work is paid only Rs. 10-12. In the field of agriculture, women work hand in hand with men and if men till the field, women do the sowing but the men are paid more than the women. Thus, in the matter of payment of wages also they are being exploited.

Similarly, if we go to the offices, we meet many young girls and they tell us that their bosses look at them with evil intentions. I wish it is not true but may do say that their bosses induce them to take to wrong ways of life on the allurements of promotion. If they do not fall in line, they are

frequently harassed. Who will look into all this? Although women have made great progress and we see some ladies in Parliament also, the plight of our common women-folk is really pitiable and needs to be improved.

I would like to submit that in the field of education, only lady teachers should be appointed from primary to middle school level instead of male teachers. Similarly, in offices for the posts of typists and similar other posts women should be given the highest preference.

Recently, the ladies of Non-Aligned Nations held an important conference in our country and it is a matter of pride for us that the foundation of all these programmes was laid by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was her guidance and influence which have prompted the women of Non-Aligned countries and the entire world to raise their voice in support of peace and disarmament to save posterity.

As regards jobs for women, teaching work, is the most suitable for them. The post of clerk is also suitable for them. However, they are extending their cooperation in hospitals and all other fields also be it engineering or administration. But in the field of industry much remains still to be done for them. In order to enable them to earn their livelihood as industrial workers, they should be imported proper training and provided with jobs there.

I agree that in our country, much progress has been made in the matter of emancipation of women but it does not mean that everything has been done and nothing more needs to be done. If you see the daily newspapers, it is a common thing to find reports of bride-burning, suicide and rape. We find Full-page reports of such cases in the newspapers. The responsibility of eradicating these evils does not lie entirely with the women. Men have to do a lot in this regard. It is the responsibility of men to create a healthy atmosphere in society so that such tragic incidents do not recur and women and young girls can live in society freely and earn their livelihood.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, The hon. Members have mentioned several things regarding the progress of women in India in social, educa-

tional, political and economic fields. I would like to add only a few words.

I am very sorry to say that even now it is the hard reality that women are not enjoying the same status with men. Now in the Constitution, we have stated that women also will be given the same status and equality of opportunity. But it is only on paper but not in practice. And though in the Vedic age, women were given a higher respect, status and position in society and they were having the right to learn Vedas and perform sacrifices but, unfortunately, during the subsequent period of Hinduism, women were degraded to inferior position when compared to men. It is mainly because of the importance given to the male member and in spite of the best efforts, even today, we cannot say, that women are enjoying the same status especially in the Hindu society.

Though in the Muslim faith, women were given the right in the property of father, but even there, because of the illiteracy and the ignorance, the female members are not in a position to demand their right and so, though this Dowry Prohibition Act is there in force, it is common knowledge that at least once in three or four days when we go through newspapers, we find very terrifying news of very heart-rending cases where young women are committing suicides because of the failure of their parents in giving dowry demanded by her in-laws.

The only remedy for this will be that a women member, that is the daughter, should have an equal right along with her brother, in her father's property. Then only, the evil of this dowry system will be minimised and in our State of Andhra Pradesh, our Government headed by Shri N. T. Rama Rao introduced legislation in our Andhra Pradesh Assembly stating that women members should have an equal right with the male members of a Hindu Joint Family.

I request the Government of India to consider and introduce the legislation in this august House creating and giving equal right to women along with men.

I hope the recent decision of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in announcing that this Government is going to provide free education to girls upto intermediate level will certainly go a long way in

increasing the literacy percentage among women in their total population.

In the political field, both on the Treasury Benches and on the Opposition Benches, you find very few lady Members, though their total population is a little higher than the total male population, the number of female Members of Parliament is far less. That only shows that, in spite of the tall talks by all the Parties, we are not prepared to field more candidates from the fair sex in the election arena. At least in the local body institutions, women should be included in a greater number. Our Government in Andhra Pradesh is intending to provide more reservations for women, more representation to women, in the coming *mandal* set-up which is going to be started soon.

In the economic field, exploitation is going on, especially in the bidi industry and cigarette industry where women work in large numbers. There, Government's minimum wages are not implemented. Also the Supreme Court in one judgment delivered by Chief Justice Ray has said that even to the ladies working in the bidi industry, the maternity benefits should be extended. But this is not being implemented. I suggest to the Government that they should set up the necessary machinery to implement this judgement, this direction from the Supreme Court, in order to improve the economic condition of the women workers working in the bidi industry.

With these words, I conclude. I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Women's Year was stretched to a decade which is now coming to a close. Hence, this is the time for stock-taking of the decade's achievements in relation to the status and condition of women. We are here to debate the recognition given to women's rights which emerged during the freedom struggle and which was expressed in the Constitution. Of course, attainment of equality of status for women in the wake of heterogeneous nature of the Indian society with its basic pattern of economic and social inequalities and the inequalities inherent in the traditional social structure is a slow process. Yet we are advancing towards that objective. There is no doubt.

Speaking of the International Women's Decade i.e. 1975-1985, I feel it is expected of the planners to formulate policies, programmes and envisage most important I feel, separate financial outlays right from the beginning of the International Women's Decade. However, in 1975 a National Committee on Status of Women was formed and in the middle of the decade an attempt was made when a chapter on women and development was added to the Sixth Plan document for the first time. It recognised three sectors—education, employment and health, which were also included in the 20 point programme and they became important in formulating a strategy for women.

This Decade has made women's issue a concern for the society, for the government and for the legislators and for the researchers to assess women's problems.

I come to the first point. I would like to present here the facts. Of course many of the factors have been presented by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Firstly, the number of females is decreasing from the beginning of the century. In 1981 it was 933. In 1901 it was 972 per 1000 males. In 1971 it became 930 and as I earlier said, in 1981 it was 933. The life expectancy is 52.6 for male and 51.6 for female. In India more boys are born than girls but more girls die than boys and the expectation of life at birth is lower for girls. The death rate of females particularly in the age group of 0 to 4 is much higher even to-day. I do not have the recent figure, but in 1970 it was 70.2 for female and 58.3 for males. Upto the age group of 30-34 the female death rates are higher than males. But in the peak reproductive age group of 15 to 29 the female death rate is consistently higher.

Then there is the social attitude towards women. The discrimination process in the Indian society starts at birth. Then, Sir, nutritional studies indicate inferior feeding and nutrition of girls as compared to boys.

In most Indian homes the largest, the most nutritious of food is given to the breadwinner, then the boys and then last of all to the girls and women. Consequently, what happens? Instances of childhood disability due to nutritional deficiencies such as anaemia and night-blindness are higher among girls.

Statistics also show that women receive less and much inferior quality of medical care. We have got indirect evidence to indicate the unequal health care they receive. We note that in Safdarjang Hospital for instance, 65% of the admissions are boys and 35% are girls. It is also found in the nutritional clinic that malnutrition is much more prevalent among girls—here the figures are 54% for girls and 46% for boys.

All these show that the neglect of women in India is a persistent phenomenon. According to an expert group every second women in her third trimester of pregnancy is anaemic.

