

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 24, 1989/Sravana 2, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Questions Shri R.P.
Das

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not followed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. This is the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baju Ban Riyan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: In only cherish the democratic process. It is a question of arguments. Nothing else and nothing more than that. We must argue. I want to uphold the highest traditions to democracy. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can only say whatever has been given to me voluntarily—I do not know the background. I can only see what I see here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If they had brought anything to my notice, I would have taken action.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour, Sir. I would not allow anything else.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. I will allow only Question Hour. After that, you say whatever you like.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : After the Question Hour. Not now.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question No 82, Shri P M. Sayeed.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Production of Domestic Computers**

82* SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to augment domestic computer production has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how would it compare with previous annual production;

(c) the response received from the industrial houses in this regard ; and

(d) the position regard developing indigenous software?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The scheme envisages production of personal computers of a standardized configuration in large numbers with arrangements for bulk purchase of materials coordinated by a central agency.

The growth of personal computers during 1989-90 is expected to be 25% higher as compared to 1988-89.

(c) There has been encouraging response from Indian computer manufacturers.

(d) A national Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Bombay is concentrating on the development of indigenous software. Under NCST, a National Software Centre is being set up at Bangalore to strengthen

further the development of indigenous software. Software development is also promoted by the industry, R & D and educational institutions.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, In the reply, he has already mentioned that the production of these computers is only the production of personal computers, in large numbers. As far as my knowledge goes, it has crossed 25 to 28 thousands. In this field, the research has proved that this kind of computers, apart from the high-tech super computers and other computers, and other things, are fast in changing. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is able to give us an assurance here that we would have our research wing so that the failure, that has already been made in the developed countries, will not occur in our computer fields. What steps does the Government contemplate to ensure that in the Eight Five-Year Plan?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, we are already producing various categories of computers like mini-and micro-computers, mini-super computers and main-frame computers. We have a plan to develop parallel computing capability. We have a three-year plan for developing parallel computers which will have the capacity of super computers.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: It is said that this parallel computer, as far as cost and speed is concerned, is much better than even super computer. That is what the experts say. Therefore, I would like to know whether we are going for the parallel computers during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: In the Seventh Plan period itself, we are developing the parallel computing capability. We have set up an institution called C-DAC. It is developing parallel computers which would have 1,000 megaflops capacity. It is equivalent to that of the super computer. It is not as versatile as a super computer.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN

SINGH : Sir, the Minister, in part (d) of his answer, has talked about computer software. Now, this is a field where India can export crores worth to foreign countries.

In part (d) of the answer, he does not say as to what is being done to develop computer software. As everybody knows, the computer competitions is fantastic in the world. But computer software is something where we have in India such a fantastic surplus manpower that if harnessed computer technology and the software development can be exported to foreign countries.

I would like to know what are the steps being taken by the Government. Secondly, what is the appreciable turnover in exports of software in the last two years?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: We have a very systematic and a very ambitious plan for the development of software. It is in fact, one of the priority areas in the computer and electronics fields. We have already exported about Rs. 100 crores worth of software in 1988. Our target has been laid at Rs. 1,000 crores of exports in 1994-95. That is at the end of the Eighth Plan, the target is Rs. 1,000 crores. The target for 1990-91 is Rs. 300 crores.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: You have reached Rs. 100 crores. What is the excess beyond the amount that you have stated in the past year?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The figures for one year export, that is for 1988-89 is Rs. 100 crores. For 1987, it was Rs. 70 crores, for 1986 it was Rs. 49.4 crores and for 1985, it was Rs. 34 crores. This has been the progress in exports.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister if the Government is considering any scheme to give concessions on the software to be used in the

computers of Indian languages. There is much scope for development of computers in Indian languages. Development of computer a particular language only. Will pose a threat to the Indian languages. In view of the development of Indian languages it will be most appropriate that the Central Government takes this point into consideration and gives special concessions on such software. Does the Government propose to introduce any such scheme?

[*English*]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir, there is a scheme and we are already developing software in some of the Indian languages.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Do you propose to give any concession?

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: We are encouraging this development and the entire software itself gets a lot of concession including English and the Indian languages. We are making special efforts to encourage software development in Indian languages.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that the export has been for Rs. 100 crores. I would like to have the split-up between what is called package software being exported and the project, software. Everybody knows that project is nothing but manpower export. So, other than manpower export, how much is the amount in terms of package software which has been exported? How much is the project export? We take projects abroad and actually send our software personnel abroad. It is nothing but manpower that we send abroad. It is an indirect variety of brain drain which we are doing and exporting our brains. That is different from actually developing software in India and exporting. Out of Rs. 100 crores, how much is that and how much is this?

SHRI. K.R. NARAYANAN: At present I do not have the separate figures for these things. I shall send them to the hon. Member later.

Special Drive for Recruitment of SCs & STs

83* SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK†:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a special drive to clear the backlog of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Government Departments and Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies for SCs/STs identified and the instructions given to different departments in this regard;

(c) the date when such initiative was taken and the progress made so far;

(d) when will the recruitment be completed; and

(e) whether the issue was also discussed in the Chief Secretaries Conference held in June, 1989 in New Delhi; and if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Instructions have been issued to the Ministries/Departments to undertake a Special Recruitment Drive from 1st June, 1989 to 31st August, 1989 to clear the carried forward reservations for SCs/STs as on 30th April, 1989. According to the reports received as on 28.6.89 about 27,000 vacancies in Central Government posts have been identified by various Ministries/Departments

for the purpose of undertaking the Special Recruitment Drive.

(c) and (d). Instructions in this regard were issued to Ministries/Department on 9th May, 1989 and the recruitment is to be completed by the 31st August, 1989. except in the case of Ministry of Railways who will complete the task by 30.9.89 .

(e) This matter was discussed in the Chief Secretaries' Conference held in June, 1989. Chief Secretaries were requested to ensure that cooperation is extended by the State Agencies to make the Special Recruitment Drive a success. The States have also been requested to consider launching Special Recruitment Drives to improve the representation of SC and ST in posts and services under the State Governments.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: First of all, I congratulate our beloved Prime Minister for his bold steps for launching the Special Recruitment Drive Programme. The Special Recruitment Drive Programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is a programme for employment generation and poverty eradication. It will go a long way to fill up the existing backlog and vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and also in alleviating the hardships and to meet the end of social justice. Whatever the reasons may be, the backlog is very large. Due to non-availability of the officers, the reserved posts remain vacant for a long time. In the past so many directives had also been issued by the Government, but all in vain. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking to set up a monitoring cell for checking how the directive is being implemented?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Monitoring is a part of the special recruitment drive. The Minister of State for Welfare, Dr. Bajpai, and I in the Ministry of Personnel, are monitoring it. We are submitting reports to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is also talking a very keen interest in the matter and he is also monitoring it almost on a fortnightly basis We

shall certainly monitor the success of the drive.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: The Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that 27000 vacancies have been identified in the Central Government. What about the various Departments of the State Government, public and private sector undertakings? Have the Government done such an identification of vacancies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes there too? If not, what are the reasons therefor and what are the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have identified the vacancies which were available in the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Besides, the Bank have also identified about 8800 vacancies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. And this, as I said in my answer, will be completed by 31st October. The public sector enterprises have also identified a substantial number of vacancies. These are in the region of approximately 8000-9000 and a time table is being worked out for them in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprise. They will also fill these vacancies. We do not have the authority to identify or monitor the position as regards the State Governments are concerned, nor we are competent to do so in the private sector.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: While congratulating the Prime Minister for having taken an appropriate step, I would like to know out of these 27000 vacancies, what is the total number of vacancies in Group A, Group B etc. Is it a fact that a poster campaign has been launched by the Centre to draw the attention of the candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to these vacancies? Have the banks also been instructed to do so? If so, to what extent will these measures help in finding the candidates so that they can apply for these posts for which vacancies have been identified?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Answering

the latter part of the question first, yes, we have launched a poster campaign. The posters are being displayed in post offices, BDO's offices, District Collector's offices etc. The banks have also been requested to print and distribute posters to their branches. The idea is that these posters are one more way of stimulating the supply side, so that adequate number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes know about it and apply. I am confident that the poster campaign will stimulate the supply side.

As regards vacancies, I have the figures. Scheduled Castes: Group A : 507; Group B: 623; Group C : 8796; Group D : 2632; Total : 12558. Scheduled Tribes : Group A : 356; Group B : 415; Group C : 9041; Group D : 5493; Total 15305. Grand Total : 27863. This is as on 28th June, 1989.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: May I know the constraints which led the Government to withhold the recruitment to these posts earlier? I would also like to know if the Commission appointed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had ever asked the Cabinet to fill up these posts. And if so, what was the reaction of the Government?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it would not be quite correct to say that anybody withhold recruitment. As I explained when I made the announcement in Parliament in the last Session, it is an offshoot of the then policy. The then policy was that if a suitable Scheduled Caste—Scheduled Tribe candidate was not available there was a power to reserve the vacancy and the roster point vacancy was carried over for three years. And, if at the end of three recruitment years we still could not find a suitable SC/ST candidate the vacancy lapsed. This was the policy of the Government of India. It was a policy for several years. As a result of that policy and perhaps as a result of a certain lack of will on the part of the recruitment authorities, a number of vacancies remained unfilled; they were reserved and were carried forward. When we studied this matter very carefully after this Government assumed office on the 1st of January, 1985, we stud-

ied the matter for three recruitment years and then we came to the conclusion that the root cause of the problem was dereservation. As long as the power of dereservation was there there was no way to get out of this syndrome of vacancies being carried forward and lapsing. Therefore, on the 10th June, 1988 this Government took a bold decision to ban dereservation. Once we banned the dereservation we computed the number of carried forward vacancies and launched a special drive to fill them. Now, we have the political will and we have provided the administrative capacity. I don't want to blame anyone in the past. It is an offshot of the then policy. Today we have changed the policy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day, all the Harijans and Adivasis in the country express their gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister who has resolved that only Harijans and Adivasis will be recruited against the vacancies reserved for them and such vacancies will not be filled from people belonging to any other category. Even then, there are several departments, which have not yet advertised their reserved vacancies. While on the one hand the hon. Minister has just now stated in his reply that all the recruitment against reserved vacancies will be completed by the 31st August, on the other hand there are departments viz. the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Railways etc. which have not yet issued any advertisements in respect of their reserved vacancies. I would like to know whether the Government propose to direct their departments to initiate action in this respect and fix a date by which the reserved vacancies will be filled up from the category of candidates for which they are reserved. Will you take action against the officers of departments where flagrant violation of rules is noticed.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not

aware of any Department which has vacancies which are to filled by direct recruitment and which has not so far advertised. In fact our review shows that practically every department which has vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment has advertised and I am confident that they will fill it by 31.8.89. We have made it very clear to the heads of the departments, to the Secretaries that Government will take a very serious view if they are not able to fill the vacancies by 31st August, 1989 and I may say that all the heads of departments, all the secretaries, all the heads of the organisations in the field have promised us total cooperation and support. I can see their total commitment to the drive and I am absolutely confident that we will be able to achieve success in this drive.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: 27,000 posts have been identified to be filled up. Do I understand that this figure of 27,000 represents the total backlog as far as the Scheduled Caste-Scheduled Tribes are concurred? If not, what is the percentage that it represents to the total backlog? Further, does the Government intend to have any special recruitment drive to improve the participation of the minorities also in terms of the 15 Point Prime Minister's Programme?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I submitted to you a little while earlier, under the then policy, a vacancy which is not filled for a period of three years would lapse. So, what we are now talking about is the vacancies which arose in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, it is these vacancies which are now described as carried forward reservations or roster points which should have been filled but which have been carried forward. The figure of 27863 represents such vacancies or such roster points. Once we calculate the number which should have been filled and which has not been filled, we are trying to fill all that with vacancies which are available now as a result of retirement, as a result of promotion, as a result of death or as a result of resignation. We are clearing the backlog by adjusting it against the vacancies which arise now. This is how this figure of 27863 has

to be understood.

As regards the other question, although strictly it does not arise out of this recruitment drive, I am glad to answer it. The 15-point programme was reviewed by the Prime Minister only two months ago. We have made substantial progress in recruiting minorities. It is monitored by my colleague Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpaiji. I am not saying that everything that needs to be done has been done. We are conscious of it. We are straining every nerve to ensure that minority representation is also increased.

Launching of 'Agni'

*85. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD†:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile 'Agni' launched from Chandipur-on-sea recently;

(b) its results and other observations;

(c) what is its significance in the context of the country's defence preparedness; and

(d) whether any programme of further developing missile technology is being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) AGNI is a technology demonstrator system and is not a weapon. The AGNI vehicle flight tested on 22 May 89 had two propulsion stages using closed loop inertial guidance system with an on-board Computer system and a re-entry structure.

(b) The AGNI launch has achieved all the objectives set for it. The major technological break-through achieved are in the areas of multistage propulsion, closed loop inertial guidance and re-entry structures.

(c) The successful launch of a high accuracy system like AGNI has afforded the

country with the option to deliver conventional warheads with high precision at long ranges.

(d) AGNI is part of the Integrated Guided Missile Programme which is now being executed by DRDO.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: In reply to (a) they have said that "it is a technology demonstrator system and is not a weapon"

If it is so, does it have any civilian spin-offs and if it has, will you kindly define and tell us what are the civilian spin-offs?

SHRI K.C. PANT. I didn't follow the question. Kindly repeat it.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Does it have any application in other fields—the civilian spin offs and other things?

SHRI K.C. PANT: I cannot offhand say which part would have which spin off. But the technology involved is not only sophisticated, but it covers various areas. For instance telemetry, radio, Radar, Communication technology.

Guidance system involves a very sophisticated technology. Re-entry structure means resistance to high heats etc. at the point of re-entry. So, there is a computer which is the brain of this missile system. So, the on-board computer can be very useful. It would certainly have applications in other areas

So, there are various possibilities, I can straight away see. But I will not be able to spell out precisely where which will be applicable.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Before launching, there was a pressure from international forces that we should not use this AGNI Missile. Will that pressure work now to stop our work in this direction?

SHRI K.C. PANT: This point has been made very clear by the Prime Minister and by

me, when I had spoken earlier. There is no question of this country yielding to any pressure; and I would like to congratulate our scientists and engineers: the achievement of the Agni is all the more significant because it is an indigenous effort. We know for a fact that there is an attempt by some countries to limit the transfer of technology in this area outside a limited field. Seven countries have worked together, and tried to impose a regime on the others. But this is an indigenous effort, and we will certainly develop technology in this country as we think fit, and according to our resources and according to our priorities.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: We have been successful in launch in Agni; but I think space launching vehicles programme is also linked with this, and we are experimenting the launching of various satellites earlier also, in space, and increasing the payload capacity of the launching vehicle. Is it linked with our programme of launching satellites in future from our own base? At present, we are doing the launching of INSAT-I and II from other countries. Is this programme also inter-linked with it; and to what extent we have achieved success—50 Kgs or 100 Kgs—and how much weight can we carry to outer space if we have to send satellite to outer space from our own base?

SHRI K.C. PANT: The two programmes are separate. That programme, the civilian programme is under the Department of Space. (*Interruptions*)

As I was saying.... (*Interruptions*)

The civilian and military space programmes are independent. One is under the Department of Space; and this is under the Department of Defence—D.R.D.O. So, the two are independent, and we are keeping them independent. So far as Agni missile's range and payload are concerned, the payload can be up to 1000 Kg. and the range can be up to 2,500 Kms.

DR. KRIPASINDHU BHOI: I want to

know this from the hon. Minister: the intermediate ballistic missile was tested at Chandipur. We can produce the medium range ballistic missile, the inter-continental missile and the Polar ballistic missile indigenously. At the same time, I would like to know whether, for testing all these things, the detailed geophysical aspect has been tested, and whether we can use this ballistic missile for peaceful purposes: because India is a country—not a country, but a sub-continent—having all the geophysical formulations. Can we use this for artificial rains in drought-affected areas; can we use this to avoid cyclones, as the geo-physicists say? Is this a fact, or not?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Once again I would like to clarify that the civilian space programme is different from the military programme. So, the aspects to which my hon. friend referred would be covered, if at all possible, by the civilian programme. Remote sensing covers certain areas which he mentioned and the weather-watch programme is another important programme. Rain making, for instance, is something which does not need satellites but it is very expensive and so on. But those are matters which are not covered by this question. So, I would like my hon. friend to appreciate that any programme we have here should not be mixed up with the other one.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I have been raising my hand from the beginning to put a question, but I have not been called so far. It is in my constituency.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Should we send one more to your constituency?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if it cause excessive rains what will we do?

MR. SPEAKER: Bairagiji, generally there is sufficient rainfall. However, what is

allotted, cannot be blotted.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: We are proud of our scientists who have proved themselves time and again that they are not less intelligent than any other scientist in any of the advanced countries and also for their responsibility in keeping up this country dependent on its own resources and technological knowledge. The hon. Minister has categorically mentioned that this Government has never conceded to any pressure from other Governments of other countries. But I wish to know from the hon. Minister what is the reaction of the Opposition parties in this country in this regard. Have they expressed any feelings or opinion in this regard opposing either the location or the experiment in regard to this Agni?

SHRI K.C. PANT: The Agni Missile was fired from the Interim Test Range. The Government has a plan to set up a National test Range of Baliapal. This was fired from Chandipur. We would have preferred to fire it from Baliapal, but an agitation has been long going on there which has been inspired by some Leaders of the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Janata Dal.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, some Janata Party leader which is now Janata Dal.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Why can't you mention names?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Certainly I can. One is Mr. Samarendra Kundu, for instance. Mr. Biju Patnaik issued a statement. So, I have tried to discuss this with Mr. Biju Patnaik and other leaders.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Has he joined Congress(S) or Janata Dal?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Janata Dal. It is very

difficult to keep track of them. So, there has been and I believe there is still some kind of an agitation going on; and I think it has certainly aroused unnecessary fear in the area because of mis-information which has been spread. I would appeal to my hon. friend in that area to see that this mis-information goes. We have received excellent cooperation from the inhabitants around the Interim Test Range including those who are living within the safety zone and who had to move out of this area, only for a few hours. In all we have spent over Rs. 61 lakhs for compensation and other facilities that we gave them. So, the people there seem to be quite happy. When I went there, I met some of them. And this must have a salutary effect also on the people living in Baliapal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I am one with our hon. Minister to congratulate our eminent scientists, especially of the DRDL in the Defence Ministry for testing successfully such a unique indigenous missile, for which I must congratulate our Prime Minister particularly because he has in spite of all opposition from the international sphere as well as from some of the political parties of our country, who have opposed from the beginning such tests and did not want us to produce such indigenous missiles in our country, encouraged the testing of the missiles. Besides, may I know whether it is a fact that when it was successfully tested on the 22nd May, some of the Opposition leaders openly gave a statement that it was actually not the Agni missile, but it was an imitation of that, and if so whether the Defence Ministry has issued any contradiction to it?

Also, may I know what was the cost involved in this Agni missile and whether we could reach the target of 2500 kilometres when it was tested and, whether it is a fact that it can also carry nuclear weapons? If not, when some of the opposition leaders were indulging in such type of publicity among the people to create some panic among them what was the action taken by the Government on that issue?

SHRI K.C. PANT: It is a fact that some

news items appeared both here and abroad that the Agni was not an entirely indigenous effort in the sense that we got help from West Germany as well as the United States and I think that there was a report also about something which an opposition member had said, but I am not at this moment sure of that. But I did see reports in foreign papers also. I was asked this question when I went abroad and I assured them that this was our own effort. It is our own effort, it is our own technology and we are proud of the work done by our scientists. Nothing can detract us from this achievement and the West German Government, I understand, has denied what has appeared in that section of Press which I referred to earlier. They have denied that West Germany has contributed for the development of the technology for Agni.

There was a news item which said that Dr. Kalam, the Director of DRDL who is leading the team which developed Agni had picked up his knowledge in this area in the United States, when he went there for a few months. It so happened that he went there for a few months 25 years ago! Since then rocket technology has made enormous advances and Dr. Kalam and his group have done remarkably good work in this area and I would like to convey the congratulations of the House of them.

On the cost question, the total expenditure sanctioned for this project is about Rs. 35 crores. The technology demonstrator Agni has costed about Rs. 3 crores.

STD facility in Rajasthan

*90. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of places connected with STD facilities in Rajasthan State is far less as compared to other States keeping in view its population and area;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider connecting more places in Ra-

jasthan with STD facilities; and

(c) if so, the names of such places, and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. The following priorities are adopted for providing STD facility:

- (i) State capitals to Delhi;
- (ii) District Headquarters to respective State capitals;
- (iii) Telephone exchanges with a capacity of 1000 lines and above, as on 31.3.1985; and
- (iv) Other routes justified by traffic subject to feasibility.

In respect of Rajasthan the State capital Jaipur is already linked to Delhi on STD

Out of the total 27 District Headquarters in Rajasthan, 16 have been provided with STD facility. The remaining 11 District Headquarters are planned to be connected by March, 1990.

The status of STD facility in Rajasthan is comparatively better than many other States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhopur and Tonk are proposed to be provided with STD facility.

[Translation]

SHRI. VISHNU MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked the hon. Minister.

[English]

Whether the number of places connected with STD facilities in Rajasthan State is far less as compared to other States keeping in view its population and area?

[Translation]

The hon. Minister has said in his answer;

[English]

The Status of STD facility in Rajasthan is comparatively better than in many other States.

[Translation]

Sir, S.T.D. facilities are available in as many as 671 places in Rajasthan. According to the norms prescribed for Rajasthan, the second largest State of the country, district headquarters will be connected with S.T.D. facilities by 1990 and as regards the last criterion, viz.

[English]

Other routes justified by traffic subject to feasibility.

[Translation]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which of the routes in Rajasthan are justified?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, my answer to the question that the status of STD facility in Rajasthan is comparatively better than many other States is on the basis of the Seventh Plan targets. The Seventh Plan target is to give STD facility to all District headquarters. In Rajasthan so far, we would provide STD to 18 places. Out of the 18 places, we have given STD facility to two non District HQ the Mandore and Beawar. And 11 District headquarters will be provided

with facility before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The two places to which we have provided STD is on the basis of the criteria adopted by the Department, i.e. where one thousand line capacity is there. Therefore, when we compare Rajasthan with other States, it is comparatively better than many other States.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know that apart from district headquarters, which are the

[English]

Other routes justified by traffic subject of feasibility?

[Translation]

Which of the cities of Rajasthan having telephone exchanges with one thousand line capacity, are proposed to be connected with STD.

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, wherever we have achieved 1,000 lines capacity, we have provided STD facility. We will provide STD facility wherever we cross 1,000 lines capacity.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no S.T.D. facility is so far available in the border districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, which are very important from the security point of view. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the time by when S.T.D. facilities will be provided in these two districts?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, Barmer district is one of the districts identified by the Ministry of Communication as on IDN District in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Barmer district is to be connected with STD facility.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: What about Jaisalmer?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: That will also be given before 31st March 1990.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Jammu is to be linked with Jaipur.

[*English*]

Opening of Post Offices in Madhubani and Darbhanga Districts

*93. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened in the Madhubani and Darbhanga district of Bihar in the last five years; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new post offices in these districts in 1989-90?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The number of post offices opened in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts in the last five years (Seventh Plan) is as follows:

<i>Plan Year</i>	<i>No of new post offices opened</i>	
	<i>Madhubani</i>	<i>Darbhanga</i>
1985-86	-	-
1986-87	-	-
1987-88	-	1
1988-89	-	-
1989-90 (upto 1.7.1989)	6	6
Total	6	7

(b) There are proposals to open more post offices in the two districts during the current year (1989-90).

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: May I know the criteria for opening of post offices? I also want to know which district of Bihar has met the criteria in the last five years?

SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO: We have criteria for special category areas, hill districts as well as tribal areas. The criterion is 1500 population coverage for villages in tribal and backward areas and 3000 in normal areas. We have not identified districts on the basis of population. The question relates to two districts i.e. Madhubani and Darbhanga. We have already opened six and seven post offices in Madhubani and Darbhanga respectively since 1985-86. In Madhubani and Darbhanga, the average coverage of post offices is 8.49 sq. kms. and 7.14 sq. kms. respectively. And for Bihar as a whole the average is 15.85 sq. kms. On an average, the population coverage per post office is 5000 to 6000. For the year 1989-90 we have got proposal from the Bihar Circle to open 250 ED branch post offices and 4 Departmental sub offices. Under the present policy sometimes we are not able to open more post offices. Therefore, we have approached the Ministry of Finance to relax the standards so that more and more branch post offices can be opened. We have already opened one lakh and odd post offices in panchayat headquarters. We want to open branch post offices in each panchayat under the special category scheme. Therefore, we want to relax the standard which is under the consideration of the Finance Ministry. Once that is cleared, we will provide the minimum facilities to all rural areas.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: When will the branch post offices be opened in all pan-

chayats headquarters of Bihar?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is not only for Bihar but for the whole country. Once the policy decision is taken, most of the gram panchayats will be covered.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: By which date?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: There is no question of any date. Once the relaxation of standard is allowed to us, then we will be able to open post offices in most of the panchayats.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI: I congratulate the hon. Minister for extending postal facilities throughout the country. But may I know that inspite of increasing the expanding the postal facilities throughout the country, the delivery of telegrams and letters is unnecessarily delayed by 7 or 10 days. What steps Government is going to take to make delivery more speedy, more quick and more safe?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The distribution is done by the postman. We have got branch post offices in hilly, remote areas, in addition to others. Therefore, once a telegram reaches the post offices, it has to be distributed by the postman, who covers a long distance. We are planning to coordinate with the Telecom Department to have a new system involving electronics transmission as well as other high-tech methods which we have already introduced for sending the telegrams. Recently we have introduced a satellite communication system for sending the telegrams to the North-East area. Like that, we are planning to have better facilities not only for telegrams but also for postal deliveries.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Losses Due to hangar Collapse in Gwalior Air Base**

*81. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered due to the hanger collapse in Gwalior Air Base in the month of May, 1989;

(b) the reasons of the accident;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted in the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents in future; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not instituting any enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (d). The aircraft parked inside the hanger suffered damage due to collapse of its roof. Steps for repair of the aircraft have been taken and the total financial loss will be known only after the repairs of the aircraft are completed by the end of Aug 1989.

A Court of Inquiry instituted for the purpose has attributed the collapse to the structural failure of its load bearing members. Instructions have been issued to the engineers to ensure the structural soundness of all such hangars provided with false ceiling.

(c) Does not arise.

Raising of Age Limit for Entry into Central Government Services

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

(a) whether Government have received proposals from different quarters to raise the age limit for entry into Central Government Services;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received by Government in this regard; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). While no proposals for a general increase in the age limit for entry into Central Government Services have been received in the recent past, there have been proposals for increase in the age limit for entry into the Government through the Civil Services Examination and increase in the age limit for women for entry into Government posts.

(c) Government do not propose to increase the age limit for the Civil Services Examination.

The proposal to increase the age limit for women, otherwise than through Civil Services Examination, is under consideration.

*[Translation]***Forced Conversion of Youngmen into Eunuchs**

*86. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newsitem appearing in the Jansatta dated 3 February, 1989 about the forced conversion of youngmen into eunuchs;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Government have seen the Press Report.

(b) and (c). 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects. Investigation of cases referred to concern State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, no report regarding forced conversions referred to in the newspaper has come to notice in recent times.

[English]

Fencing on Indo-Pak Border

*87. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
DR. A. K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work done and expenditure incurred so far on fencing on the Indo-Pak border to check the smuggling of arms, narcotics and terrorists movement; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide fencing on the whole of Indo-Pak border; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) According to CPWD, which is executing the work of fencing, a stretch of 118 Kms out of 120 Kms in the Punjab Sector and 51.5 Kms out of 58.8 Kms

selected in the Rajasthan Sector has been completed upto July 10, 1989. An expenditure of Rs. 2451 lakhs has been incurred in this regard upto June 30, 1989.

(b) It is not considered feasible to put up a fence along the entire Indo-Pak border.

Meeting of National Integration Council

*88. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were considering to convene a meeting of the National Integration Council to discuss the communal situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in convening the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to hold the National Integration Council Meeting very shortly. The exact date will be intimated as soon as fixed.

Investigation into Bofors Gun Deal

*89. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the investigation into Bofors Gun deal stands at present; and

(b) if the investigation is complete, findings of the enquiry and the follow-up action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Scientific Interest in Youth

*91. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sent some young scientists on international travel in the Seventh Plan period under the scheme "Promotion of scientific interest in youth" if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made of their observations and experience; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As part of the Department of Science and Technology's scheme "Promotion of Scientific Interest in Youth", about 100 young scientist, below 35 years of age, are supported for participation in international conferences every year on an average. This scheme provides opportunities to young scientists to participate in international conferences, workshops and training courses/Summer/Winter Schools and exchange of ideas on the latest developments in science and technology in related subjects.

These opportunities enable young scientists to gain experience, which has relevance to the thrust areas of research identified by the Government from time to time. As a result of such exposure, young scientists are able to take up R & D projects in these areas. The report on the participation of the young scientists along with their observa-

tions and experience is circulated to the relevant national Science and Technology institutions in the country to inform them of the deliberations at international conferences.

Setting up of Development Boards in Maharashtra

*92. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI D. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan region are proposed to be cleared shortly as assured by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard and at what stage the proposal stands?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) A draft scheme for giving effect to the provisions of article 371 (2) of the Constitution was received from the Government of Maharashtra in February, 1989. It comprised of a draft order to be made by the President under the said provision and a draft order to be issued by the Governor in pursuance thereof, providing *inter alia* for establishment of Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. After examination, the Government of Maharashtra have been requested to consider for recasting the Governor's order keeping in view the requirements of the State and legal opinion.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra made a proposal in April, 1989 for amending article 371 (2) (a) so as to include a specific provision for establishment of a separate development board for Konkan also. This proposal was examined and the State Gov-

ernment have been requested to furnish information on certain points to facilitate examination of the matter in proper perspective.

Privatisation of Defence Production

*94. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering privatisation of the defence production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Privatisation means handing over Government owned production units to the private sector. Govt. is not considering any proposal to hand over the ownership of any Defence production unit to the private sector.

Terrorists Activities in Punjab, Delhi and Adjoining States

*95. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pro-Khalistan terrorists have stepped up their violent activities with the intention of bringing about communal divide as is evident from New Delhi Railway Station bomb blast on 12 June, 1989 and Moga Killings in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken to contain those activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Government are aware that attempts to flare-up communal disharmony between Hindus and Sikhs has been a

major plank of the terrorists' strategy.

(b) Despite their efforts the terrorists have not succeeded in bringing about any such situation and the people of Punjab have maintained communal harmony. The security agencies are also vigilant and have taken necessary precautionary steps to maintain public order

[Translation]

Recruitment in Army From Madhya Pradesh

*96. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the backwardness of Madhya Pradesh, any concrete plan has been chalked out for recruitment of jawans in the army from the State; and

(b) if so, the time by which this plan is proposed to be implemented and the number of young people likely to get employment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No such special plan has been drawn up.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Telecommunication System Due to Rain, Flood and Cyclone

*97. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the extent of damage caused to telecommunication system due to rain, flood and cyclone in Orissa, West Bengal and other States during May, June and July, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the telecommunication system in the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Serious disruptions have been reported from some parts of West Bengal and coastal districts of Orissa and in some areas of Arunachal Pradesh.

The rainy season is still continuing in these areas. The damage caused to the telecommunication system due to rains, flood and cyclone cannot be estimated at this stage.

Necessary steps have been taken to restore communication by arranging the required materials, like poles, wires, brackets, insulators.

In the flood and cyclone prone areas, the department has plans to replace open wire lines by small capacity radio systems. Manufacture of these equipments is being taken up by some companies in the Joint Sector and Public Sector.

[*Translation*]

Pak Help to Terrorists

*98. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is still training and supplying arms to terrorists operating on Indian soil;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government

to take up this matter with the Government of Pakistan;

(c) whether India and Pakistan have agreed during Indo-Pak talks in May, 1989 for joint surveillance on the border to check terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal border crossing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter of Pakistan's involvement with the terrorists operating in Punjab has been taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan on several occasions. Recently, during the visit of Indian Prime Minister to Islamabad in December, 1988, in connection with the SAARC Summit, the Prime Minister of Pakistan assured that for harmonious bilateral relations Pakistan was committed to the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

During Home Secretary level talks held in May, 1989 both India and Pakistan agreed to take the following concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illicit border crossing along the borders of the two countries:

(I) Cooperative Arrangements Between the Two Border Security Forces

- (i) The Director General Pakistan Rangers and the Inspectors General, BSF, Punjab and Rajasthan shall biannually review the implementation of the agreed measures of cooperation with special focus on their efficacy in regard to combating trans-border crimes,

in addition to the work relating to the maintenance of boundary pillars. During their meetings, they may also agree on such measures including meetings at intermediary level, as may be conducive to improve cooperation between the two Border Security Forces.