There is also a persisting imbalance in the provision and access to medical services for women, such as maternity, ante-natal and post-natal services. The number of hospital wards and beds reserved for women is far fewer than for men. It is reported that for every three men who avail of health services only one woman does so yet the percentage of sick women appears to be higher at any given time. Moreover clinics are often not open at times convenient to women and generally a woman does not seek treatment unless severely ill.

As regards work participation although Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has given the statistics yet according to FAO statistics women produce at least half of the world's food and constitute one-third of world's official labour force. Further women receive only one-tenth of world earned income and hold less than one per cent of total property and thus neglected in development planning. This is very much prevalent in our country.

Equality with men means equal pay for equal work. When even in many developed countries according to ILO women face discrimination then what to say about India! In matters of employment the disturbing trend in women's participation in agriculture during the past decade is the shift from the cultivator to labourer status. The rise in the ranks of women agriculture labourers from less than one-third of the female work force in two decades to more than half points to shrinking employment opportunities in family farms. They are forced to work as wage labourers under exploitive conditions.

It is on paper only that women are at par with men as far as wage scales go. But what

exists is a sex-based division of labour in which women are generally denied access to higher paid jobs that require more skill. This is specially true of the unorganised sector. In agriculture for example women are made to undertake weeding and transplanting that can fetch them half the pay that men get for skilled work like manuring and ploughing.

In industry like brick industry it is women who do the heavier work like the carrying of the wet clay on their head and unloading it at the kiln. But they earn only half as much as the men who are entrusted lighter and more skilled work of moulding and firing. Since most of the said jobs are in the unorganised sector the fate of 80 per cent of the working women in our country is that they have little or no collective clout.

Now I come to education. On the education side 75 per cent of illiterate are women. Worse still is the situation of women from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. At the level of higher education the gap between men and women going in for university education is narrower. But when constitute a larger part of the agricultural work force why more and more women are being pushed out of agricultural development in teaching of the subject. The issues pertaining to women should be incorporated in the existing compulsory papers at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. But despite all the recommendations on the subject from expert group specially appointed by UGC or by ICSSR Advisory Committee and Committee on women's status or by working group on Women's development for the 7th Plan have recommended.

But Government's will to implement all these has been sadly lacking.

Sir, I must say that a major step to be taken to promote female employment would therefore be to expand and to diversify the education and training programme for women.

Sir, I must say that in regard to self-employment and setting up of vocational training programme for women, especially for the training of the rural women, and the setting up of more regional institution should get priority. The present scheme of TRYSEM should cover a large number of rural women. Appropriate technologies, services and public

policies need to be introduced in the field of welfare of women for their economic uplift.

Sir, I will now say about rural development.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, Madam; please wind up.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : About rural development, there is the IRDP programme. Of course the planners have assumed that the benefits of the developments will automatically go to the women, but what I say is this. In IRDP suppose the beneficiary has taken up the dairy scheme or industry, whatever it is. It is the women who also does most of the work. In the dairy scheme also the women do the work. In cottage industry also she does the work. But there is no mention of her name, no recognition of her work. What I feel is that before the asset is created, the point title of the male and female should be there so that at least there should be a recognition of that, so that there cannot be any mis-utilisation of the asset on the part of the male.

I would like to emphasise here that as recommended by the Committee on Status of Women we should have statutory autonomous commissions in the Centre and States so that all the programmes can be taken up and implemented.

Discrimination and cruelty against women can be traced to the inexplicable attitude of social apathy on the part of society. Though Constitution provides for equality between the sexes with special protection for women and children, Indians in their family lives, have been governed by personal laws and religious laws which fail women to give their due. Among Hindus, various laws are there. In spite of these laws we see that women still continue to live under stresses and strains. Many forms of cruelties are inflicted upon them. Though the Dowry Prohibition Act has been amended, it has been ineffective to curb the social evil of giving and taking dowry in marriages. We all know that crimes against women are generally social perversions on the part of men. Therefore such cases must be dealt with immediately with enough provisions for the rehabilitation of the victims, which has not been looked into so far. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is enough. Nothing will go on record. Mr. Hannan Mollah. You please start.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : **

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after a few months, the International Women's decade is going to be closed.

Before the curtain comes down on the decade, it will leave behind in the people of the world in general and in women in particular, some awareness of the lives of the women and their problems and the ways and means we can think of to better their lot in the future. That is an achievement of the decade. But when we discuss in this august House in concrete terms, what have we achieved in this decade ? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the problems that the women of our country are still facing, so that she can pay more attention to solve these problems. One thing we should remember. Only discussion and mere talks and ideas will not give much proof until we are able to associate women with the production process. When they join in the process of economic production more and more in number, then they will acquire the right and authority and they will be able to have their say in the system and they will be able to stand on their legs to fight the injustice with the help of the other section of the population. I say this because we have seen the two extremes, on the one side male chauvinism trying to dominate and as a reaction some sort of feminism developing in the western world. But our effort is not like that. Our Party believes that it is a question of the total population of our country and women comprise half of the population. But in our country, as Mrs. Mukherjee has presented the case, they have been reduced to become the largest minority of our country. And now, per thousand male population, there are only 933 women. So, in totality, they are becoming the largest minority.

Time is very short and I want to mention a point on the question of employment of women in the last decade. They form

20.85 per cent only in the working force and 1981 Census mentions that 75 per cent of the women population are non-working women. So, such a large number of our population lies idle. They are not associated with the production process.

Now the question of women who are working in traditional industries like coir, cashew, tobacco, bidi, matches, mines, tea, plantation and so on, comes. In all these industries, the number of women workers is decreasing every year. So, we should take this factor also into consideration and look into it. In the other sectors of industry, like handlooms, powerlooms, textiles, etc. lakhs of women are being displaced. In jute and textile industry 30 to 60 per cent of women workers were displaced. So, gradually women are being thrown out of the production process. They are not able to gain their real position. This is the real situation. We may see some elite and very vocal section of women in front of us but that will not prove that there is much advancement among the women of our country. So, we have to see how much of this development has reached the lower strata, viz. the maximum number of women population. You know that because of mechanization, the services of about 2 lakh women in the tobacco industry in Andhra and Karnataka are in danger.

Take the electronics industry. Because of the new policy of the Government regarding import liberalization, we do not know what will be the fate of the cooperatives where hundreds and thousands of women work in assembling and other work. If those are closed, what will be their fate ? So, such things will have to be considered, because women are always the last to be hired, and the first to be fired. When there is no compulsion, they will be recruited at the last stage, and when there is no requirement, they will be dismissed first. That is the situation, because in the capitalist system they want profit. If you employ women, you have to provide some more facilities, e.g. you have to give maternity benefits etc. So, they want to eliminate women workers. We have to think over how we can stop the attack of the capitalistic system on women and on their employment.

Secondly, we think that those minimum

facilities like Creches Rest Rooms, toilet facilities and maternity benefits are essential ones. They are not welfare measures. These are essential; whether we accept them as essential or as welfare measures, we have to provide them. That is an important question before women who are employed.