- (ii) The Border Security Forces shall undertake simultaneous coordinated patrolling along the India-Pakistan border and the Patrols shall be briefed and de-briefed jointly. The concerned officials from the two Border Security Forces will meet in June, 1989 to finalise the modalities and implementation of this arrangement.

(II) To Combat Drug Trafficking and Smuggling

- (i) Coverage of information to be exchanged between the two countries should be widened to include organisation, powers, functions and addresses of enforcement informant agencies, training material, equipment, legislation, the regarding seizures and other related matters, including modus operandi, routes followed etc.

- (ii) There was merit in taking steps for harmonisation of laws against drug trafficking so that drug traffickers, in order to avoid harsher pun-

ishment in one country, do not flee to or operate from the other country.

- (iii) There was need for intensifying enforcement of drug laws for interception/interdiction of the drug traffic on both sides and for mounting a special vigil against their trans-border movement.

(III) Cooperative Arrangements to Deal with Fugitives from Law etc.

- (i) The Interpol Chiefs and their representatives in both countries should have greater interaction at personal level including fresh periodic meetings.

- (ii) The FIA in Pakistan and CBI in India, acting as the nodal agencies and in concert with other appropriate agencies in their respective countries, should take appropriate action in tracing out and arranging to hand over to the other countries wanted and absconding criminals. The modalities of actions in this regard is to be worked out by the FIA and the CBI representatives through discussion with- in the next three months.

- (iii) The concerned agencies should act in close cooperation in neutralization of organised gangs and touts indulging in infiltration of large groups of people in pursuit of employment etc. -in each other's country.

[English]

New Telecom Committee in New Bombay

*99. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Telecom. Committee has been formed by the Telecom. Commis-

sion in New Bombay; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Telecom Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee with 13 Members was constituted. The composition is as follows:

— Chief Minister , Maharashtra	— Chairman
— Chief Secretary	— Alternate Chairman
— Punjab Sector Fin. Institutions	— 2
— Consumer Activists	— 2
— Press	— 1
— Industries Association	— 1
— Rep. of CIDCO	— 1
— Rep. of State Government	— 1
— Rep. of Deptt. of Telecom/(MTNL) and VSNL)	— 3

[Translation]

Board for Post Office Savings Banks

*100. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a board for post office savings banks;

(b) if so, its composition and functioning;

(c) whether the customers and the Department are likely to get any special benefit with the appointment of this board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

In order to advise the Government on matters relating to customers' service and other operational problems of Post Office

Savings Banks (POSBs), constitution of an Advisory Board or POSB was ordered vide Memo No. 93-1/89-SB, dated 15th June, 1989. The Post Office Savings Banks are being operated through 1,44,084 Post Offices as an agency function on behalf of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The vast network of the POSBs serve a clientele of 7.39 crore account holders under several savings schemes, besides nearly 3.90 crores investors in National Savings Certificates, Indira Vikas Patras and Kissan Vikas Patras. However, the Department did not have any forum for interacting with the investing public either at the lowest level of the post office or at the national level of the Postal Services Board. Orders have been issued for constitution of Advisory Committees at the level of Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices wherein POSBs users will be associated. With the constitution of the Advisory Board, POSBs users new will have the opportunities of interacting with the decision making levels in the Government. Members of the Parliament and representatives of the Banking institutions wherein they may be able to represent the customers' point of view and demand better service and facilities. The inadequacies of the infrastructure of the POSBs and other improvements needed for generating better customers satisfaction can be discussed at this forum and recommendations made for implementation by the Government.

The Department of Posts as an agency Department all have the advantage of assessing the requirements of the POSB users and the expertise of the Banking institutions. The recommendations of this Advisory Board will be passed on to the Ministry of Finance for bringing about modifications and amendments in the schemes in operation. The recommendations of this Advisory Board may also be helpful in working out new schemes for introduction by the Ministry of Finance.

The participation of the representatives of the State Governments on this Advisory Board would ensure fuller cooperation in the mobilisation efforts by findings solutions to the operational bottlenecks. It is anticipated that the Government would drive tremendous benefits by having the Advisory Board.

The composition and functions of the Advisory Board are detailed in the Annexure below.

ANNEXURE

Composition and functions of Post Office savings Bank Advisory Board

Chairman—Minister of State for Communications

Vice Chairman—Secretary (Posts)

Co-Vice Chairman—Member (Development), Postal Services Board

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1—4 | Two Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and two Members of Parliament from Rajya Sabha. |
| 5 | Secretary, Department of Banking or his nominee |
| 6 | Chairman, Unit Trust of India or his nominee |
| 7 | Nominee of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India |
| 8—9 | Two Nominees of two state Governments |
| 10—11 | Two nominees of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Associated Chamber of Commerce |

- 12—14 Three members of Posts Office Savings Bank users from States
- 15 National Savings Commissioner.
16. Leader, staff Side, Joint Consultative Machinery (Department)
17. Member (Secretary)—Deputy Director General (Savings Bank Operations)

The Chairman of the Advisory Board of Post Office Saving Bank will have the power to co-opt any other expert from special fields as found necessary. The Board will be re-constituted after two years. The tenure of the non-official members will be for 2 years after which they can be either re-nominated or fresh nominations made in their place.

The functioning of the Committee will be to advise the Government on matters pertaining to Post Office Savings Bank operations, Customer Service and such other matters as may be referred to the Board from time to time. Its recommendation will be advisory in character and the Board will meet ordinarily once in 6 months at New Delhi, but if necessary, meeting can be arranged at any other place in India with specific approval of the Chairman.

[English]

President's Assent to West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986

805. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received the West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) when the Bill is likely to receive the assent of the President?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986 was received on 29.12.86 and assented to by the President on 30. 4.89.

[Translation]

Opening of Post Offices in Bihar

806. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of post-offices proposed to be opened in Bihar during the year 1989-90;

(b) the number of applications pending for opening of new post-offices in Nalanda district, Bihar and the locations thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken on pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is given below in the Statement.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1989-90

<i>Bihar</i>	<i>District-wise targets</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of POs proposed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Patna	6
2.	Bhojpur	6
3.	Nalanda	6
4.	Begusarai	6
5.	Khageria	6
6.	Darbhanga	6
7.	East Champaran	6
8.	West Champaran	6
9.	Madhubani	6
10.	Muzaffarpur	7
11.	Purnea	7
12.	Katihar	6
13.	Saharsa	7
14.	Madhepura	7
15.	Samastipur	6
16.	Saran	6
17.	Sitamarhi	7
18.	Siwan	7
19.	Vaishali	5

1	2	3
20.	Gopalganj	6
21.	Monghyr	8
22.	Aurangabad	6
23.	Gaya	6
24.	Nawada	6
25.	Jahanabad	5
26.	Rohtas	6
27.	Bhagalpur	8
28.	Hazaribagh	8
29.	Dhanbad	8
30.	Giridih	8
31.	Palamau	10
32.	Singhbhum	8
33.	Dumka	6
34.	Godda	6
35.	Baidyanath Deoghar	4
36.	Sahebganj	5
37.	Ranchi	6
38.	Gumla	6
39.	Lohardaga	5
Total		250

[English]

Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

807. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new telephone exchanges opened in Kerala during 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to open more telephone exchanges this year in Kerala; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to convert any telephone exchange into automatic exchange of MAX II type; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Thirteen new telephone exchanges opened in Kerala Circle from 1.1.89 to 18.7.89. The details are given in part (a) of the Statement given below.

(b) Yes Sir. Details at part (b) of the statement given below.

(c) Nineteen exchanges are proposed to be converted into MAX-II type exchanges during 89-90 subject to availability of equipment. Details are given in part (c) of the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

(A) New Exchanges opened in Kerala Circle so far during 1989.

1. Calicut-Vellayil 5000 L ICP
2. Ambalanugal MAX-II 300 L
3. Panthaloar MAX-III 25 L
4. Korome MAX-III 35 L

5. Engandiyoor MAX-III 90 L
6. Vannappuram MAX-III 90 L
7. Thoprankudy MAX-III 25L
8. Thanaloar MAX-III 35L

9. Therthally MAX-III 90 L

10. Pampavalley MAX-III 90 L

11. Amboori 90 L MAX-II

12. Elanad 25L MAX-III

13. Cumbummettu 25L MAX-III

(B) Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened during the remaining period of 89-90.

1. Cheeral 64 MILT

2. Panavoor 64 MILT

3. Vattayar 64 MILT

4. Badaika 45L MAX-III

5. Pang 90 L MAX-III

6. Nettoor 90LMAX -III

(C) Exchanges proposed to be converted into MAX-II

1. Kattakada 90-300L MAX-II

2. Kodakara 90-300L (Commissioned)

3. Nadapuram 90- 300L

4. Sreekantapuram 90-300L

5. Kuthiathode 90-200

6. Edakkad 90-200 MAX-III
7. Kozhencherry 600 CBM-700 MAX-II
8. Pattambi 90-200 MAX-II
9. Edappal 90-200
10. Vadakkancherry-Malabar 200 CBNM-300 MAX-II
11. Erattupetta 480 CBM-600 MAX-II
12. Ettumanur 480 CBM-600 MAX-II
13. Pathanapuram 290 CBNM-600 MAX-II
14. Thirurangam 250 CBNM-400 MAX-II
15. Vithura 90-200 MAX-II
16. Cherukunnu 90-300 MAX-II
17. Vandiperiyar 90-200 MAX-II
18. Chelad 90-200 MAX-II
19. Perambra 90-200 MAX-II

**Telephone Advisory Committee at
Thanjavur**

808. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telephone Advisory Committee was constituted long back for the Thanjavur Telecom District;

(b) whether it is a fact that not even a single meeting of the Committee has been held so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure the periodical meetings of the Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No meeting of the Committee could be held as Thanjavur Secondary Switching area has been reorganised. Instructions have been issued to concerned telecom authorities to convene the meeting of the Committee immediately and hold them regularly thereafter.

Abolition of Electronics Commission

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

(a) whether Government have abolished the Electronics Commission as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 10 May, 1989; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Electronics Commission was constituted on 1.2.1971 to review the field of electronics with regard to research, development and industrial operation with full executive and financial powers. In the light of experience gathered in the functioning of the Commission and the impact already created on industry, the Commission was reconstituted in August 1986, for formulating policies

to promote the integrated and coordinated development of electronics in India and advise on connected matters. A further review as made of the developments since then and it was felt that the Commission had amp'; performed the role assigned to it and now it was possible for the Government, industry and R & D institutions to carry on these tasks and therefore the Commission was wound up.

**S.T.D. Telephone Service for Banihal
(J&K)**

810 SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur) Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide S T.D. facility for Banihal, and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Help to Zimbabwe in the Matter of
Telecommunications**

811 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of Zimbabwe had sought the help of his Ministry in the

matter of Telecommunications;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to help zimbabwe in that matter; and

(c) if so, the details of the help proposed to be extended by his Ministry to Zimbabwe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal to extend help in the areas of training and external plant have been sent to the Government of Zimbabwe for their consideration.

**Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes**

812 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the total number of incidents of atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes involving murder and rape separately, State-wise during the last six months, upto June, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL): Information to the extent available is given below in the two Statements (Statement-I for Scheduled Castes and Statement-II for Scheduled Tribes) Information upto June, 1989 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Total Number of Cases of Atrocities, Murder and Rape Committed on Scheduled Castes By Non-Scheduled Castes from 1st January, 1989 to 30th June, 1989 as Reported by State Governments/U.T. Administrations

Sl.No.	Name of State/U. T	No. of cases				Information upto
		Total	Murder	Rape		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111	5	14		March
2.	Assam	2	1	1		March
3.	Bihar	338	23	17		April
4.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil		May
5.	Gujarat	210	5	7		May
6.	Haryana	36	Nil	9		May
7.	Himachal Pradesh	26	Nil	1		May
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	45	1	2		April

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T	No of cases				Information upto
		Total	Murder	Rape		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	Karnataka	249	5	6		April
10.	Kerala	133	2	7		March
11.	Madhya Pradesh			Not received		
12.	Maharashtra	88	5	3		March
13.	Orissa	105	3	4		April
14.	Punjab	4	1	1		March
15.	Rajasthan	365	5	22		March
16.	Sikkim	1	Nil	Nil		April
17.	Tamil Nadu	157	6	4		April
18.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil		June
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1208	60	65		March

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T	No. of cases			Information upto
		Total	Murder	Rape	
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	2	Nil	2	March
UNION TERRITORIES:					
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
2.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3.	Delhi	3	Nil	Nil	May
4.	Pondichery	1	1	Nil	June
Total		3084	123	165	

Note :1. Information from other States/U/Ts. is Nil

2. Total also includes cases committed under other categories of crimes.

STATEMENT-II

Total Number of Cases of Atrocities, Murder and Rape Committee on Scheduled Tribes by Non-Scheduled Tribes from 1st January, 1988 to 30th June, 1989 as reported by State Governments/U.T Administrations

Sl.No.	Name of State/U T	No of cases				Information upto
		Total	Murder	Rape		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
2	Arunchal Pradesh	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Feb
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	March (except Jan)
4	Bihar	6	Nil	3	3	Feb (except)
5	Goa	1	1	Nil	Nil	June
6	Gujarat	68	3	15	15	May
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	April
8	Karnataka	63	3	1	1	April
9	Kerala	30	1	Nil	Nil	March

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T	No. of cases			Information upto	
		Total	Murder	Rape		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Note received				
11.	Maharashtra	61	2	5	March	
12.	Manipur	Not received				
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Feb.	
14.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	June	
15.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	May	
16.	Orissa	71	3	2	April	
17.	Rajasthan	150	1	11	May	
18.	Sikkim	2	1	Nil	May	
19.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	April	
20.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	May	

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T	No. of cases				Information upto
		Total	Murder	Rape		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	March (Exoept Feb)	
22.	West Bengal	3	Nil	1	March	
UNTION TERRITORIES						
1.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	June	
2.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	4	Nil	1	May	
3.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	June	
4.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	June	
Total		492	15	39		

Note:

1. Information from other States /U.Ts is Nil

2. Total also includes cases committed under other categories of crimes.

Local Area Network for Micro-Computers

813. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Local Area Network has been accepted as a viable and attractive solution to obviate the need for communication between Micros for the exchange of data by the Micro-Computers;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to develop this Local area Network; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Local Area Network (LAN) has been accepted as a viable and attractive solution for communication between computers (micros/PCs, Supermicros, minis, mainframe and even super-computers) located within the same building or campus for the exchange of data/programmes and sharing of resources such as printers, disk space etc. and the introduction of microcomputer (especially PC) has made LANs (especially PC LANs) increasingly relevant and demand is picking up.

(b) and (c). A number of Indian vendors are already offering LAN products and solutions, many of which have been developed through in House R&D. Many more have also been licensed to manufacturing these. Department of Electronics (DOE) is also promoting indigenous development of low cost as well as high performance LAN solutions taking into account state-of-the-art developments and emerging international

standards. A Technology Development Council (TDC) project funded by DDE at IIT, Kanpur has resulted in successful development of a low-cost PC LAN solution and is now ready for technology transfer to industry. ERNET project of DOE is also addressing a variety of LAN solutions at premier academic and research institutions. These product designs and related expertise are transferred to industry as and when they reach a completion stage.

I.A.F. Accidents

814. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an IAF Jaguar Aircraft killing the pilot, burst in the mid-air on Dharampuri-Tirupattur high way recently; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of air accidents in the past few months has gone up;

(c) the number of IAF accidents that took place during the year 1988 and first six months of the current year;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made to know the causes; and

(e) if so, the findings of each of them separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) While there was no case of a Jaguar aircraft bursting in the air, a fatal accident involving a Jaguar aircraft occurred in the area June,

1989.

(b) There has been a bunching of accidents during the first 2 months of the current financial year. Such bunching is not unusual.

(c) It would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The findings of the Court of Inquiry are classified and it would not be in public interest to disclose the same.