Then comes the question of agricultural sector. You know already—the figure has been mentioned—that the number of women cultivators has come down from about 55% in 1961 to about 33% in 1981. So, this is the situation. Among agricultural labourers, the number of women agricultural labourers is increasing. They are losing land. When Government distributed the surplus land, the question of titles came. We repeatedly that if they distributed land not to men but to men and women together, there will be joint ownership. But that was also not done. Because of that, women are evicted and thrown out of land also. We have to take up this question also, so that women can get rights on lands.

Then we have the question of land reform, giving joint titles, and development of agro-industries in villages for rural women where they can get jobs.

Now about ear-marking of resources of sectoral plans and programmes. to give employment and training to women. At the same time, expansion of, and provision of training opportunities for women in agriculture, and in agro-based industries in rural areas should also be done. At the same time, we have to extend facilities like child care centres and maternity benefits for women in the unorganized sector also.

For working women, we have to consider providing these things. Many things have been said about their education also. We have seen that the number of uneducated women has increased. It was 215 million in 1971. whereas in 1983 it was has 250 million. The Prime Minister has announced free education up to the 12th Class. And the Education Minister allocated for that purpose only Rs. 10 crores. 50 lakh girl students are in the age group of 8 to 12 years. So, this allocation will not be sufficient to give them opportunities for education. When you announce one thing and make provision, there are differences. You have see how you can make up this gap.

Women every day say something about West Bengal. But we have to agree that in the girls' education this year, 1984-85, West Bengal has come first and got a prize of Rs. 1 crore from the Central Government.

The rate of education for women in U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar is less than 20 per cent. You have to lay special stress on education there; if necessary, you give them some incentives, material or otherwise so that girls come to the schools. Where the rate is less than 20 per cent, you should take some other measures.

There are health problems like Malnutrition caused by poverty, overwork, repeated pregnancies, low educational level and social status. Lack of access to health care services and sex differential even when facilities are available; Inadequate development of primary health care and preventive health services especially in the rural areas. Lack of maternity and child health centres. Low number of women health personnel especially in the rural areas. You have to look into them and see how you can solve them. Female mortality, both in the urban and rural areas, is higher throughout the decades. In cases of maternal mortality, there was an increase in the percentage of deaths due to abortion during 1975-85 from 9.7 per cent to 13.7 per cent in 1986. So, you have to look into the matter and see what are the reasons and how we can combat this problem.

The grim reality of such adverse health conditions is indicated by the decline in the age composition in the percentage of the population below ten years from 14.5 per cent in 1971 to 12.6 per cent in 1981. In that field we suggest that you must earmark more funds for maternal and child health facilities and extension of such facilities to the rural areas in particular. There should be ban on sex based amniocentesis and such amniocentesis should be allowed only in medical colleges and genetic research centres.

Regarding legal status, some members mentioned that there are so many laws, but I may tell you that only laws will not change the fate of the women if they are not implemented. So, you have to plug the loopholes in the laws. The main problem is that there many laws but women are dominated not by secular laws, not by uniform civil laws but by religious laws. Where is

the secular law for women? There are Muslim personal laws; there are Christian personal laws; certain sections of the Sikhs are fighting for their personal laws. They are standing in the way of women's emancipation. So, if we cannot secularise laws regarding women, women will not be liberated from this dredgery of the bondage.

So, all these things you should consider and if we can do that, then we will be able to give some benefit to them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Family courts also should be established so that every dispute regarding women or cases concerning women can be taken in those courts only. Unless we are able to change the situation and the present system nothing happens. As long as this system continues all the problems concerning women will be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down now. Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : It is a matter of gratification that we are discussing this subject during the U. N. Decade for Women. This is as it should be. Our leaders, such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Shrimati Indira Gandhi had played a dominant role in the women's movement. In this country, our political parties, our Government moreover, particularly our successive Prime Ministers have shown their great concern for and took active interest in helping the women's condition and in solving their problems. I would say that the women's movement in India ran parallel to the freedom struggle. It was at the bidding of Mahatma Gandhi that the women in large numbers threw up their veil and came out to participate in the freedom struggle. Alongside with it, the movement for improving the condition and status of women also gained momentum and to infuse a sense of confidence in the women their representatives were accorded important positions in public and administrative functions.

Gandhiji made it an essential requisite

for his programme to liberate the country when he said in the *Hind Swaraj*, "Tear down the Pardah" the veil of centuries of civilisation that had reduced women to second class human beings, condemned to suffer malnutrition, diseases, hunger and illiteracy. Look at any nation today and it becomes evident that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was speaking for humanity when he said, "Women in a sense represent the social conscience of a country."

The question, therefore, before us is how far has this Decade for women helped transform their status and socio-economic position. How far has it even helped permeate the social conscience of nations so that they at least express concern even if they fail to be moved into action by the pathos of it.

To count first, the achievements because they are few, let me quote the U.N. spokesman Mr. Leticia Sahani, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations in charge of the Decade programme :

"This campaign has helped stimulate a long, slow, quiet revolution."

The achievements include a significant rise in the lifespan of women and about one hundred governments have set up ministries or departments dealing with women's affairs.

Panditji had once said : "We talk of revolution, political, and economic. And yet the greatest revolution in a country is the one that affects the status and living conditions of its women."

We may not consider this achievement as a kind of revolution which Panditji wanted. Yet, some achievements in this regard have been made if we consider the age-old prejudices, religious bigotry, superstition, etc.

In the next few months, a conference to take stock of the situation and achievements during the Decade for Women will be held in Nairobi and there will be no acrimony in stock taking. Let it not be forgotten that during this Decade in some countries *pardah* has been enforced still and in the matter of appointments in the Home and Foreign Services women are being discriminated against, and all this is being done in the name of religion. I am sorry that this issue was not discussed during the recent Women's

Conference of the Third World Countries held in Delhi.

I must congratulate the Supreme Court for its recent judgment enforcing the supremacy of our Criminal Law and also interpreting Personal Law of Muslims in a most rational and human manner to uphold the right of a divorced women to maintenance.

Similarly, the Supreme Court has upheld the unlimited right of a woman over her 'Stridhan' which will go a long way in securing economic independence.

Within our country the U. N. Decade has had mixed results. For the first time in this country the fall in sex ratio has been arrested. But I must add with regret that this improvement has not been uniform. In Bihar this ratio is still falling—showing the backwardness of the State. There has been some narrowing of the rural urban ratio in women's education. India has also registered a decline in child marriage but its proportion is still as high as 43.5 per cent. The distressing practices like infanticide have been curbed but child mortality rates for female children continue to be higher than for male children. We must hope that the Prime Minister's programmes of providing free education to girls will make a dent in those. But I would urge that the Government should also provide school uniform and mid-day meals to make the programme effective.

Despite legislations, we have cases of bride burning for non-payment of dowry, harassment of and atrocities on girls. Almost every day we come across news of such incidents which show a major area of weakness. Malnutrition of girls by guardians of law and order are matters of great concern.

We also saw in the press that thousands of people gathered the other day witness *sati* which had been forbidden by law in the last century. I am referring to these incidents to show how in the minds of men change has not yet taken place in their thinking and attitude. Rightly has the Prime Minister said : "The feeling of giving women their due place in society should permeate the whole consciousness of the community." I take the opportunity to appeal to hon. Members here to convey this plea of the Prime Minister to the countryside and urban homes to combat the prejudices,

to light the dark corners of superstition and to release the elevating forces of a renascent India so that women will be treated on a footing of equality with men.

It is very distressing that girls continue to suffer from malnutrition and neglect. They are not sent to schools. All this means that not only this generation of women but the next generation of women will remain under-nourished, improverished and prone to diseases and therefore vulnerable to perpetual exploitation. Therefore, let us at last start with a programme of higher enrolment of girls, greater stress on the delivery system of health care to the girls, and at least promise two sets of uniforms to each girl who gets into school and remains there till the end of her schooling. Let us have a new slogan 'take care of the girls and you will have taken care of the nation.'

While dealing with this Decade, let us also not ignore some recent trends. The process of development itself has certain built-in disadvantages to women. At the report on the world status of women prepared by the Carnegie Corporation shows, the influx of women into the paid labour force has not significantly narrowed the gap between men's and women's pay nor has it stemmed the rising tide of poverty among women. It is also our experience that women do not get equal pay with men for the same job. This is so in regard to work in field, in factories and in homes. This is notwithstanding the fact that women officers in the I.A.S., I.P.S. Income Tax and other Services have distinguished themselves.

My next query is addressed to the Planning Commission. Is the Planning Commission aware of the fact that the commercialisation of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries, driving women out of jobs and depriving them of locally available nutrition? The *Financial Express* carried an article by social researcher Devaki Jain which said, "In India, studies are showing the link between commercialisation of agriculture and nutrition deprivation of females. With mechanisation, several lakh women have been thrown out of jobs in fisheries, tobacco industry, handlooms, etc. Development policies have to take into account the impact on women."

If development policies are women-oriented, Seventh Plan will give greater

emphasis to improved chullahs and bio-gas plants. Releasing women from drudgery is a major plank of our policy. We have even a Division for this in the Department of Science and Technology but we are yet to see a women-orientation in planning for permeation of consciousness that our Prime Minister speaks of in the administration.

I hope the Minister will assure the House that in the terminal year of the decade our planning and development process will become women-oriented.

SHRIMATI INDUMATI BHATTACHARYA (Hooghly) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I begin by quoting a few lines from the writings of our beloved late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. "Family planning is the key to every individual's and every family's betterment. It is also part of the right of women to be in full health and to use their gifts to bring up healthier, better looked after children, to have more attractive homes, to develop their personalities and find deeper fulfilment in their lives." With these words, our beloved late Prime Minister Indira Ji pointed out in a nutshell the net outcome of family planning.

Family planning is necessary not only for controlling the ever increasing growth of population which is a menace to a welfare State but also for the health and survival of the mother and the child since the high rate of mortality of both is alarming.

Mothers and children have additional needs for reproductive growth and development and they are biologically more vulnerable to environmental influences. So, special programmes are required in pregnancy, child-birth and childhood, in addition to the general health measures.

It is gratifying that during 1984-85, Special emphasis was laid on the health status of mothers and children in the context of the 20-Point Programme which stipulates acceleration of programmes of welfare of women and children and nutrition programme for pregnant women and nursing mothers and children. The national Health Policy has also attached great importance to the Maternal and Child Health Programme, both in rural and urban areas, by the setting up of primary health centres, rural family welfare centres and sub-centres, urban family welfare centres and postpartum centres.

In addition, the Department of Family Welfare has sponsored for expectant mothers various protective measures against infection and immunisation of children against various diseases. But we should keep in mind that the success of such programmes largely depends upon the active participation and involvement of the people at large.

20.00 hrs.

Moreover, health and education are the two essentials for the development of man for the improvement of the quality of life. The various roles of women at home and society can be properly played if they are educated in the strict sense of the term.

Education strengthens aspirations for economic and social advancement.

Raising the status of women in the family and society is very important to bring social changes and to cultivate a better planned family which leads to the attaining of a healthy and decent standard of living.

[Translation]

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balija) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Women's Decade. Women had been given special importance in the glorious history of India. In our oldest scripture, the Rigveda, a number of references can be found which indicate the progress that women had made in that era. The most prominent example is that at that time there was no restriction on women to attain spiritual knowledge. The great sage Manu while mentioning the importance of women has said in the *Mani Smriti* that that place honoured, 'where women are becomes the abode of Gods and where they are subjected to contempt, there everything comes to naught'. In the sacred land of India, women have always been worshipped and have been given proper respect. Of course, for some centuries they went into oblivion in society, but as and when they got an opportunity, they again became active on the social and political scene. Right from freedom struggle to the framing of the Constitution and till this day, courageous and able women have contributed their might in all the spheres. In India's history, the names of Razia Sultana, Rani Laxmibai, Rani Durgawati, Sarojini Naidu and many others have been written in golden letters. There is another name

without which the history of not only India but of the entire world would remain incomplete and that is the name of our late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The heights of progress that our country has attained is all due to her. But in spite of so many opportunities having been provided to women, they are still facing so many problems. They have not only to do the entire household work, they have also to bring up their children and side by side work in the fields in order to meet the financial requirements of their families. In order to make both ends meet, they have to do many odd jobs. The problems of dowry, child marriage and deprivation plague women throughout their lives. Although Government have taken many steps for the upliftment of women after independence, yet the number of working women is only 14 per cent as against 53% per cent working men. In the field of education also women have been lagging far behind. As against the literacy rate of 48 per cent among men, this rate is only 25 per cent among women. As regards health and nutrition, women lag behind men. Keeping all these factors in view, we would have to make fresh efforts in this direction. Unfortunately, more attention is paid towards women in the urban areas as against those in the rural areas. Therefore, the women in the rural areas would have to be made the focal point of all the developmental schemes so as to achieve real progress of women. Women will get due regard as mother, sister and wife only when they can stand on their own feet. The need of the hour is not only to liberate them from deprivation and exploitation, they should also be provide with maximum opportunities for employment so that they could play a vital role in regard to taking a decision about their own future. Women remain far behind men in participating in the progress of the country and in enjoying the various services being provided to the people. Therefore, further concrete steps are needed to speed up the pace of social and economic development of women. Our young Prime Minister has taken some revolutionary steps in this regard. It is a matter of pride that he gave tickets to a large number of women candidates for the Eight Lok Sabha elections and today their number in Lok Sabha is the highest so far. In the Assembly elections also he earmarked 20 per cent of the total number of seats for women candidates and this has increased their representation to a very

large extent.

Our Prime Minister, while reorganising the Ministries, has raised the status of the Social Welfare Department to that of a full-fledged Ministry by renaming it as the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare. All this proves that our Prime Minister wants to give a new direction to the development of women and we are thankful to him for this initiative.