Cases Filed on Kudal Commission Findings

815. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kudal Commission has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the total number of cases referred to it and of those in which it has submitted its findings;

(c) the number of cases referred by Government of the CBI for follow-up;

(d) the number of cases so far investigated by CBI;

(e) the number of cases in which the CBI has filed charge-sheets; and

(f) the brief particulars of the cases in which the charge-sheets have been filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f). Kudal Commission has submitted six Interim Reports and a Final Report. First three Interim Reports along with Memoranda of Action Taken have already

been placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. The remaining reports along with Memoranda of Action Taken will be laid on the Table of both the Houses shortly.

Linking of District Headquarters of West Bengal With STD

816. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of connecting all the district headquarters of West Bengal with STD facility; and

(b) the details of future plan of Govt. in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Out of the 17th District Headquarters in West Bengal, 13 have already been provided with STD facility.

(b) One of the targets of the Seventh plan is to connect all the District Headquarters with S.T.D. Necessary steps are being taken to achieve this target, subject to availability of equipment.

Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh

817. SHRIS. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of Andhra Pradesh since 1980;

(b) the per capita income of other States of the country; and

(c) the action being taken to increase the per capita income of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The per capita income (Net State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh and other States since 1980 is given in the State-

ment below.

(c) Plan investments in different sectors in the form of various development programmes have been introduced to increase the per capita income of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Net Domestic Product at Current Prices (1980-81 to 1987-88) (Old Series) (Rupees)

Sl.No	State/U.T	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
					(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(O)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1358	1661	1734	1994	2039	2205	2333	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1382	1647	1846	2036	2301	2834	N.A	N.A.
3.	Assam	1221	1307	1614	1902	2104	2159	2317	2335
4	Bihar	943	1033	1177	1319	1513	1643	1802	1904
5	Goa*	2910	2964	3626	4083	4535	5038	5280	N.A.
6.	Gujarat	1968	2383	2508	3021	3118	2985	3515	3636
7.	Haryana	2351	2571	2884	3032	3230	3748	3925	N.A.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1530	1849	1959	2225	2216	2636	2908	N.A.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1455	1568	1719	1979	2111	2270	2344	N.A.

Sl.No	State/U.T	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	karnataka	1454	1655	1699	1970	2189	2264	2636	2802
11.	Kerala	1385	1438	1626	1883	2104	2140	2371	N.A.
12.	Madhay Pradesh	1183	1281	1432	1746	1710	1974	2036	4490
13.	Maharashtra	2244	2460	2625	2974	3178	3542	3777	2404
14.	Manipur	1382	1567	1637	1967	2218	2383	2508	2736
15.	Meghalaya	1131	1272	1454	1648	1829	2077	2203	N.A.
16.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1484	1773	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Nagaland	1351	1639	1829	2179	2535	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Orissa	1181	1340	13248	1745	1686	1973	2036	1983
19.	Punjab	2620	3051	3367	3678	4103	4536	4954	5477
20.	Rajasthan	1224	1435	1615	2011	1929	1993	2193	2326

Sl.No	State/U.T	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(O)
21.	Sikkim	1495	1637	1873	2072	2556	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Tamil Nadu	1324	1635	1653	1856	2173	2432	2656	2980
23.	Tripura	1172	1572	1689	1782	1945	2002	2084	N.A.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1272	1298	1502	1661	1784	2003	2146	N.A.
25.	West Bengal	1643	1723	1860	2237	2576	2712	2864	3208

Q. Quick Estimates P Provisional

NA: Not Made Available by the concerned State Governments.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Respective State Govts.

Note: Owing to Differences in Methodology and Source Material Used the Figures for Different State Are not Strictly comparable.

* Figures in Respect of Goa Relate to the Erstwhile UT of Goa, Daman & Diu.

Introduction of Integrated Digital Network at Bangalore

818. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to introduce Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) on an experimental basis at Bangalore thus launching India into the new era of telematics; and

(b) by when ISDN is likely to be introduced at other important cities like Delhi, Bombay Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. An experimental Integrated Services Digital Network project has been taken up at Bangalore.

(b) No plan for introducing Integrated Services Digital network at cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad, has been prepared.

[Translation]

Constitution of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee

819. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Advisory Committee of Delhi Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. has been constituted;

(b) if not, the time by which it will be constituted; and

(c) if so, the list of its members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The term of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee has expired on 30.6.89. Its reconstitution is being processed.

[English]

Bullets Missing From Gauhati-Bound Army Special Train

820. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several thousand bullets were found missing from a Gauhati bound army special train in June this year;

(b) if so, the total number of bullets etc. found missing and the cost of the same; and

(c) the result of the enquiry made in this regard and action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). 4800 rounds of 7.62 mm ammunition costing approximately Rs. 18480/- were reported missing from a Guwahati-bound Army Special Train in June, 89.

(c) One suspect is reported to have been arrested and confessed to having committed the crime in association with five others. Action against personnel found at fault shall be taken on completion of the work of the Court of Inquiry which has been set up.

Construction of Divisional Office at Kharagpur

821. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kharagpur Divisional Office

of the Telecom Department functions from Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have procured land for construction of office at Kharagpur;

(c) if so, when the construction of office will start;

(d) whether frequent complaints are received regarding wrong billing and defective telephones at Kharagpur; and

(e) if so, what steps Government pro-

pose to take to remove these difficulties of telephone-users at Kharagpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The construction is likely to start within one year.

(d) and (e). The complaints regarding wrong billing received are as under:—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Bills issued</i>	<i>Complaints received</i>
87-88	3780	130
88-89	3840	197
April, 89 to June, 89	630	70

Complaints regarding defective Telephones are received on telephone service from time to time and the number of such complaints is not considered abnormal. All these are attended to promptly. An MLOE equipment for observation of calls originated by 24 subscribers is installed at Kharagpur Telephone Exchange. With this, observation on any selected 24 subscribers at a time is possible. A few additional MLOEs are being procured to increase our capability for monitoring.

Crash Programme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

822. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have introduced any crash programme for the

improvement of the lot of poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes residing in small hamlets throughout the country;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) whether any action plan has also been prepared for their protection against the terrorism inflicted upon them in certain States by the Zamindars and other higher castes?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) All matters relating to atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be tackled as offences punishable under relevant penal laws.

In order to effectively implement these measures, comprehensive guidelines containing precautionary, protective, punitive and rehabilitative measures have been conveyed to the State Governments from time to time. These also cover crimes relating to property and persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT

Under the crash programme recently introduced by the Central Government, 10000 of the most backward Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe hamlets/habitations with 40 households (200 persons) or more in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are to be provided a package of benefits which will include:—

1. A handpump or open well for drinking water in the basti or village.
2. A school building, if there is no primary school in the vicinity of the hamlet. The building will be used to set up a primary school or a non-formal education centre.
3. Street lighting with a single light connection to the poorest households under the 'Kutir Jyoti Programme'.
4. Irrigation wells to small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who do not have irrigation facilities.
5. In these hamlets, wherever land has been allotted by Government to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons, a verification of actual position will be carried out by the revenue authorities and possession will be restored to the allot-

tees wherever it is not actually with them. Confirmation of possession will be given by the revenue authorities in pattas issued to the beneficiaries.

The States have been advised to identify Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe hamlets/habitations with, at least, 40 households for implementation of the above programmes after obtaining specific approval of the Central Government on the basis of final list of the habitations.

2. Similarly, the Union Government is making concerted efforts to provide shelter to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families both in the rural and urban areas. The National Housing Policy recently introduced in the Parliament envisages that priority will be given to promoting access to shelter for the houseless and the disadvantaged groups which include the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labour. The Union Govt. has already a central sector scheme entitled Indira Awas Yojana which is being implemented by the Department of Rural Development. Besides, providing a dwelling unit, the scheme aims at development of micro-habitats with basic amenities like approach roads, internal roads, drainage, water supply, sanitation, workshops wherever required, street lighting and social inputs like education, health and civil supplies.

Advisory Board for Territorial Army

823. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advisory board exists for Territorial Army; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the present members and the procedure for its constitution and duration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) A Central Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army exists.

(b) A list of the present members is given below in the statement. It is a non-statutory Committee, which is constituted by the Government from amongst the representatives of concerned Ministries/Departments. of the Government of India, members of Parliament, public men interested in Territorial army including retired Army /Territorial Army officers and representatives of the employers and labour organisations. The tenure of appointment of non-official members is three years.

STATEMENT

List of Members of Central Advisory Committee for Territorial Army

Chairman

Raksha Mantri

Vice Chairman

Raksha Rajya Mantri

Official Members

1. Chief of the Army Staff
2. Chairman, Railway Board
3. Defence Secretary
4. Secretary, Deptt of Personnel and Training
5. Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
6. Secretary, Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare

7. Secretary, Department of Environment
8. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)
9. Dir Genl. Resettlement, Ministry of Defence

Non-Official Members

1. Shri Ajaynarayan Mushran, Member, Lok Sabha
2. Shri Birinder Singh, Member, Lok Sabha
3. Shri Janak Raj Gupta, Member, Lok Sabha
4. Shri Uttam Rathod, Member, Lok Sabha
5. Shri Indrajit Gupta, Member, Lok Sabha
6. Shri C. Janga Reddy, Member, Lok Sabha
7. Shri Ayub Mohd Khan, Member, Lok Sabha
8. Shri Suresh Kalmadi, Member, Rajya Sabha
9. Shri J. S. Aurora, Member, Rajya Sabha
10. Shri Madan Bhatia, MP, Rajya Sabha
11. Maj. Genl. Aban Naidu, PVSM, AVSM (Retd)
12. Hony Maj Raja Bahadur BB Singh of Khairagarh

13. Hon'y Lt. Col. AN Gupta
14. Brig PV Gole, AVSM (Retd)
15. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry
16. President, Federation of India Chambers of Commerce & Industry
17. President, INTUC

Permanent Invitee

Add. Secretary, Ministry of Defence
Incharge Territorial Army

Secretary

Addl Director General Territorial Army

Technology Missions

824. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch more Technology Missions,

(b) how many Technology Missions are in operation;

(c) whether there is any machinery to monitor the achievements of these Missions; and

(d) the achievements of these missions so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN):
(a) At present, launching of one more Technology Mission on Wasteland Development

is under consideration.

(b) Six Technology Missions are in operation. These are:

1. Drinking Water 2). Immunisation 3). Adult Literacy, 4) Oilseeds 5). Telecommunications and 6). Dairy Development.

(c) Progress of the Technology Missions is periodically reviewed and monitored by the Adviser on Technology Missions to the Cabinet. Besides, the Missions have both internal and inter-departmental/steering/core committees etc. for periodical reviews. Monitoring and evaluation of the performance is also undertaken at the level of the Secretary and the Ministers of the Ministries/Departments with the nodal responsibility to implement the technology missions.

(d) As indicated in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

National Drinking Water Mission:

1. Out of the total 1.62 lakh problem villages (including partially covered), 1.18 lakh problem villages have been covered with at least one water source.
2. Number of guinea worm affected villages has been reduced from 12840 in 1985 to 3111 villages.
3. To improve success rate of drilling and to solve drinking water supply problem in hard rock areas use of satellite imageries, geophysical surveys, preparation of ground water potential maps and ground water atlas and training of personnel started.

4.

Ground water potential maps for all 55 mini mission districts completed.
5.

Out of 13,165 hard core villages, water sources identified by CGWB/ NGRI in 9505 villages.
6.

Water Quality analysis was completed in 3878 villages covering 31 districts.
7.

7 mobile RO desalination plants supplied to Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Gujarat, 1 ED stationary desalination plant was installed at Kavaratti (Lakshadweep).
8.

55 Rain Water Harvesting structures were installed by SERC, (Gaziabad) in 7 states to popularize this system.
9.

To improve the performance and optimum utilisation of rigs, computerised rig monitoring system has been introduced.
- Immunisation

The performance for the different vaccines in the immunisation mission at All India Level during the last four years (1985-89) is given below. The performance is given as percentage of targets:

Year	TT(PW)	DPT	Polio	BCG	Measles
1985-86	80.6	108.1	93.9	47.3	13.8
1986-87	77.2	84.9	72.8	72.2	67.6
1987-88	85.8	85.9	80.3	94.0	89.7
1988-89	69.2	88.1	82.8	96.2	75.0

Adult Literacy

Creation of suitable structures with sufficient administrative and financial powers at the National and State level to accelerate the pace of decision making, a more responsive attitude towards voluntary organisations, massive involvement of student and non student youth groups, increasing media coverage, technology demonstration for development, transfer and application of technopedagogic inputs for better learning environment and production of material for post literacy and continuing education catering to the needs of neo-literates by various agencies are some of the important achievements of National Literacy Missions.

Oilseeds

The production of oilseeds has been rising every year since the setting up of the Mission. In 1988-89, it is likely to be about 178 lakh tonnes i.e., 37% more than the previous peak. With energetic implementation of the integrated policy, it is likely that self-reliance in oilseeds will be possible during the 8th Five Year Plan. Some of the other achievements have been release of 63 new varieties of seeds, evolving disease resistance rapeseed/mustard, three-fold increase in breeder seed output, Proto-type of a low cost rice bran stabilizer, a sunflower decorticator mini palm oil extraction technology improved mustard processing technology

and Modern Oil Expeller have been developed

Telecommunications

Significant achievements made under Telecom Mission are:

1. Call Success Rate of STD Calls substantially improved.
2. Manual Trunk Efficiency increased to 80% from 78.9%.
3. Percentage delivery of telegrams within 12 day light hours between large stations has improved to 82% from 56%.
4. 1770 PCM System, 26 RKMs. Optical Fibre System, 30 Kms. Digital Microwave System in local junction Network and 124 Kms. and long Distance Optical Fibre System inducted during the year 1988-89.
5. About 3.3. lakh old telephone instruments were replaced.
6. 57,000 Electro-mechanical exchange lines were replaced by Electronic Exchange lines.
7. More than 4000 Electronic Teleprinters were inducted.
8. 17 Stations Stands computerised for Directory Enquiry Service.
9. 2632 Long Distance Public Telephones including 190 on Radio Relay System were commissioned.
10. 764 Rural Telephone Exchanges commissioned.
11. 40 Distt. Hqrs. were provided with

STD facility.

Dairy Development

This Mission inaugurated in August 1988 is too recent a development to have recorded significant achievements.

Institute for Micro Electronics and Computer Studies

825. SHRIT. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an institute for micro electronics and computer studies in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Telephone Connection from One Exchange to Another in Delhi

826. SHRI H. G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telephone connection in Delhi is transferable from one party to another;

(b) if so, the details of rules and charges therefor;

(c) whether transfer of telephone connection from one exchange to another is effected on priority over new telephone connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Telephone sanctioned under 'OYT-General' and 'Non-OYT-General' categories only is permitted for transfer to third parties, if the telephone has worked for at least one year. A non-refundable transfer fee of Rs. 500/- will be charged along with an amount equal to the amount of 'OYT' deposit at that station. The said connection will be treated as a fresh OYT connection from the date the transfer is effected.

(c) and (d) Shift of a telephone from one telephone exchange to another gets priority over provision of new telephone connections. Inter exchange shift is permitted if the telephone has worked for 3 years or the registration date of initial application for the telephone connection required to be shifted falls within the release period of concerned category pertaining to the exchange to which it is required to be shifted.

Making N.C.C. Compulsory in Schools/ Colleges

827 SHRI K. MOHANDAS Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the NCC is compulsory in schools and colleges;

(b) if not, whether Government have a proposal to make NCC compulsory in schools and colleges, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Advances in Field of Atomic Energy

828 SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the recent advances in the field of Atomic Energy in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN):

- I) Unit I of the Narora Atomic Power Station attained criticality in March 1989,
- II) Dhruva Research Reactor at Trombay is functioning well at full power. It is continuously being utilised for research and radioisotope production,
- III) The problems in Fast Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam have been solved and it is now operating again,
- IV) Centre for Advanced Technology has become operational for work in Lasers and Accelerators,
- V) Front line work in fields like high temperature superconductors and cold fusion is progressing,
- VI) Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology has been formed for accelerating the commercial utilisation of radioisotopes in Industry, Agriculture, and Medicine,
- VII) Several new mutants developed at

BARC have been selected for cultivation in different States.

Further details are available in DAE Annual Report for the year 1988-89 submitted to Parliament during the Budget Session.