1985 is the last year of the Women's Decade. In this connection, I want to give some suggestions for women's welfare. First of all, I am of the view that in the States also there should be a separate Ministry on the lines of the Ministry at the Centre for women's welfare. Secondly, women should be considered a separate group for all the developmental programmes in view of the importance of women's progress and for that there should be a separate sub-plan in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Thirdly, keeping in view the rapid increase in population family planning needs to be made more efficient and effective in order to improve the economic condition and health of women. Fourthly, the women's welfare corporation, as proposed by the Central Government is a revolutionary step for the upliftment of women. I would suggest that the Central Government should issue instructions to all the State Governments to set up such corporations in their respective states as soon as possible.

No programme for the upliftments of women could be sustained only through governmental efforts. In this regard, voluntary organisations should also play an important role.

I not only hope but I am sure that the new direction given to women's welfare under the dynamic leadership of our young Prime Minister would lead to their rapid progress and development.

[English]

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are discussing the progress of women in the social, educational, political and economic field in the International Women's Decade. Women are nearly half the population, but women suffer from social, economic, educational and political disadvantages. Sir, you

can see that when the question of discussion on women comes, the time is limited, it is so little. (*Interruptions*). Excuse me, we have to say that the time is very limited because we are discussing the issues of half the population of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are so many demands of the women that we are discussing.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : In 1972 the Committee on the Status of Women in India has been appointed by the Government of India with the initiative of our beloved Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, to undertake all the questions relating to the right and status of women in the context of changing social and economic condition in the country and solving new problems relating to the advancement of women.

The value of gender equality had been accepted in India more than half a century earlier through the Fundamental Rights Resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress in 1931 and then built into the Constitution of the Indian Republic.

The legal reforms, education and political rights—the three instruments designed by Free India to realise women's right to equality had failed to benefit to large masses of women affected by the problem of poverty, powerlessness, over-work and illiteracy.

The Committee on Status of Women submitted the Report on 1st January 1975.

In 1975 the Parliament adopted a unanimous resolution urging the Prime Minister to 'initiate a comprehensive programme of legislation and administration measures aimed at removing as far as possible the economic and social injustice, disabilities and discrimination to which Indian women continue to be subjugated.'

During the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, we have noticed the condition of women's education in India. We noted the massive number of women illiteracy, the widening gap in men and women enrolment in all types of education, the increased imbalance and inequality created in between men and women in rural areas, the failure of educational system to promote the value of sex equality etc.

The health data shows that between 1970 and 1980, the infant mortality rate declined from 129 to 114 but female infant mortality rate increased in rural areas from 139 in 1970 to 142 in 1979.

Unlike most of the Western countries, the number of males exceeds the number of females in India. There has been a continuous decline in sex ratio ever since 1901. There is a welcome feature in 1981 census as there is a slight increase in the sex ratio. In 1981, the number of females per thousand male was 933 as compared to 930 in 1971.

The first legislation on women introduced during the decade was the ordinance promulgated in 1975 on equal remuneration for men and women. Later, it was converted into equal Remuneration Act in 1976. Another recognition is reflected in the Sixth Five Year Plan which contains, for the first time, a Chapter on Women and development. In this connection, I would like to mention that it is no use of only having a Chapter in the Plan or the allotment of money. There should be a continuous monitoring on the implementation and there should be continuous report as to how far the allotment of money helps the women to develop. In this connection, I would like to suggest that there should be a cell in the Planning Commission where all the reports from all over India should come and it should be processed and follow-up action taken in due course.

I am not discussing about employment of women as our friends have already discussed, and we have very limited time. In the Chapter of Women and Development in 1980, the main drawbacks in women development were identified as follows :

- (1) pre-occupation with repeated pregnancy;
- (2) physical work load;
- (3) lack of education; and
- (4) lack of independent economic status.

During the last 10 years, women's organisations multiplied and the significant feature is their increased degree of protest against rising incidence of crimes and violence against women. There is a degree of improvement of women's overall status in the family.

That is one very significant thing which we find during the last decade.

In 1984 General Elections, the number of women representatives in Parliament increased substantially. But what is their percentage, you can see. The need for establishment and strengthening the grass root level organisations of women, particularly in rural areas has been acknowledged. It is also necessary to enforce recognition of women's responsibility on different levels of Government personnel. It is no use only recognised in the voluntary sector. In the Government sector also, this should be done. Now, issues have been identified that make women equality and development a far more complex than has been understood before. Since the Committee on Status of women gave the Report, the things have become more complex. The success for achieving status for women depends upon the removal of all constraints and to empower women to assert their views and demands on the development process. I would point out that the Committee on Status of women have recommended a continuous and a permanent Commission on Women.

We have advanced no doubt but we have to work very hard to reach our goal.

I welcome the judgment of the Supreme Court on giving maintenance allowance to divorced women. Why not have a law on maintenance allowance to divorced women who are not able to maintain themselves?

I would further suggest that a common Civil code should be formulated. I request the Government to at least have a discussion in this session on the common Civil code.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that unless social attitude is changed by the majority of our people, by both men and women, not only women but also men, no real justice can be expected in our society.

I would also suggest that in the syllabus of our schools and colleges, a subject of fundamental social justice for all students be introduced.

Lastly, I would say that we are happy that a Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare has been formed. But I tell you that unless a policy resolution is formulated, it will not be possible to go much ahead. So, I suggest that a policy resolution on women

should be formulated and placed before the House as soon as possible.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Discussion and I welcome it. Our Party is trying to do something for the welfare of women.

Women have a great role to play in our country. I remember our late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, because she was not only the brightest son of India but she was the brightest son of the world. Being a lady member of Parliament, I am very proud of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's activities. We all know that she is known for her activities and achievements.

Our late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is no more. We will not be able to hear her voice as before. But it is a fact that for generations to come, the people will read in history that such a woman had ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's philosophy to me has a meaning and significance beyond the confines of our country in our times.

Our late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, told the All India Science Conference held at Bangalore last year to play an effective role in furtherance of disarmament and world peace. Unless there is a freeze on the production of nuclear arms, the development and progress of peace-loving countries will be hampered.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi asked women to fight not only for getting a fair deal but also for securing world peace and eradicating poverty.

Before Mrs. Gandhi, towards the rather sad end of his otherwise remarkable career, Jawaharlal Nehru was asked what he regarded as his greatest achievement as Prime Minister of independent India. He paused for a moment and then said "women's education".

We find from past history, some educated and knowledgeable ladies like Gargi, Maitreyi, Khana, Selabati, Saita, Seleitri, Sita and Arundhati.

If we observe the medieval India, we will see the active part women took at that time. Women were not only intelligent but the ladies of the Mughal harem played quiet a significant role in the State policy of India,

But unfortunately no systematic attempt has been so far made to assess their role in the affairs of the State and policy. The ladies of the Mughal harem were not only enlightened but most of them took delightful interest in public affairs.

And if we observe our present history of India, we find that a lot of ladies like Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Nehru, Matangini Hazra and Basanti Das have taken the initiative and encouraged the independence movement.

And our late Prime Minister Indiraji is now a history of the world. She sacrificed her life for the sake of our country and for national integration.

We are grateful to Indiraji because she has ratified the ILO Convention No. 100 for the rights of equal wages for women. I am proud, as a lady Member of Parliament, to say that we the Indian women are really proud of Mrs. Gandhi and that we are the blind followers of Mrs. Gandhi and her philosophy.

We know that in 1975, the U.N. Conference at Mexico celebrated International Women's Year and adopted equality, development and peace as the goals of the women's decade.

It was precisely to serve the purpose of presenting easy to read overview of this important subject that the Geneva based feminist Group: 1819 published in 1983 "resource guide for organisation and action" entitled Women in Development.

Briefly, the 1819 Guide covers the following areas : some development was done and not done for women; women in relation to food production, health, communication and education and the impact on women of income-generating comes including those controlled by the multi-nationals.

We must congratulate our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi because he is the leader who has taken the oath to waive the obstacles in the path of women. First of all, Shri Rajiv Gandhi changed the name of the Ministry of Social Welfare into the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare in order to establish the rights of women and their development.

Secondly, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has

announced free Higher Secondary Education for women and compulsory education up to Class VIII.

Thirdly, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister has given lot of chances to his Ministry also. We are grateful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi because he has taken many lady Members into his Cabinet and also into the Ministry. Being a lady Member, I am proud of this act of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The Ministry is also headed by a women.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Shri Rajiv Gandhi has changed the name of the Ministry from Social Welfare into Social and Women's Welfare, for the first time.

As General Secretary of the West Bengal Mahila Congress, I have done a lot of work to develop women's activities, to develop their educational system and to develop them economically and socially. I have also attended a lot of international Women's Seminars to observe and find out the actual needs of women. I would like to make the following suggestions for improving the condition of women in India :

I do not believe in a quota system like reservation for women. I think it is our legitimate right to get equal facilities for women.

Naijru, a famous Bengali poet, says : "I am in a mind of socialism; I have no differences between men and women, which is the best creation in the world; men and women have done it equally".

Swami Vivekananda says :

*Na jagile Bharat lalana, ai Bharat bujhi
jagena jagena.*

If we cannot awaken the Indian ladies, India will not improve.

Women are sincere, honest, serious, dynamic and dedicated. Their active performance can be seen everywhere in India.

Hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said that we are not improving. We are improving. For example, in respect of my State of West Bengal I can say this :

[Translation]

In Bengal five ladies contested the election and all the five have win.

[English]

I demand of the hon. Minister : please allow women equal right in employment opportunities. According to their status, according to their capability, women should get more and more chances in schools, colleges, hospitals, government services, etc.

Vocational training for women should be job-oriented. Economic independence for women would help eradicate social evils like dowry and bride-burning and would have a salutary effect on family planning efforts. There is need for re-examination of the entire planning and educational system.

Government should guarantee adequate representation to women in decision-making bodies like the Planning Commission, Public Service Commission, Planning and Recruitment Boards and statutory bodies at the State and Central levels.

Government should take a bold step to educate the rural people, specially the Adivasis. At present only 25 per cent of women are educated. Therefore, illiteracy among women should be wiped out.

Working women's hotels are very few in our country. Government should build more and more hostels and creche for working women.

Government should formulate a policy to organize women working in the unorganized sectors like agricultural labourers, bidi workers, brick workers, etc., and effective steps should be taken to prevent exploitation of such women by the management. Women are working mostly as agricultural labour doing manual work and in cottage industries. In these areas, new techniques are being introduced and mechanisation is also taking place. And where retrenchment is to be done, only women are removed...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Under the law, women and men are entitled to equal wages, but the practice is different...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : please conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Anti-dowry steps which can be taken under law should be implemented.

There are some loopholes which need to be plugged. Government should implement at least whatever legal steps can be taken under law.

Some public sector concerns are not allowing the married women maternity benefits. This discriminatory attitude should stop.

Government should take a bold step to create public opinion against dowry. Here they should employ all forms of the media—the TV, radio and newspapers.

They should also set up a high power legal committee for this purpose. Until we create a strong public opinion in this regard, we cannot do anything. Realisation is the main thing. So, I request the Government to please set up an active Women's Committee drawing from the Lady members of Parliament which should chalk out the programme as to how to proceed for the all round development of women. Then only we can solve the women's problems. Women's education should be given greater attention and they should be economically uplifted.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN (Karad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to participate in this important discussion. Today, when we are discussing this issue, I can say that our Government have done a lot for women. We cannot forget that after independence ample progress has been made by women and in the field of education also much progress has been made by them.

Although our society is male-oriented, yet efforts have all along been made to protect and uplift the women. The woman of India has held the highest position in the world.

Women in India participate in all walks of life. Right from a farm labourer to the office of the Prime Minister, she has performed all the roles efficiently. This proves that women are no less efficient than men. Our women have earned a name as judges, collectors, lawyers and doctors.

Our leaders used to say that Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had told

them that independence could not be achieved by begging for it. Similarly, we believe that women are not going to get anything by begging for it. Rather, we shall have to struggle for it. We cannot achieve deliverance by begging for it.

It has been observed that right from the Vedic period, woman has enjoyed a very high position. That period saw women like Gargi, Maitreyi and others. This proves that our women were also intellectually brilliant and they also had genius just like men.

Thereafter, in the Puranic era also, we saw women like Sita, Draupadi and Tara-mati.

Indian women faced their downfall only when there were foreign invasions on India. During the rule of foreign invaders, we lost our independence and *Purdah* System can be quoted as an example. When the Mughals came to India and ruled our country, we lost independence completely and women were confined to their homes and they were deprived of education.

Then started the British era. During that period the condition of our women became worse. The British rule gave a new turn to our educational system and even men were given such type of education which generated a slave mentality and schools and colleges became mere factories for turning out clerks. Even in that period we had women like Rani of Jhansi and Ahilya Bai who fought battles for independence and became immortal.

After independence, the prominent leaders of our country like Mahatma Gandhi, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and others started making efforts for the emancipation of women and much progress was made in this direction. Many law were passed for the upliftment of the women and emphasis was laid on women's education. The result is that today women has come to occupy high positions in society. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made her name immortal in the world and there in no parallel in history for the last 5000 years nor will there be even in the times to come. This is the glorious culture of India which will not only protect itself but the entire mankind also.

Our Government have made many efforts during the Women's Decade and our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has, by creating a separate Ministry, tried to remove the shortcomings in these efforts so that special attention could be paid to women's problems.