Foreign Tour of Committee of Parliament on Official Language

829. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign tour by members of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language was planned to study the use of official language at India's embassies and consulates in different countries;

(b) if so, whether the proposed tour was subsequently cancelled; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The Committee of Parliament on Official Language is currently engaged on preparation of Part IV of its report on the use of Hindi in the working of Central Government offices etc. In this context the Committee proposed that members of its three sub-Committees should visit selected countries abroad (every sub-Committee to visit 5 countries) in order to assess the use of Hindi in the embassies and other Central Government offices located there and to ascertain at first hand the difficulties, if any, in the progressive use of Hindi. Government considered the proposal and found that the present was not an opportune time for the tour. The programme was, therefore, postponed.

Night Landing facility at Visakhapatnam Airport

830. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken for providing night landing facilities at Visakhapatnam Airport; and

(b) the other improvements proposed or under implementation at Visakhapatnam Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) The installation of an airfield lighting system is proposed to be taken up subject to the availability of funds.

(b) Sanctions have been issued for the purchase/installation of other airfield equipment valued at approximately Rs. 3.34 crores.

Anti National Activities in Kashmir

831. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for recent spate of violent anti-national activities in Kashmir;

(b) whether any foreign hand is involved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Some secessionists/anti-national/fundamentalist elements who have still not

reconciled to the finality of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union, have been trying to create trouble and indulging in subversive activities.

(b) and (c). According to information available a number of persons have received training and supply of arms, ammunitions, explosives, funds etc. in Pakistan/Pak Occupied Kashmir for creating disorder and destabilisation in the State. The State Administration has been taking action against such persons and keeping a close watch on the situation. Central Government have been assisting the State Government as and when necessary.

[Translation]

Growth in Agriculture Sector

832. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has prepared any programme for rapid growth in Agriculture Sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the programme has been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken for rapid growth in Agriculture Sector during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. The Eighth Five Year Plan has not been formulated.

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

(d) The strategy and programmes for development of the Agriculture Sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan period will be indicated in the Plan document.

[English]

Facility of Leave Encashment to Karnataka Government Employees

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

(a) whether the encashment of leave salary is paid only to Class IV employees of Karnataka Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending this benefit to other categories of employees of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The facility of encashment of leave is available to all employees of Karnataka Government.

Thefts in Running Trains

834. SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of thefts in the running trains have been on the increase;

(b) if so, the percentage of rise in the theft cases in running trains during the last six months as compared to the previous six months;

(c) the percentage of rise in the amount of compensation, if any, paid by Govern-

ment on this account during the last one year; and

(d) what measures have been taken by Government to tackle this growing menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There is no report available with the Government to indicate that the incidents of thefts in running trains are on the increase. Information regarding the number of cases of thefts in running trains is not compiled by the Central agencies.

(c) The Indian Railways Act, 1890 provides for compensation in the case of death of injury caused or loss sustained by the passengers on account of accident to a train. It does not provide for any compensation to Railway passengers whose goods are stolen in transit.

(d) Prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government Railway Police, which functions under the control of State Governments provides escorts on super fast/mail/express trains according to the local conditions and requirements. Railways Protection also assists Government Railway Police in this task and when necessary.

Implement in Telephone Services in Delhi

835. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone

Nigam Limited, Delhi has recently undertaken measures to improve the telephone services in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken in this regard; and

(c) to what extent the consumers will get improved telephone services in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Improvement in telephone services has been achieved by introduction of electronic exchanges in the network, push button telephones, PCM junctions, use of jelly filled cables and ducting in external plant, computerisation of several services and special attention to customer interface.

[Translation]

Linking of Districts in Uttar Pradesh with Metropolitan cities by STD

836. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to linking districts Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia in Uttar Pradesh with metropolitan cities in the country by S.T.D. facility;

(b) whether this work was scheduled to be completed by March, 1989;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing S.T.D. facility so far; and

(d) the time by which districts Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia will be linked with metropolitan cities by S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Automatic exchanges have been provided at all the three stations and work is in progress for providing transmission medium for Azamgarh and Ballia.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Azamgarh and Ballia are planned to be provided with STD facility by March, 1990. Mau, being a new District Headquarter, is proposed to be included in the programme for 1990-91.

[English]

Jharkhand Issue

837. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:**
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripartite talks were held between the tribal representatives, State Governments and Centre on Jharkhand issue;

(b) if so, the number of times the talks have been held during the last two months;

(c) the stand taken by the representatives and the concerned State Government on that issue;

(d) the decision taken thereon; and

(e) whether the State Government of Orissa had also been taken into confidence on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The State Government of Bihar held a meeting on 31.5.89 with certain 'Jharkhand Movement' leaders. Two officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs also attended the meeting. Another meeting with a number of 'Jharkhand Movement' leaders was held in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister. Chief Minister, Bihar, also participated in the meeting.

(c) to (e). The Jharkhand representatives put forth their perceptions of the problems of the region and sought protection for their language, culture and identity. The representatives also expressed their willingness to continue the process of talks. The Union Home Minister impressed upon them that nothing should be done which might impair the unity and integrity of the country and that it should be possible to find a mutually acceptable solution to the problems of the people of the area. The concern of the Central Government and the State Government (Bihar) was reiterated in this meeting for development of the region and for improving the lot of the people of the region.

A copy of the Memorandum submitted by 'Jharkhand Movement' representatives has been sent to the State Government of Orissa.

Telephone Facility in Krishna District

838. **SHRIV. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the inhabited Hexagons in Krishna District which are not yet having the Telephone facility; and

(b) the likely date by which each of

these Hexagons will be provided telephone facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Three inhabited hexagons in Krishna District are not yet having Telephone facility.

(b) Telephone facility in these hexagons is likely to be provided during Eighth Plan period.

Crime Rate

839. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 30 June, 1989 captioned "Crime graph in Up rising";

(b) if so, the details of the rise in crimes during the last two-years, state-wise;

(c) the steps being contemplated by the Union Government to bring the law and order situation in the country under control; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation in this regard; if so

details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Government are aware of the Press report.

(b) A statement showing Statewise and Union Territory-wise the number of cognizable crimes under Indian Penal Code for the years 1986; 1987 and 1988 is given below.

(c) According to VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the subjects 'Public Order' and 'Police' are included in the State List. The registration, investigation detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They have to take action to register cases, undertake investigation and file cases in the Courts of Law. The Government of India also monitors and reviews the public order situation in the country and brings important developments to the notice of the State Governments for appropriate action.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

STATEMENT

State-wise incidence of Total cognizable crime under IPC during 1986, 1987 and 1988

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5

STATES

1.	Andhra Pradesh	70243	76729	82390
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1280	1348	1764

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	40550	37704	36821
4.	Bihar	114432	114181	122039
5.	Goa	—	4550	3967
6.	Gujarat	85102	85444	87760
7.	Haryana	20866	23226	23067
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5955	6479	6521
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19855	19158	19868
10.	Karnataka	82497	84192	89050
11.	Kerala	52486	55410	62899
12.	Madhya Pradesh	171234	171033	180630
13.	Maharashtra	180065	174018	171075
14.	Manipur	2881	2325	2353
15.	Meghalaya	1750	2436	1747
16.	Mizoram	1255	1140	1267
17.	Nagaland	1578	1642	1351
18.	Orissa	44345	42357	42075
19.	Punjab	13291	14872	14276
20.	Rajasthan	81118	79851	88146
21.	Sikkim	369	350	333
22.	Tamil Nadu	106745	96907	98199
23.	Tripura	4714	4633	5520
24.	Uttar Pradesh	171653	164751	165493
25.	West Bengal	69355	64655	69175

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Union Territories:</i>				
26.	A & N Islands	719	686	843
27.	Chandigarh	1507	1621	1734
28.	D & N Haveli	470	518	433 Upto Nov. 88
29.	Daman & Diu	4649	53	120
30.	Delhi	29834	25846	28011
31.	Lakshadweep	19	31	27 Upto Oct. 88
32.	Pondicherry	2360	2466	2631

Note: 1. The figures for 1986 and 1987 are based on quarterly returns.

2. The figures for 1988 are based on monthly returns except for Madhya Pradesh & A & N Islands. Figures for M.P. and A & N Islands are based on quarterly returns.

3. Goa attained the status of Statehood in May 1987 and the figures of Goa for the year 1986 are included in the figures of Daman & Diu against Sl. No. 29

4. Figures of Daman & Diu for the year 1987 are for the period from 1-7-87 to 31-12-87 and are not comparable.

5. All the figures may be treated as provisional.

[*Translation*]

Committee of Delhi set-up

840. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was consti-
tuted in December, 1987 for reorganisation
of the administrative set-up of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Committee was
required to submit its report within a period of
six months;

(c) if so, whether the Committee could
not submit its report in this period and it was
allotted more time;

(d) whether the Committee has now
submitted its report to Government;

(e) if so, the salient features thereof;
and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and when
it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The issues before the Committee are complex and require thorough examination to find lasting solutions. It is expected to submit its report by the end of the current year.

[English]

Implementation of 15 point programme for minorities

841. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring has been done regarding the implementation of 15 point programme for minorities in different States;

(b) if so, which State has implemented the programme to the maximum possible extent;

(c) whether any action has been taken and directions issued to those States where this programme has not made much progress;

(d) the actual position regarding employment under this programme in the various Ministries and departments of the Union Government?

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

(b) Such comparisons are not feasible.

(c) The performance is reviewed in a meeting of State Ministers every year and shortcomings are brought to the notice of States.

(d) All Ministries take steps to provide

special consideration to minorities in respect of recruitment.

The Selection Committees include a representative of minorities. To overcome a handicap due to educational backwardness, coaching classes have been started in minorities institutions. Technical training facilities have been provided in minority concentration areas and in trades in which they are interested.

Blood like fluid rain in Kanyakumari

842. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Indian Express dated 30 April, 1989 about a blood like fluid raining from sky in a small village in Kanyakumari; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated and analysed the phenomenon scientifically; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

Investigations reveal that there was no rainfall during this period in Kanyakumari area and the phenomenon does not relate to rainfall or any other natural activity.

System and Working of Promotion Boards in the Army

843. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been disgruntlement in officer cadre about the Annual Confidential Report;

(b) whether the anomalies in the A.C.R. system and Promotion Boards in the Army have created a havoc in the careers and personal lives of army officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the entire system of Annual confidential Report and working of the Promotion Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The ACR system has built-in checks and balances. If, however, any officer feels aggrieved with any particular assessment or supersession for promotion, there are laid down procedures for seeking redress. Statutory and non-Statutory complaints on specific issues filed from time to time for seeking redress and treated on the merits of each case.

(b) No, Sir. The present procedures in respect of ACR system and Promotion Boards is systematic and objective and free from anomalies.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) & (b) above.

(d) Periodic reviews and refinements of procedures are considered from time to time.

Modernisation of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur

844. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vehicle Factory,

Jabalpur has formulated a massive modernisation programme with or without collaboration arrangement from abroad;

(b) whether some foreign companies have sent their proposal for updating the production process of the army vehicles production process of the army vehicles in the Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur; and

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Ordnance Factory Board has evolved certain modernisation programmes with possible foreign collaboration, in respect of the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur. It would not be in the public interest to disclose any details at this juncture.

Complaints of Excess Billing

845. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of excess billing received by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Bombay in the year 1988-89;

(b) how many of them were found correct and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the total revenue for the year 1988-89 and the revenue because of excess billing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) In the year 1988-89, 29,209 complaints of excess billing were received by MTNL, Bombay against 32,35,614 bills issued. The percentage of

complaints works out to 0.9% only.

(b) In 1975 cases, MTNL, Bombay allowed rebate. The reasons were incorrect meter reading, transient faults etc.

(c) Total revenue for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 519.72 crores. The amount refunded amounted to Rs. 77.19 lakhs.

Need-Based R & D System

846. SHRIP.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stated:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to make the research and development efforts need-based and also to introduce an element of accountability with authority in the scientists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is implementing need-based R&D efforts through mission-oriented programmes as below:

- (i) Department is implementing need-based R&D efforts through mission-oriented programmes as below:
- (ii) Department of Atomic Energy has R&D programme for nuclear power generation, production of radio isotopes for agricultural and medical purposes.
- (iii) Department of Biotechnology

has initiated S & T programmes for production of vaccines for the protection of our population against specific diseases.

- (iv) Department of Science and Technology has initiated major programmes on Superconductivity, New Fibres and Composites, Instrumentation, Parallel computing etc. which have future potential of meeting our technological needs in sectors such as Energy, health and Industrial Development, etc.
- (v) Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is carrying out need-based research programmes for the development of solar energy, wind energy, biogas, smokeless chullahs for the benefit of common man.

Most of the scientific departments are headed by eminent scientists and they are accountable for the proper implementation of the programmes of the respective departments. Most of these Departments have Advisory Committees consisting of eminent scientists who act as "Peers" and review the schemes and individual programmes, evaluate them and recommend corrective steps as required. Secondly, the programmes and implementation of the schemes of each Department are also reviewed by the Planning Commission during the annual plan and Five Year Plan discussions.

[Translation]

Increase in cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal

847. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal is increasing every year;

(b) the number of cases pending at present;

(c) the number of cases filed during the period from January, 1987 to 30 June, 1989 which are still pending disposal; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government for speedy disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) yes, sir. The number of fresh cases in the Central Administrative Tribunal is increasing every year.

(b) The total number of cases, excluding miscellaneous petitions, pending in the Central Administrative Tribunal as on 30.6.1989 is 29,339.

(c) The total number of cases filed during the period from January, 1987 to 30.6.1989 is 47,816. No separate statistics is maintained regarding number of cases pending disposal which were instituted during a particular period. However, on 30.6.1989, 29,339 cases excluding miscellaneous petitions were pending for disposal before the Tribunal.

(d) To speed up disposal of pending cases, Govt. are taking necessary steps from time to time to strengthen the Central Administrative Tribunal by filling up vacant posts of Vice-Chairman and Members in different Benches of the Tribunal, and also by setting up new/additional Benches.

[English]

Installation of computer for maintaining Crime Information

848. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) at New Delhi is going to instal a computer to keep information about crime and criminals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The National Crime Records Bureau has been set up by the Government of India to computerise on an on-line basis crime-criminal data/records at the Centre/State/District levels. It is planned to set up computers at all these levels. Action for installing computers is under way.

[Translation]

Amount spent under Tribal sub-plan in U.P.

849. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent under the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1988-89 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount allocated for the year 1989-90; and

(c) whether a large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes are unemployed in Uttar Pradesh; and if so, the steps

proposed to be taken by Government to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Rs. 239.03 lakhs were spent under Tribal Sub-Plan in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 203.06 lakhs has been made under Tribal sub-plan for the year 1989-90.

(c) Yes, Sir. Besides direct employment generating schemes like NREP and RLEGP which have now been merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana w.e.f. 1.4.1989, the State Government has been implementing Integrated Rural Development programme and family oriented schemes under different sectors such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Village & Cottage Industries for providing employment to Scheduled Tribes in the State.

[English]

Fire safety measures

850. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8506 regarding fire supply measures and state:

(a) the details of 12 essential fire safety measures prescribed by Government;

(b) whether the use of Fire Protection Doors/Shutters has been included within the twelve essential fire safety measures for multi-storied buildings, theaters, halls, hospitals etc.,

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make compulsory the use of fire proof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The twelve fire safety measures to be provided are:

1. Approach 6 meters
2. Water storage of 50,000 to 2 lac litres.
3. Automatic Sprinkler System
4. House Keel.
5. Portable Appliances
6. Compartmentation
7. Automatic fire detection/manual alarm.
8. Public Address System
9. Exit signs.
10. Emergency power supply.
11. Providing of firemen switch in one of the lifts.
12. Wet Riser/Down Comer/Dry Riser.

Point 6, viz., Compartmentation includes provision of Fire Protection Doors/Shutters.

(d) Local bodies like MCD, DDA & NDMC are required to issue completion certificate only after the Chief Fire Officer Certifies that the prescribed fire safety measures have been provided.

Chief Secretaries Conference

851. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether a two-day conference of the Chief Secretaries of all States was held in New Delhi in June, 1989;

(b) if so, whether toning up of intelligence was discussed at the Conference; and

(c) the details of other subjects discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

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

(c) The Conference of Chief Secretaries discussed the various issues relating to the proposal to strengthen urban local government. There was a general consensus that elections to the urban local bodies should be held regularly and a sound financial basis provided to these bodies. Reservation of seats for women in the elected levels of the urban local government was also urged.

2. The communal situation in the country was reviewed and the need for coordination between the Intelligence agencies of the Government of India and the State Governments was emphasised.
3. The administrative issues related to effective implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana were discussed.
4. Note was taken of the recent measures taken by the Government of India for filling up the backlog of vacancies in the posts reserved for members of the SCs and STs and

their adequacy and effectiveness assessed.

5. The working of the Public Distribution system was reviewed. The need for effective implementation of the Essential Commodities Act and enforcement of preventive measures against hoarding and other malpractices was highlighted.
6. The conference also briefly reviewed the various steps taken by the Government of India and the State Governments to make the administration more efficient, effective, responsive and participative.
7. It was also urged that the All India Services should be encouraged to function effectively and objectively. Towards this end certain specific measures for raising the morale of the members of the services were also discussed.

Wrong Billing Cases at Varli Telephone Exchange

852. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Varli Exchange in Bombay has implemented the scheme known as "mission: better communication and locking of external dipsies" since long;

(b) if so, the advantage of the Scheme and how it is functioning;

(c) whether it has been applicable in other parts of the country; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for which the wrong billing cases are increasing; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This scheme has resulted in increase in the efficiency, reduction of telephone faults.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) the increase in number of complaints is mainly due to extension of the STD service and ISD service to a large No. of exchanges.

(e) The following steps have, however, been taken by the Government to avoid such cases:

- (1) All complaints are first examined for clerical errors, and then for technical faults in the internal/external plant;
- (2) Sometimes the telephone line is also kept under special observation;
- (3) The Subscribers line is also tested suo moto whenever any spurt is noticed;
- (4) Wherever, the No of calls recorded in the bills under reference is more than 100% of the highest number of calls metered during the 6 billing periods immediately preceding the disputed period, the bill is split up, if so requested by the subscriber, and he is asked to pay only the average of the said 6 billing periods plus 10% thereof immediately. The balance amount is kept in abeyance, till finalisation of investigations;

(5) Extensive powers have been delegated to the subordinate units to facilitate decision of such complaints; and

(6) All these complaints are mostly settled within two months.

Population below poverty line in Bihar

853. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the various proposals of the Union Government to bring at par the percentage of people below poverty line both in rural as well as urban areas of Bihar, in comparison of other States like West Bengal and Orissa;

(b) the percentage of Tribals/Schedule Castes in Bihar specially in Chhotanagpur belt of the State living below the poverty line; and

(c) the programmes of Government to raise their standard of living?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATIONS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI):

(a) Ongoing poverty alleviation programme in order to lift people above poverty line in Bihar are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. Other programmes relate to training, land reform and special components programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The percentage of tribals/scheduled castes living below poverty line in Bihar in the year 1983-84 are stated below.

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Scheduled Castes...	71.1	52.5
Scheduled Tribes..	64.9	39.8

District-wise information on poverty on a comparable basis is not available.

(c) For Integrated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, a special component Plan for Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes are being implemented in addition to various other poverty alleviation and welfare schemes.

Inclusion of Gurgaon Under Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi:

854. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether areas upto Faridabad and Ballabgarh in Haryana and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh fall under Mahanagar Telephone, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Gurgaon is beyond its jurisdiction; and

(c) whether the feasibility of extending the jurisdiction of Delhi Telephone to include Gurgaon has been examined; and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, Delhi covers the area under the jurisdiction of Union Territory of Delhi only. Gurgaon has not been included in the MTNL as it falls outside the Union Territory of Delhi.

IAS/IPS personnel sent for training abroad

855. DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS/IPS and other allied services personnel sent abroad during the last three years for training, category-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of women officers among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The number of IAS and IPS officers nominated by Department of Personnel and Training for training abroad for the last three years is as follows:

	<i>IAS</i>	<i>IPS</i>
1985-86	230	2
1986-87	255	1
1987-88	198	2

The number of IPS officers nominated and sent by Ministry of Home Affairs for training abroad for the last three years is as follows:

1985-86	13
1986-87	14
1987-88	17

Information regarding other services is not centrally available.

(b) The number of women officers among them is given below:

1985-86 15

1986-87 28

1987-88 24

Postal network in Goa

856. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Goa;

(b) the number of other offices for the purpose of sorting and distribution of letters and other postal articles in Goa;

(c) the details with respect to the operation of postal net-work in Goa and services to and from Goa; and

(d) the measures proposed for expansion or improvement of the postal net-work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of Post Offices functioning in Goa at present is 232.

(b) There are two sorting offices, one at Panaji and the other in Margao head post office.

(c) All the major (Mail) offices in the country prepare mail bags for Panaji Sorting containing I class mail for Goa State as a whole. There are daily air services available from Delhi and Bombay to Goa, and on 3 days a week from Bangalore to Goa. Air-mail from eastern and Southern sectors pass through Bombay. Panaji prepares airmail despatch for each State Capital and also for neighbouring States such as Maharashtra and Karnataka. II class mail (Newspapers, parcels, invitation/greeting cards) are received from other parts of India by rail at Bhusaval,

Pune and Nagpur. The mail offices at these points prepare mail bags for Panaji sorting and for important post offices in Goa. There is rail connection between Bombay and Goa upto Vascode Gama and outlets are available for daily mail conveyance

(d) During the current year (1989-90) branch Post Offices have been opened at the following places:

1. Crambolim
2. Mandur
3. Gundian Industrial Estate
4. Carapur
5. Pratapnagar
6. Advot
7. Portiem
8. Sanvordem
9. Nagargaon
10. Morlem
11. Bhatpal
12. Uguem
13. Valkini

In addition, branch Post Offices have been sanctioned for the following places and are expected to be opened shortly:

1. Pariol
2. Agapur Adpoi
3. Piliem
4. Sigao

A speed post Centre has also been established at Panaji with effect from 10.1.1989 which connects 53 other centres within India and 35 foreign countries.

Relaxation in issuing caste certificates

857. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for relaxation/modifications of existing instructions for issue of caste certificates to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken in this regard so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (d). Representations have been received regarding relaxation of existing rules in the case of migrants in the state of Maharashtra. The Government of India have already issued detailed instructions that the prescribed authority of a State Government/Union Territory Administration may issue the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes certificate to a person who has migrated from another State, on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father by the prescribed authority of the State of the father's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. However, in such cases, they would continue to get the privileges and concessions as a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe from the State of his

origin and not from the state where he has migrated.

(e) Does not arise.

Petitions pending with Supreme Court

858. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 5996 regarding petitions pending with Supreme Court and state:

(a) the number out of the 12 Special Leave Petitions (S.L.Ps) filed by the Department of Personnel and Training which have since been disposed of by the Supreme Court, with details thereof;

(b) the details of SLPs on service matters filed during the last six months;

(c) the number of SLPs pending with Supreme court as on date; and

(d) the details of steps taken for the expeditious disposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Four as per details given below in Statement-I

(b) Ten as per details given below in Statement-II

(c) Twentyone.

(d) The pending cases are being pursued with the Ministry of Law and the Supreme Court for expeditious disposal.

STATEMENT-I

The number out of 12 Special Leave Petitions disposed of by the Supreme Court

1. SLP filed on 16.3.1988 against the interim orders passed by Central Administrative Tribunal, in the case of Shri Amrit Lal & others regarding seniority list of Section Officers of CSS.
2. SLP filed on 23.7.87 against the judgement of Central Administrative Tribunal Jabalpur in the case of Shri E. B. Reinboth regarding revision of pension and gratuity.
3. SLP filed on 19.8.87 against the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Patna in the case of Shri M. S. V. Murthy regarding his non-appointment, IPS on the results of Civil Services Examination, 1983.
4. SLP filed on 29.4.85 against the judgement of High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the case of Shri N. Chandrasekharan Lingam against non-appointment to a reserved vacancy on the results of Civil Services Examination, 1981.

STATEMENT II

The details of the SLPs on service matters filed during the last six months

1. An SLP against the order of the CAT dated 4.5.89 has been filed in the Supreme Court in the case of Shri Bedharak Vs. Union of India. The SLP has yet to be admitted.
2. SLP filed in May, 1989 against the decision of the CAT, Guwahati

Bench in the case of Shri G.C. Phukan & others, relating to revision of pension of pre-73 pensioners.

3. SLP filed in July, 1989 against the decision of the CAT Chandigarh, that the amendment of September, 1983 in the DCRB Rules about computing qualifying service of three months and above as a six monthly period will apply to the pensioner who retired prior to the said amendment-in the case of Shri S.K. Jain, IAS (Retd).
4. SLP filed in the case of Rajasthan Pensioners' Association regarding revision of pension in respect of pre-73 pensioners.
5. SLP filed in July, 1989 against the decision of the CAT Chandigarh Bench, in the case of Shri G.D. Bhasin & others, in regard to protection of pay of PCS officers on their appointment to IAS.
6. SLP filed against the orders dated 16.2.1989 of CAT Chandigarh Bench in the case of Miss Ravneet Kaur.

SLP filed against the orders dated 23.9.88 of the Principal Bench of CAT in the case of Shri R.N. Gupta IAS-regarding premature reversion.

8. SLP filed against the orders dated 4.9.1988 of the Principal Bench of CAT in the case of Shri B.G. Karna & H.S. Rastogi regarding claim for privilege to produce documents in the CAT.
9. SLP filed against the orders dated 20.7.1988 of the Principal bench of CAT in the case of Dr. (Mrs.) Anan-

dita Mandal regarding claim for privilege to produce documents in the CAT.

10. SLP filed against the orders dated 30.9.1988 of the Principal Bench of CAT in the case of Shri V.D. Trivedi, regarding claim for privilege to produce documents in the CAT.

Reconstitution of Telecom. Regions

860. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunications regions in the country have been reconstituted during May, 1989;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefore; and

(c) whether greater autonomy has been provided to these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. However, the General Manager (Maintenance) has been re-designated as Chief General manager (Maintenance).

(b) and (c). The General Managers of Telecom. Circles were redesignated as Chief General Managers. To have uniformity the General Managers (Maintenance) have also been redesignated as Chief General Managers (Maintenance).

Technological parks

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

(a) whether Government are thinking to start technological parks for high technol-

ogy;

(b) if so, their number and locations, and

(c) the names of countries having technological parks for high technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Science and Technology (DST) has initiated the scheme on establishment of Science & Technology Entrepreneurs parks (STEPS) in the following 13 places:

Ranchi (Bihar), Kanpur (UP), Bombay (Maharashtra), Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), Mysore (Karnataka), Ludhiana (Punjab), Calcutta (West Bengal), Bhopal (M.P.), Roorkee (UP), Kharagpur (West Bengal), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra), and Srinagar (J&K).

Besides the above, Department of Electronics has plans to set up software Technology Parks at Pune, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore.

(c) Technological parks under various names such as Science Parks, Technological Parks, Research parks, Incubation Centres, Innovation Centres, etc. have been working in several foreign countries viz. USA, UK, France, West Germany and Italy.

[Translation]

Prohibition in States

862. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding target fixed and achievement made by various States during 1988-89 in the matter of prohibition; and

(b) the details of the assistance given to and spent by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) No such targets have been fixed by the Central Government.

(b) During 1988-89 no such assistance has been given to State Governments. However, voluntary organisations located in various parts of the country have been assisted by this Ministry financially to carry out awareness programmes against alcoholism.

Licensing fees for shops and factories

863. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has decided to increase the rates of licensing fee for shops and factories;

(b) if so, the details of revised fees and the fees being charged earlier;

(c) the reasons for increasing the licensing fee and extent to which it will affect the general public; and

(d) the date from which increased licensing fee will be charged and the date on which it was announced formally?

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

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

[English]

'Jangi Inam' to participants of world war-II

864. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons who rendered commendable service during the World War-II had been granted 'Jangi Inam' in 1947 tenable for life;

(b) if so, whether the amount of money sanctioned was only Rs. 20/- in 1947 and it has not been revised thereafter; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider revising the award money keeping in view the increase in the price index during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The then British Government in India had granted Jangi Inams for life to those who had been loyal to the British Government during World War-II. The award money admissible to Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks was Rs. 20/- and Rs. 10/- respectively p.m. The question of upgradation of the award money attached to the Jangi Inams was considered very recently and it was found that there is no basis for the same as this award was not for valour but for active support to the British Government and was liable to forfeiture in case of disloyalty.

Waiting list for Telephone Connections in Delhi

865. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on waiting list for telephone connections in Delhi, Exchange-wise;

(b) whether investment from public is being encouraged to set up more infrastructure to provide this facility; and

(c) if so, the details of financial participation obtained for future development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The statement regarding waiting list of different exchanges in Delhi Telephones as on 1.7.89 is given below.

(b) and (c). On an average, Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 crores per annum are deposited by the public in Delhi for registration of new telephone connections. There is no problem of raising financial resources. This money is utilised for expansion of telecom facilities.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE 'A'

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited; New Delhi No. of persons on W/L & Clearance Statement as on 1.7.89

Level	Exch.	Conn. Releas ed upto OYT-G	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto OYT-S	No. of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'SS'	No. of person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'SPL'	No. of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'GENL'	No. of Person on W/L	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31,34, 35	JP	31/3/89	22	31/3/89	30	31/3/89	—	31/3/89	10	23/3/88	661	723
61,62,69	JB	11/11/87	418	2/2/88	204	31/3/88	101	5/4/88	107	20/12/83	5027	5897
331,332	KBN	20/11/86	1061	5/2/87	552	26/4/88	11	25/4/88	56	7/10/85	1858	3538
38,378	RP	17/5/82	224	12/11/86	635	30/11/87	11	11/12/87	75	24/4/88	1159	2104
36, (Lodi Rd)	PRX	25/3/88	—	25/3/88	96	25/3/88	03	25/3/88	3	25/3/88	97	199
301,379	SBN	1/4/86	79	30/9/87	225	28/2/87	15	30/9/86	11	30/9/85	478	800
North												
720	ALP	30/6/89	—	30/6/89	—	30/6/89	—	30/6/89	—	31/1/89	316	316

Level	Exch.	Conn. Releas ed upto OYT-G	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto OYT-S	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'SS'	No of person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'SPL'	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'GENL'	No of Person on W/L	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
729	BDL	30/3/88	151	16/3/89	—	16/3/89	—	16/2/85	98	13/5/82	1500	1757
28,251,252,291, 292	TH	11/5/89	80	11/5/89	5	31/5/89	2	8/6/89	6	15/10/86	7382	7475
728	NRL	19/12/86	45	12/6/86	17	28/6/86	3	31/12/86	35	15/1/82	795	895
74,711,712,721, 722,727	SK	26/5/88	1944	20/2/89	75	20/2/89	25	19/8/88	584	29/10/82	32669	35297
727	RHN	10/3/89	221	10/3/89	30	1/3/89	5	21/3/89	67	21/12/84	6190	6513
EAST												
26,27	DG	10/2/88	347	16/3/89	4	16/3/89	1	26/12/88	62	18/11/82	7915	8329
51,52,72,73	ID	4/8/88	379	16/3/89	29	16/3/89	2	22/11/88	132	7/2/86	12890	13432
221,229,224	LXR	2 9/88	845	2/9 88	104	16/9/88	42	13/9/88	321	5/2/85	23540	24860

Level	Exch.	Conn. Releas ed upto OYT-G	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto OYT-S	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'SS'	No of person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'SPL'	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto 'GENL'	No of Person on W/L	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
226	SHR	20/3/87	938	24/2/88	85	31/1/89	4	17/3/82	881	26/12/79	10246	12146
SOUTH												
60,67,607	CHY	18/2/86	947	31/3/86	721	29/2/88	212	21/1/85	422	31/12/83	7835	10137
65,66,606	HK	9/12/86	1500	30/4/87	455	15/2/88	160	29/1/87	512	2/9/82	10649	13284
641,643,644,646	NP	19/8/87	2419	7/12/87	512	23/2/89	50	22/11/88	266	7/1/83	10527	21774
53,683,684	OKH	3/11/88	304	31/1/89	52	15/2/89	28	2/12/88	122	29/9/87	4546	5052
WEST												
89,5452	Cantt	9/12/87	79	9/12/87	96	17/12/87	45	16/12/87	44	12/8/84	1190	1462
55,549	JKP	31/12/85	1057	31/12/85	244	31/12/85	355	1/6/83	544	26/2/88	10357	12557
6,571, 572,5456 573	KB	8/12/88	560	31/1/89	52	21/2/89	10	21/2/89	83	16/3/85	11509	12205

Level	Exch.	Conn. Releas ed upto	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto	No of Person on W/L	Conn. Releas ed upto	No of Person on W/L	Total
		OYT-G		OYT-S		'SS'		'SPL'		'GENL'		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5456	NDF	23/6/88	50	30/6/88	19	30/1/89	—	30/1/88	11	297/85	1026	1106
47	NGL	3/5/88	316	22/2/89	12	22/2/89	2	19/2/88	136	12/9/84	2922	3310
0,53,59,541, 543,545	RG	30/12/86	4136	2/1/87	576	4/12/86	252	8/12/86	1688	26/9/81	37203	43055
TOTAL			18122		4830		1339		6276		210502	2,49,06

Note: The dates of clearance mentioned above indicate the dates of Regn. up to which conns. have been released. There might be a time gap between released of connections & their installation.