The 20-Point Programme has been of much help to women. But, today we see that the benefits of these programmes are not reaching rural women, although all efforts are being made to do so and I hope that our Government would definitely succeed in their objective. The most important factor is to improve the economic condition of women. Only then can they become really independent. Unless equal wages are ensured and equal opportunities are provided for education, we cannot ensure their progress or improvement in their status. Women would have to make efforts themselves to see that atrocities are not committed on them. I am confident that our Prime Minister Rajivji, would definitely succeed in his efforts. The incidence of such atrocities has definitely come down and he has taken steps to make facilities available to women and we hope that during his Prime Ministership, even after the Women's Decade, efforts would continue to be made for women's progress and he would continue his endeavour to see that our country forges ahead and the shortcomings, if any, are removed.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is with a great sense of pride that I stand here to speak a few words about the progress of Indian women in the International Women Decade. I feel proud that I belong to a country which produced the greatest lady or rather the greatest leader of the century, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The hon. Kumari Mamata Banerjee has said that the whole women are proud of the great leadership given by Indira Gandhi. I want to correct her. Not only the whole women but the whole nation is proud of the great leadership given by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

When we discuss about the role of women we often pay glowing tributes to the contribution made by our women in various capacities but we often fail to recognise them as equal partners. So, the questions is

whether we are willing to accept them as equal partners. In the Bible a great place of honour is given to women. The Bible says that a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband. Consider the condition of a King who loses his crown. If a man loses the confidence and fellowship of woman who is his partner in life he will be nothing in life. We are all experiencing in our homes, the love, affection and care of our mothers. Whenever we discuss the role of women, whenever we consider about the legislation to be brought forward to improve their condition, etc., we have to think of our mothers. Lots of things have been said about the condition of women. Very often, from the Press, we come to hear of the great atrocities committed on women. One of the main reason is the very dangerous system of Dowry. Dowry system is the greatest evil which stands in the way of liberation of women. We should consider the possibility of having a uniform legislation all over the country to ban Dowry and to ensure equal right for women along with men. It will go a long way in liberating the women from their present bondage.

We are very happy that our dynamic Prime Minister has brought forward a legislation for ensuring free education for girls all over the country upto the 11th standard. But mere free education, I am afraid, will not improve the condition of women. In rural homas little girls are given too much work and responsibility to care for the younger children when the parents go for work. Social Organisations, Voluntary Agencies etc., along with the Government agencies, must come forward to see that girls are given all facilities so that they may be able to pursue their education at a higher level.

In some of the development countries, opportunities exist for women to get employment at a comparatively later age. Here we have got age restriction both for men and women. After a certain age, they cannot get employment. But women are in a difficult position because in their early age they have to look after the children and so they cannot go for employment.

I would like to suggest that a way or a method should be found or some rule should be framed so that they can be made eligible for employment at a later age. There should

be relaxation in age for them. Somebody has suggested that there should be Commission appointed to study the present condition of women and to bring forward necessary proposals to improve their condition. I wish to say that that Commission should be given a time-limit to bring their report and suggestions. I suggest that that this Commission should include men who have a real concern to upliftment of women, so that good results may come out of their deliberations.

I congregate Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee for bringing forward this Discussion under Rule 193 on the role of women which has given an opportunity to the hon. Members to say how to improve the condition of women. On so many important subjects, very often, in her political arguments, she used to excel men. But when she was speaking for the women, she was very soft as is usual of women, expressing their charm and love. This again shows that women always have a place in our society and in our hearts. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very greatful to the hon. members for bringing forth this discussion, to focus attention on the development of women during the decade. It very gratifying to find that among the 14 members who took part in this discussion, there were also a few male members. Of course this time the ratio is in the reverse. There were more women and men were a few only.

AN HON. MEMBER : Actually we all are interested in participating in the debate. But there was no time.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR : I am happy that at least on this occasion, women were given preference to men, because it is a subject concerning more to women. All the members who took part made very valuable suggestions and they also expressed their happiness about certain advancement and awareness that has taken place in the development of women and before I reply to specific points raised by the hon. members, I would like to give a brief review of the achievements during the International Women's Decade in India, because that is the subject on which the discussion started.

Based on the guidelines contained in the United Nations World Plan of Action, the recommendations of the Mexico Conference, the report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India and the Declaration of the International Women's Year in 1975, the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare had prepared a National Plan of Action for Women in 1976. In this context I must say here that the hon. member Dr. Phulrenu Guha was the chairperson of the Status of Women Committee and within about two and a half years, the along with the other members had brought out a very valuable document. It identified the areas of Employment, Education, Health, Family Planning, Legislative Measures, Nutrition and Social Welfare Strategies and Measures for improving women's position in these areas.

The National Plan of Action was circulated to all of the State Governments and Union Territories and they were requested to form their own Plan of Action on the basis of the National Plan of Action, which provided the broad guidelines.

For the purpose of implementation of the Action Points contained in the National Plan of Action, State Level Coordination Committees were constituted in almost all the States. The implementation of the Action Points contained in the National Plan of Action, the report of the Committee on Status of Women in India and various other plans, is a continuing process. Considerable achievements have, however, been made in various fields such as health, education, employment legislation etc. during the Decade, as mentioned by various hon. members. I will briefly refer of these achievements.

All the existing laws were reviewed to ensure equality and social justice to women.

The Equal Remuneration Act was passed in 1976 to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women for the same type of work and to prevent discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment.

Secondly, the Factory Act was amended in 1976 which made it obligatory for the employer employing 30 or more women to provide for creches for the children of women employees.

The Maternity Benefit Act was amended in 1976 to cover women who were not entitled to maternity benefits under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1958.

I am however aware that these legislations pertaining to working women are not being implemented to the extent desired because of lack of adequate enforcement machinery. The Ministry of Labour has looked into this problem and has proposed a separate implementing machinery for all labour laws pertaining to women and children in the States and Union Territories as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Seventh Plan. This machinery will take care of the Acts pertaining to working women. In this context I would like to say that the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, to coordinate the women welfare work, is being taken up by the Ministry. I am happy about that suggestion. I hope, as a nodal Ministry we will be able to evolve that.

Mutual consent as a ground for divorce is recognised in the Special Marriage Act, 1976. The Committee on the Status of Women in India had recommended the recognition of this principal law in all personal laws. It was incorporated into the Hindu Law by the Marriage Law (Amendment) Act, 1976. Necessary amendments in other systems of personal law have not yet been introduced as the Government is keen that the initiative for reform of personal laws should come from the community itself. So, the point raised by some hon. Members can be met by this.

The right to exercise 'option of puberty' to obtain a divorce was available earlier only to Muslim women, who were married while still minors. This has been extended to Hindu women. Cruelty as a ground for divorce has also been added to Hindu Law. The period of waiting after a decree of judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights, has been reduced from two years to one year. Cruelty has been added to the grounds for divorce. Since the Legislature did not enumerate situations that would constitute cruelty, the judiciary has stepped in and interpreted cruelty to include mental cruelty as well. The High Courts have consistently held that a false allegation of adultery by the husband or wife should be construed as mental cruelty.

Much has been talked of having a uniform civil code in India. The Government is keen on enacting a uniform civil code, but we also feel that, in the first place, to being about any changes in the minority groups' personal laws, a right climate is to be created. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Central Social Welfare Board, State Social Welfare Advisory Boards and State Governments, and UT Administrations were asked to generate attitudinal changes among members of minority communities with the help of voluntary agencies in the field. Action has been initiated by these agencies through various campaigns and publicity drives.