Criteria for appointment of special Police Officers in Delhi

866. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for appointment of Special Police Officers (S.P.Os') in Delhi;

(b) whether the character and antecedents of the candidates are verified before their appointments as S.P.Os,

(c) the number of S.P.Os working in Janak Puri and Dabri Police Stations;

(d) the number of candidates in the waiting list; and

(e) the number of S.P.Os who have previous police record?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) Any able bodied person having good reputation not below the age of 18 years, found fit after verification of his character and antecedents, is appointed as Special Police Officer after personal interview by district Deputy Commissioner of Police, under section 17 of Delhi Police Act, 1978;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 34 Special Police Officers are working in Janak Puri areas and 4 Special Police Officers in the area of P S Dabri

(d) 77 requests have been received for appointment as Special Police Officers. There is however, no formal waiting list.

(e) Nil

Construction of Bridges on Aknala, Jammu

867. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no bridges on Aknala in Tehsil Arnia, District Bishna, Jammu;

(b) whether Government propose to construct bridges there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K C. PANT): (a) There are two permanent bridges over the Aik nallah near Morchapur and Devigarh on the upstream and downstream, respectively.

(b) No, Sir

(c) does not arise.

Promotion to the Grade of Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary

868. SHRI RAMESHWAR NIKHARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) Whether in previous years, CSS Section Officers (DR) got an edge over IAS officers of the same year in the matter of their promotion as Under Secretary;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the CSS rules so as to restore the edge of IAS officers over CSS Section Officers in future, on promotion to the level of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary,

(c) whether CSS Section Officers Association has made a representation pleading extension of the principle of counting total approved gazetted service for promotion to

the post of Deputy Secretary and above, as applicable to IAS etc; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) CSS Section Officers belong to Group B Service, while IAS is a Group A Service. The two Services are not comparable.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Service in a Group B post cannot be compared with service in a Group A post.

[Translation]

Setting up of engine Factories by B.E.M.L.

869. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of engine factories to be established in India by Bharat Earth Movers Limited;

(b) the names of places where survey has been completed or is going on for establishing these engine factories;

(c) the estimated amount to be incurred on the establishment of each of these engine factories; and

(d) the name of the place where engine factory is likely to be established by Bharat Earth Movers Limited by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (d). One diesel engine plant has been approved for establishment at Mysore by Bharat Earth Movers Limited. This is to be completed during 1992-93, at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.06 crores.

[English]

Fusion of Atom

870. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the claims of certain scientists about the fusion of atom;

(b) whether any research has been done in this respect in India; and

(c) if so, the details of the claims of the scientists in regard to fusion and the research being done in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Research in this area is being carried out in a number of laboratories in India.

(c) The experiments are at a preliminary state.

Expansion of Telephone Lines

871. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some huge expansion of telephone lines is proposed to be carried out in 1990 without import of telephone equipment;

(b) if so, the details of works to be carried out under this Plan;

(c) whether this expansion will help people of some small states to have telephone facility without waiting for their turn;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to add about 4.94 lakh lines (net) of switching equipment, out of which about 15,500 lines are of imported equipment.

(c) Telephone connections are provided only on maturity of turn as and when switching equipment is available.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Due to paucity of resources it is not possible to provide telephone connections on demand.

Clearance to Subarnarekha Barrage Project

872. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Subarnarekha Barrage Project is pending with the Planning Commission for final clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving clearance to the project; and

(c) the likely time by which the project will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATIONS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Subarnarekha Barrage Project is not pending with the Planning commission for final investment clearance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Credit phones services scheme

873. SHRILAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a new scheme called 'Credit Phone Service';

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

(c) when was the scheme introduced; and

(d) the response received for that scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Allocation for Child Welfare Programmes

874. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned during the current financial year of different States for implementation of various child welfare programmes; and

(b) the basic aim of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMAR BAJPAI): (a) The State-wise information on the amount of Central Share released during the current financial year (upto June, 1989) under the Scheme for Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection and the Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment is given in the statement below.

(b) The Objectives of these programmes are as under:

I. Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection

The basic objective of the centrally

sponsored scheme is to provide assistance to voluntary organizations for the care and maintenance of orphaned/destitute children in order to rehabilitate them in society.

II. Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment

The basic objective of the scheme is to provide guidelines and financial support for developing necessary infrastructure for care, protection and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles, providing them necessary facilities and opportunities for their all-round growth and development in order to ensure effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.

STATEMENT

Releases of Grants for programmes for Child Welfare During Current Financial year (upto June' 89)

I. Scheme for the Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection

S.No.	Name of State/U. T.	Amount released as first instalment during 1989-90
1	2	3
1.	Assam	2,14,650
2.	Gujarat	2,29,500
3.	Haryana	95,580
4.	Himachal Pradesh	14,040
5.	Karnataka	6,28,875
6.	Kerala	2,42,730
7.	Maharashtra	8,13,529
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,21,500

1	2	3
9.	Meghalaya	1,01,250
10.	Bihar	1,01,250
11.	Punjab	24,188
12.	Rajasthan	2,37,938
13.	Nagaland	96,188
14.	Orissa	6,98,760
15.	Sikkim	20,250
16.	Tamil Nadu	19,20,915
17.	Tripura	72,900
18.	West Bengal	8,91,000
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	24,300
20.	Manipur	30,375
21.	Mizoram	5,062
22.	Goa	71,483
23.	Pondicherry	1,21,500
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50,500
25.	Delhi	91,000
		69,19,263

*II. Scheme for Prevention and Control of
Juvenile social Maladjustment*

Under this scheme till date no grant
has so far been released.

**Financial Resources for Industrial
Projects**

875. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state:

(a) the total financial resources made available by the Union Government for the new projects like railways and some other industrial projects during 1986-87;

(b) the total amount sanctioned and disbursed till date: and

(c) the projects for which money has been sanctioned and disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATIONS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a), (b) & (c). The approved and actual expenditure for the years 1986-87 & 1987-88, Approved Outlay and Revised Estimates for 1988-89 and Approved Outlay for 1989-90 in respect of Railways are given below in the Statement. The details about Industrial projects cannot be furnished as it is not clear to which industrial projects does the question refer.

STATEMENT

Plan-Head-wise allocation - Railways

		(Rs in Crores)						
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
	Plan Head	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	R.E. outlay	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rolling Stock	875	953	1112	940	1325	1313	1503
2.	Workshops & Sheds	214	153	257	182		283	330
3.	Machinery & Plant	65	52	70	58	400	87	95
4.	Track Renewals	595	586	680	783	130	756	810
5.	Bridge Works	45	43	60	52	80	70	90
6.	Traffic Facilities	265	233	401	360	475	429	580
7.	Signalling & Safety	60	71	90	97	105	100	120

(Rs in Crores)

		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
Plan Head		Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	R.E. outlay	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

8.	Computerisation	44	41	55	50	35	52	52	
9.	Electrification	180	177	193	196	180	182	210	
10.	Other Elec. Work	27	21	40	44	50	49	55	
11.	New Lines	100	127	176	188	195	236	250	
12.	Staff Quarters:	25	25	25	30		25	36	
13.	Staff Welfare	17	16	19	24	90	24	29	
14.	Users Amenities:	9	11	12	17		19	25	
15.	Other Spel. works	13	17	14	24		28	30	
16.	Inventories	25	36	90	216	25	25	35	

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(Rs in Crores)

		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
Plan Head		Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	Actual Expd	Approved outlay	R.E. outlay	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
17.	N.T.P.	90	84	96	100	95	100	100	
18.	Railway Research	1	1	10	8	15	7	15	
19.	Investment in Public Sector Undertaking		50		50	50	65	85	
Total		2650	2697	3400	3419	3850	3850	4450	

Development programmes for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

876. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as also the Lakshadweep group of islands have been drawn up by the Island Development Authority for the final year of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocations made for this purpose separately by each Department/Ministry of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Under the auspices of the Island Development Authority, the Seventh Five year Plan of both Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands was reviewed to ensure environmentally sound development. On the basis of various studies and Expert Group reports, the Seventh Plan schemes for both the Islands were given a new direction. No special programme was drawn for the final year of the Seventh Plan.

(b) Major effort has been made to complete the schemes initiated in the 7th Plan, especially in the area of Transportation, Communications and Human Resource Development. With the approval of the IDA, a Plan of Action has also been prepared and is under implementation for the introduction of the non-conventional energy systems. Concerned Central Ministries and Departments have also made adequate provisions wherever necessary for supporting many activities in the islands. The outlay for 1989-90 for Lakshadweep is Rs. 21 crores and for A & N islands Rs. 80 crores.

The Important schemes are:

A & N Islands

Agriculture and Allied Activities including Dairy Development, Fisheries, Forestry and Wild life; Rural Development; Transport (includes shipping; roads and bridges, inter-island transport etc.); Communications; Social Services including Education, Sports, Art and Culture, construction of schools, medical and public health, water supply, sanitation etc.

Lakshadweep

Agriculture and Allied Activities including Fisheries, Animal and Crop Husbandry; Integrated Rural Energy Programmes and Land Reforms; Anti Sea Erosion Schemes; Setting up of Power Systems and Non-Conventional Energy Sources; Transport including ships, roads etc.; Communications; S & T programmes; Social Services including Education, Medical Health, Water supply and Nutrition. Provisions have been made for the above schemes for the two groups of Islands in 1989-90.

Freedom Fighter pension to Widows of Ex-INA personnel

877. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 31 august, 1988 to Unstarred question No. 4614 regarding freedom fighters pension to widows of Ex-INA personnel and state:

(a) whether a number of widows of the Freedom Fighters including Ex-INA personnel, who had applied for the sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension but died before they could be sanctioned have still not succeeded in getting these pensions as on 31st March, 1989;

(b) If so, the names of such widows in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana who are still striving to get the pensions but whose cases have still not been finalised; and

(c) whether Government would take a compassionate view of these cases and take an early action in this regard so as to save these widows from any further hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) All applications received within the prescribed time limit have been disposed except where acceptable evidence is awaited. This does not include cases pertaining to Arya Samaj Movement which was recognised for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension later.

(b) Only one case relating to Arya Samaj Movement in the former State of Hyderabad for which the last date for submitting applications was 30.6.86 is now pending. Details of this case is as under:

Smt. Chandrawati w/o late Dalip Singh of District Ludhiana (Punjab).

(c) This case is under consideration in consultation with the State Govt. and Jail authorities.

Freedom Fighter Pensions to participants of Arya Samaj Movement

878, PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 9539 regarding freedom fighters pensions to participants of Arya Samaj Movement and state:

(a) whether any claims for Himachal Pradesh and Punjab Regarding the partici-

pation in the Arya Samaj Satya Graha Movement are pending for verification as on 30th June, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which the cases would be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The no. of pending cases of freedom fighters who participated in the Arya Samaj Movement from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are 315 and 1 respectively.

(b) A Non-Official Committee has been set up to examine these cases and make recommendations. The Committee has been requested to expedite their recommendations. It is not possible to indicate a precise date by which the cases would be decided.

Working Group on Employment Service

879. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to set up a Working Group or Employment Service in the context of preparing the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Working Group?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is an eighteen-member Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Minister of Labour. Among its members are representatives of 7 State Governments and the North-Eastern Zone Council.

(c) The terms of reference of the Group are as follows:

(i) to review the programmes of the employment service at the Centre and in States; (ii) to identify and recommend a suitable role for the Employment Exchanges in the area of placement against the background of the emergence of a number of other public sector recruiting agencies; (iii) to make an in-depth analysis of the Employment Market Information Programme and make recommendations for its improvement and expansion so that it can serve the needs of the district level employment planning; (iv) to review the process of modernisation of the employment service through computerisation and recommend measures to speed up the process and make it more effective; (v) to evaluate the services rendered by the employment service to the weaker sections and recommend measures to improve and expand these activities.

On-Going Central Projects Over Rs. 20 crores

880. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of on-going Central projects, each costing over Rs. 20 crores, under various Ministries at the beginning of the current plan, State-wise;

(b) the total number of such additional projects taken up upto March, 1989, State-wise;

(c) the total number of such projects completed and under implementation separately as on March 31, 1989, State-wise; and

(d) the break up of the total expenditure on these projects since the beginning of the current plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) According to the information available in the quarterly monitoring system of the Ministry as on 31st March, 1989, 166 projects each costing over Rs. 20 crores are under implementation which were sanctioned before April 1985. The State-wise break-up of these projects is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh-12, Assam-5, Bihar-21, Gujarat-4, Haryana-2, Himachal Pradesh-1, Jammu & Kashmir-2, Karnataka-4, Kerala-5, Madhya Pradesh-17, Maharashtra-16, Nagaland-1, Orissa-9, Punjab-1, Rajasthan-1, Tamilnadu-7, Tripura-1, Uttar Pradesh-9, West Bengal-18, Multi-State-30 : Total-166.

(b) Projects sanctioned after 1.4.85 and under implementation as on 31.3.89 number 148. State-wise break up of these projects is as follows: Andhra Pradesh-7, Arunachal Pradesh-1, Assam-2, Bihar-10, Gujarat-12, Haryana-3, Jammu & Kashmir-2, Karnataka-2, Kerala-4, Madhya Pradesh-9, Maharashtra-17, Orissa-3, Punjab-5, Rajasthan-4, Tamilnadu-8, Uttar Pradesh-7, West Bengal-21, Andaman & Nicobar Islands-1, Delhi-1, Multi-State-29: Total 148.

(c) Information available in the Ministry indicates that 122 projects have been completed during the last 4 years. State-wise break up is- Andhra Pradesh-11, Assam-4, Bihar-6, Gujarat-9, Haryana-1, Jammu & Kashmir-1, Karnataka-1, Kerala-2, Madhya Pradesh-14, Maharashtra-13, Orissa-8, Punjab-1, Rajasthan-3, Tamilnadu-7, Uttar Pradesh-5, Uttar Pradesh-5, West Bengal-7, Delhi-1, Multi-State-28, Total 122.

Break up of projects under implementation, State-wise is: Andhra Pradesh-19, Arunachal Pradesh-1, Assam-7, Bihar-31, Gujarat-16, Haryana-5, Himachal Pradesh-1, Jammu & Kashmir-4, Karnataka-6, Ker-

ala-9, Madhya Pradesh-26, Maharashtra-33, Nagaland-1, Orissa-12, Punjab-6, Rajasthan-5, Tamilnadu-15, Tripura-1, Uttar Pradesh-16, West Bengal-39, Andaman & Nicobar Islands-1, Delhi-1, Multi-State-59: Total 314.

(d) Break-up of total expenditure of 314 projects as on 31.3.89, State-wise is as follows:

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
Andhra Pradesh	6167.9
Arunachal Pradesh	12.4
Assam	749.8
Bihar	3660.5
Gujarat	1316.4
Haryana	116.0
Himachal Pradesh	694.6
Jammu & Kashmir	113.5
Karnataka	170.7
Kerala	453.9
Madhya Pradesh	5120.0
Maharashtra	2503.5
Nagaland	17.8
Orissa	3450.3
Punjab	425.0
Rajasthan	304.2
Tamilnadu	1368.3
Tripura	39.1

Uttar Pradesh	2942.7
West Bengal	3016.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.5
Delhi	0.4
Multi-State	8677.2
Total	41331.6

Allocation for opening of Post Offices in Bihar

881. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Bihar district-wise as on 1 April, 1989 with average population and area covered by each;

(b) the number of Post Office to be opened in each district during 1989-90;

(c) the average area and population likely to be covered by each Post Office as on 31 March, 1990; and

(d) whether in allocating additional Post Offices to each district any consideration is given to the need for reducing disparity among the districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table on the House.