Two Criminal Laws (Amendment) Acts were enacted by Parliament in 1983, which seek to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code to make the offence of rape and such crimes against women much more stringent and effective. It also introduces a new provision in the Indian Penal Code to make cruelty against women by the husband and other relations punishable. The onus of proof of innocence would rest on the accused in such cases.

The Dowry Prohibition Act was amended in 1984. The Committee on this Bill was chaired by the hon. Member, Shrimati Krishna Sahi. She brought out the report in a short time after touring the country and collecting evidences. This Act was amended to make the offence cognizable, to enhance the punishment of both fine and imprisonment and to widen the scope of the Act to make it more effective.

The Amended Act of 1984 has defined dowry by substituting "In connection with the marriage" for "in consideration of the marriage" because it used to be difficult to prove the gifts were given "in consideration of the marriage" and not "out of love and affection". You are all aware that recently the Supreme Court held in a landmark judgment that gifts given to a bride at the time of marriage and thereafter were her absolute property and the husband or in-laws could be prosecuted if they refused to part with these items.

The Dowry Prohibition Act will be further reviewed from time to time if the circumstances so warrant and other recommendations of the Joint Committee of the

Parliament can be considered by us at the appropriate time. I want to assure the hon. members that further reform of the Dowry Act will be considered. We have an open mind on the subject and that I can say that the last word has not been said on the subject.

The Law Ministry are framing the Rules under the Act after consulting the State Governments, and we hope implementation of the new amendments will start very soon.

The Family Courts Act was passed by the Parliament in 1984 to set up Family Courts in every area in the State comprising a city or town, whose population exceeds one million. These family courts are to be set up by the State Governments and the Law Ministry will be taking up the matter with them. After studying the working of the Courts a decision can be taken to extend them to smaller towns.

The jurisdiction of the Courts will be in respect of proceedings regarding marriage disputes and also maintenance and guardianship disputes.

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was amended in 1978 to make it more effective and stringent. Under this amendment the definition of both 'Prostitution' and 'Brothels' has been widened. Search witnesses need not now be from the same locality. This requirement was one of the major difficulties in the investigation and prosecution of such cases. Special emphasis was laid on the provision of rehabilitation services for the prostitutes. Inspectors of police are now authorised to investigate cases under this clause.

Now we turn to the main aspects of education, health and employment about which most of the members made very valuable suggestions and they have also placed certain statistics about which I would also like to add that some may be modified. In the field of health life expectancy of women has gone up from 31.7 years in 1951, 45.6 in 1971 to 55.1 in 1981. The trend of declining sex ratio for women has been reversed in 1981, it has actually gone up from 930 in 1971 to 939 in 1981. To improve the health status of women special programmes are being implemented to provide nutrition to them. The infrastructure of

child and maternal health services has been expended both in the urban and in the rural areas by setting up of primary health centres, rural family welfare centres and sub-centres.

In addition, the Department of Family Welfare has sponsored a number of schemes for the immunisation of expectant mothers against tetanus and to prevent nutritional anaemia among mothers.

During 1982-83 alone 39.03 lakh expectant mothers were immunised against tetanus. Similarly, 75.42 lakh women were covered by the Scheme of Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia; 501.63 lakh women are getting supplementary nutrition and 309.82 lakh women are attending functional literacy classes in the various Integrated Child Development Scheme projects. The ICDS projects have also created employment for women by way of jobs like Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and Child Development Officers. Here, the mothers along with the children are getting prophylaxis and also non-formal education.

In the field of employment, the work participation rate has risen from 14.15 per cent in 1971 to 19.76 per cent in 1981. Financial assistance is being provided for training and employment through various schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board under this Ministry and divisions of the other related Ministries such as the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Industry, etc.

The Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare has started a programme in 1982-83 to assist the projects sponsored by public undertakings/corporations and autonomous bodies for setting up training-cum-employment-cum production units, which benefit the women.

There are certain other programmes which will benefit the women, through the ICDS programmes. And they provide, mainly, as I mentioned, immunisation to children, health check-up to mothers etc. The mothers will be given supplementary nutrition and also non-formal education.

All pregnant and nursing mothers within the ICDS project areas are eligible for immunisation against tetanus, health check-up, referral services and health and nutrition education. Besides, supplementary nutrition is also given to women belonging to the

following categories :

- (i) Landless agricultural labourers;
- (ii) Marginal farmers holding land not exceeding one hectare;
- (iii) Scheduled Castes;
- (iv) Scheduled Tribes; and
- (v) Other poor sections of the community with a total monthly income not exceeding Rs. 500 p.m.

Women in the age group of 15-45 years are given health and nutrition education in the Anganwadi centres.

Coming to certain points that have been mentioned, apart from what I have said, the point raised by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, about girls in schools, more girls are in school in 1981 as compared to 1971. As I have stated in my statement, the gender gap is decreasing. The main reason for low enrolment of girls in schools is that there is a great demand for female labour in poor households. That is why if mothers are given income generating programmes which we have already taken up through the IRDP and also the RLEGP programme we provide work for the women so they will be able to help the family and girls are allowed to get education. They will also be provided supporting services such as creches, for the women, day-care centres etc., so that children of working women can be left in those centres and the girls of those ladies can go to schools.

Our Prime Minister in the new Government has allowed the girls to have free education up to the Higher Secondary stage. This sort of supportive services will enable the girls to go to schools and prosecute their studies. Our Ministry will, therefore, emphasise the importance of supportive services. The Central Social Welfare Board is implementing schemes of creches, balwadis and day care centres. Education Ministry has special schemes in educationally backward States to increase girls' enrolment in schools.

About lack of equal wages in agriculture, the Labour Ministry is proposing to set up a separate enforcement machinery for maternity and various other labour laws in the unorganised sector. Since most of the women are not taken in the organised sector they are

being denied the maternity benefits and certain other supportive services for the children.

Mrs. Vidyawati Chaturvedi mentioned about employment of women in rural areas. Khadi and Village Industries absorb a very high number of women. Figures for 1981-82 reveal that 45 per cent of the total employment in this sector goes to women. 14.59 lakhs of women are employed in this sector.

Regarding obscene advertisements, we are equally concerned about it. Our Ministry took up the matter with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In two cases the advertisements in which woman was shown as sex objects were withdrawn.

Regarding Working Women's hostels, on date we have given assistance for 34 working women's hostels and nearly 22151 inmates are to be housed in these hostels. These

hostels have been asked to have day care centres also in the same building so that we can economise and also provide at the same place facilities for other working women who can leave children in the day care centres before they return home. Rs. 219 lakhs have been spent for that.

If there are any other points left, the Demands of the Ministry are also coming for discussion shortly. Then I will be able to cover all of them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House is now adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

21.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
April 25, 1985/Vaisakha 5, 1907
(Saka)*