(b) The district-wise targets are indicated in the Statement given below.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT*Annual Plan 1989-90**Bihar**District-wise targets*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of POs Proposed</i>
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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
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1.	Patna	6
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2.	Bhojpur	6
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3.	Nalanda	6
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4.	Begusarai	6
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5.	Khageria	6
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6.	Darbhanga	6
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7.	East Champaran	6
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8.	West Champaran	6
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9.	Madhubani	6
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10.	Muzaffarpur	7
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11.	Purnea	7
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12.	Katihar	6
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13.	Saharsa	7
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14.	Madhepura	7
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15.	Samastipur	6
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16.	Saran	6
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17.	Sitamarhi	7
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18.	Siwan	7
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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
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19.	Vaishali	5
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20.	Gopalganj	6
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21.	Monghyr	8
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22.	Aurangabad	6
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23.	Gaya	6
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24.	Nawada	6
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25.	Jahanabad	5
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26.	Rohtas	6
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27.	Bhagalpur	8
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28.	Hazaribagh	8
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29.	Dhanbad	8
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30.	Giridih	8
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31.	Palamau	10
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32.	Singhbhum	8
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33.	Dumka	6
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34.	Godda	6
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35.	Baidyanath Deoghar	4
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36.	Sahebganj	5
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37.	Ranchi	6
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38.	Gumla	6
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39.	Lohardaga	5
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Total:		250
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Relaxation in Visa rules

882. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax visa rules to encourage foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government of India have enhanced the duration of Tourist Visa from 90 to 120 days to encourage foreign tourists.

Export of T.V. sets

883. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian firms have been able to secure huge orders for the supply of T.V. sets to certain countries;

(b) if so, the total worth of the orders and the names of the countries to which the sets would be exported; and

(c) the names of the Indian firms and the type of sets and the time limit, if any, for complying with the orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):

(a) to (c). Some T.V. set manufacturers have received orders for export of CTV sets and Black & White TV kits to some countries in the Middle East, Yugoslavia, North Korea and Bangladesh. Negotiations by some of the TV set manufacturers are also in progress for export of TV set manufacturers are also in progress for export of TV sets to other countries.

Grant of Educational Allowance to Karnataka Government Employees

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

(a) whether the Central Government employees are getting educational allowance for two children;

(b) if so, whether the educational allowance is given to Karnataka Government employees also; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to sanction educational allowance at the rates prescribed for Central Government employees to the Karnataka Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM). (a) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of Children Educational Assistance, Central Government employees are eligible for grant of educational Assistance in the form of Children Education Allowance, reimbursement of Tuition fees and Hostel Subsidy. The assistance is available to 3 children born upto 31.12 87 and to only 2 children born thereafter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Approval to the Comprehensive Education Bill of Karnataka

885. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Educational Bill passed by the Karnataka Legislature was received for the assent of the President;

(b) whether the above Bill has been forwarded to the President for assent;

(c) if so, whether the President has given his assent to the Bill and the assent has been conveyed to the Karnataka Government; and

(d) if the assent of the President has not been obtained, the reasons for the delay and the action taken to expedite the assent?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983 was received in this Ministry on 16.7.1984 for the assent of the President.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Bill is under consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Government, the latter has been reminded by the concerned Central Ministry.

Intrusion of Foreign Aeroplanes into Indian Territory

886. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 aeroplanes intruded into Indian Territory near Kutch recently;

(b) if so, the identity of the planes; and

(c) the action taken by the Indian Air Force in this regard and the result of interrogation of the occupants of the planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Four civil aircraft of the flying club of the USA were allowed to fly from Delhi to Bahrain on 16.6.1989 as per approved flight plan. The aircraft, however, deviated from the authorised flight path. When this deviation was detected on the radar, two of the erring aircraft were intercepted and made to land at Bhuj. Interrogation of the defaulting foreigners and enquiries into the incident indicated that it was only a case of violation of the approved flight route which is a non-cognisable offence under the Aircraft Act of 1934. Therefore, the foreigners were released on 27.6.1989 and allowed to continue their flight.

Visit of Defence team to U.S.A.

887. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed by him and his officials with their counterparts during their recent visit to U.S.A.;

(b) the main decisions taken; and

(c) the impact it has made on the mutual relationship of the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) wide-ranging discussions took place covering global and regional security issues and other matters of mutual interest and bilateral cooperation.

(b) and (c). The discussions were part of an on-going dialogue and the overall US reaction was positive. This visit is expected to contribute to a better appreciation of India's security concerns and improved understanding between the two countries as well as cooperation in the development and production of defence-related items.

Indo-Pak talks on Siachen Issue

888. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
CH. KHURSHID AHMED:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI HET RAM:
CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI HARI HAR SOREN:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have decided to end a long drawn confrontation in the Siachen Glacier area:

(b) if so, whether any agreement has since been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) At the fifth round of Defence Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on the Siachen issue, held in Rawalpindi from the 15th to the 17th June, 1989, both sides agreed to work towards a comprehensive settlement of the issue, based on redeployment of forces to reduce the chances of conflict, avoidance of the use of force and the determination of future positions on the ground so as to conform with the Simla Agreement and to ensure durable peace in the Siachen area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pre-examination training centres for SCs & STs

889. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made an upward revision of the total income limit of parents/guardians of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for eligibility for admission to and free coaching at pre-examination training centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the location of the coaching centres running at present, Statewise;

(d) the number of persons trained so far, State-wise; and

(e) the number of new coaching centres proposed to be opened during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The income limit of parents/guardians of candidates (including the candidate's own income, if any) for admission to the pre-examination training centres, under the Centrally sponsored "Coaching and Allied Scheme has been increased from Rs. 18,000/- per annum to Rs. 24,000 per annum w.e.f. 2nd June, 1989.

(c) Statement I indicating the location of the pre-examination centres, State-wise is laid on the table of the House. [placed in library. See No. LT 8068/89]

(d) Detailed information in respect of number of SC/ST candidates trained under the scheme, state-wise, during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is appended at Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT 8068/89]

(e) The opening of the new centres during the current financial year is dependent upon the proposals which are received from the State Governments/UT Administra-

tions and Universities and on the availability of funds.

Upgradation and Modernisation of Telecom. Services

890. SHRISRIKANTHA DATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to upgrade and modernise the telecom. Services;

(b) whether more electronic exchanges have been introduced in the telecommunications network; and

(c) if so, the details of electronic exchanges introduced in different states and Union Territories under the expansion network in 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of expansion are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT 8069/89]

Setting up of nuclear power plant with French Assistance

891. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether France had made an offer to set up a nuclear power plant in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the aid and assistance offered by France;

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the policy of Government with regard to the setting up of nuclear power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN).

(a) to (c) France has indicated its willingness to cooperate in the setting up of nuclear power reactors in India and the terms for cooperation are under discussion between the two countries.

(d) In view of the limited conventional energy resources, Government is committed to harnessing nuclear energy to meet the growing demand for power in the country. India's nuclear power programme envisages setting up of 10,000 NWe of installed generation capacity by the year 2000 AD, based on the indigenous technology. Any import of reactors will be additional to this programme.

Dowry deaths in Delhi

892. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a big rise in dowry deaths in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last six months;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and punished in this regard;

(d) the reasons for increase in the number of dowry deaths;

(e) the steps taken to check such incidents?

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

(b) The number of dowry deaths reported in the capital from 1st January, 1989 to 30th June, 1989 was 47 as against 60 reported during the preceding six months (1 7 88 to 31 12 88)

(c) As given in the enclosed statement

(d) There has been no increase in the number of dowry deaths

(e) The following steps have been taken

- i) Offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable and attract more stringent punishment.
- ii) A new Section has been added in the Indian Penal code making the offences of harassment and cruelty to women by their husbands and in-laws a cognizable offence.
- iii) New Sub-sections 113-A and 113-B have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act providing for presumption by a court as to abetment of suicide/dowry death by a married woman if cruelty or harassment for dowry is proved
- iv) Short-stay home has been set

up by the Delhi Administration for the use of women in distress.

- v) Special Magistrates have been detailed for recording dying declarations.
- vi) Public is being educated through the media about the evil of dowry.
- vii) Instructions have been issued to get postmortem conducted by two surgeons in dowry death cases.
- viii) A Special Cell for crime against women under the supervision of a woman Deputy Commissioner of Police has been set up.

Construction of Post Office Buildings in Karnataka

893. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post office working in rental buildings in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to construct some buildings for post offices in that State during this year;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(d) the steps taken to implement those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 1453 post offices in Karnataka are functioning in rental buildings.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Buildings for housing 24 post offices in Karnataka are under construction. Construction of buildings for 8 post offices is expected to commence during this year subject to completion of prescribed formalities and availability of funds.

Nuclear Power Stations in Maharashtra

894. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI PRATAPRAO
BHOSALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of surveys made to locate new nuclear power stations in Maharashtra; and

(b) the details of plans drawn up to set up additional units to increase the existing generating capacity of the nuclear power plants in Maharashtra during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). In the context of the 10,000 MWe nuclear power programme, in addition to Tarapur, certain other sites in Maharashtra were surveyed and investigated by the site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy. Government has decided to set up two additional units of 500 MWe each at Tarapur. These are expected to be commissioned during the Ninth Five Year Plan period.

Caste Certificates to SCs and STs in Maharashtra

895. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Maharashtra and particularly in Bombay City, a large number of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities whose parents had migrated to Maharashtra many years back from other States are finding it difficult to obtain their caste certificates from Maharashtra Administration under the existing rules;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) No Sir. The Government of India have already liberalised the rules for issue of certificates to the migrated Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons from one State to another. According to the latest instructions, the migrated Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children can get such a certificate from the local revenue authority in the migrated State on the basis of certificate issued to their father in the place of their origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. However, in such cases, they would continue to get the privileges and concessions as a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe from the State of his origin and not from the State where he has migrated.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Approach paper to Eighth Plan

896. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Approach Paper for the

Eighth Plan has been finalised by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed Eighth Plan and in which areas of developmental work thrust is laid in the Approach Paper; and

(c) the total investments proposed in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Leakage of Gas on Lawrence Road, Delhi

897. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was leakage of chlorine gas from cylinders loaded on a truck on Lawrence Road in Delhi in May, 1989 and many people were affected as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure payment of compensation to the affected people?

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

(b) A case vide FIR No. 155 was registered on 5.5.89 U/S. 336/337/284 IPC and six persons were arrested.

(c) since all the persons admitted to the hospitals as a result of the leakage of the gas were discharged, no compensation has been paid by the Delhi Administration.

Aircraft rendered unfit for flights after hangar collapse

898. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mirage aircraft damaged due to hangar collapse in Gwalior in the recent past and for how long these aircraft remained unfit for flights;

(b) after how many days the parts required for these aircraft were imported from USSR and whether Government had to make any payment for the parts imported; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) It would not be in the interest in national security to disclose this information.

(b) None of the parts were imported from USSR.

(c). Does not arise.

[English]

Discussion regarding communalism at Chief Secretaries Conference

899. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of communalism figured prominently at the Conference of the Chief Secretaries held recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Communalism, as an issue, was discussed among others, at the Conference.

(b) A review of the communal situation in different States was undertaken and it was felt that despite the decline in the number of communal incidents in the country during the past two years, no effort should be spared in containing forces of religious fundamentalism and in preventing them from carrying out their evil designs. The paramount importance of maintaining communal harmony was reiterated in the Conference. Several ideas and suggestions came up during the discussion to maintain communal harmony and to reduce communal tensions.

Expenditure on Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Celebration

900. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the celebration of Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary during 1989;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) whether any amount has been released so far for printing of diaries, calendars and other publicity material;

(d) the procedure of distribution of these publicity materials; and

(e) whether any of these publicity materials was sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): (a) The total budget provision for the financial year 1989-90 for the celebrations is Rs. 521.55 lakhs.

(b) An amount of Rs. 110 lakhs (upto June 1989-90) has been spent.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some expenditure has been incurred on printing of diaries, booklets on Nehru's Thoughts, posters, lapel pins and Nehru's Last Will and Testament. No calendars were printed.

(d) Posters, lapel pins and the Last Will and Testament were distributed to State Governments, Members of the national committee as well as political parties. About 5,000 diaries were distributed to all Members of the National Committee and to VIPs/dignitaries.

(e) No, Sir.

Opening of new Telephone Exchanges in Assam during Eighth Plan period

901. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges which are going to be opened in Assam in the current year; and

(b) the number of new telephone exchanges which will be opened in the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) About fifteen exchanges are likely to be opened in Assam during 1989-90.

(b) Approximately 146 subject to the following conditions. As per policy a new telephone exchange of 10,25,50,100 lines is opened where there is paid demand of 5,10,23 and 46 connections respectively.

Research Centres in Recombinant DNA Technology

902. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up research centres in recombinant DNA Technology in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Research in the use of Recombinant DNA technology is being conducted in various Scientific Research institutions and Universities in India working in the area of life sciences. It is expected that during the 8th Plan Period research in the application of Recombinant DNA technology will increase. So far as the Department of Biotechnology is concerned, at present four specialised and exclusive genetic engineering units at Madurai Kamraj University—Madurai, Jawaharlal Nehru University—New Delhi, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi and Indian Institute of Science—Bangalore have been commissioned and are functioning. Presently there is no proposal to set up any other new centre exclusively devoted to the work relating to recombinant DNA Technology in the 8th Plan Period.

Low Cost Housing Technology

903. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute has developed a low cost housing technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has developed a technology package for the production of low cost innovative components such as sanitary wares, unglazed flooring and facing tiles, building blocks and roofing planks, utilising low grade plastic and semi-plastic clays, unconventional ceramic raw materials and other ingredients, as materials for low cost housing. The process know-how for manufacturing above components have been demonstrated and training imparted to participants from many agencies sponsored by the Council for Advancement and People's

Action in Rural Technology (CAPART). Two parties are producing different items demonstrated during the training programme.

Assistance to Assam for Welfare of Physically Handicapped

904. SHRIBHADRESWARTANTI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided to Assam State for the Welfare of physically handicapped during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During Seventh Plan Period under various schemes for welfare of the handicapped under Ministry of Welfare, the following grants were released for Assam State upto 30.6.1989:

i) Scheme of Scholarships for the Disabled persons	Rs. 16.48 lakh
ii) Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled persons	Rs. 5.82 lakh
iii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase fitting of aids/appliances	Rs. 0.15 lakh
iv) Special Cell in normal Employment Exchange for physically handicapped in Jorhat.	Rs. 0.09 lakh

Telephone Service In Nagpur

905. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of telephones in the Nagpur city are out of order since the

middle of June 1989 due to rains in the city; and

(b) the exact number of telephone connections which went out of order since June 1989 and steps taken by the Government to set them right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There were no prolonged interruptions during June, 1989. However, maximum number faulty on a day was 76. Immediate action was taken for repair of faults.

Bomb Blast at New Delhi Railway Station

906. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

CH. KHURSHID AHMED:

SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb blast occurred at the New Delhi Railway Station on 12 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof and the details of compensation paid to the victims and their families;

(c) whether Government have since ordered an enquiry into the incident; if so, the results of the enquiry;

(d) whether any arrests have been made; and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) further steps contemplated by Government to put a strict vigil at the public places in the capital?

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

(b) 10 persons died and 55 injured as a result of this incident. An ex-gratia payment in the form of compensation was paid to the tune of Rs. 80,000/- to families of the victims.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Investigation was taken up by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police and a case FIR No. 488 was registered at Police Station New Delhi Railway Station. 3 persons, namely, Manjit Singh @ Kalla of Delhi, Nishan Singh and Dalbir Singh of Amritsar were arrested.

(e) the following steps have been taken:

- i) Anti-Terrorist Cells have been formed in each Police Station to collect intelligence about terrorists.
- ii) Armed pickets are being deployed at vulnerable/ strategic points.
- iii) Intensive foot/mobile (Armed) patrolling is being carried out.
- iv) Photos of terrorists are shown to the staff and they are briefed properly.
- v) Literature is being distributed amongst the people exhorting them to be vigilant. Announcements are also made from police vehicles and over the TV/Radio and Press.
- vi) Spotters are being deployed at vulnerable points.
- vii) Close watch is being kept on hide-outs/sympathisers of terrorists.
- viii) Regular checking of suspected persons/vehicles is being done at selected places.
- ix) Photo's of known terrorists have been displayed at public places.

Improvement in Telecommunications System

907. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunications system in the country needs further improvement;

(b) whether Government are paying proper attention for the development of telecommunications in the country;

(c) if so, the specific scheme drawn up for the current financial year and also for Eighth Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The functioning of the telecommunications system in the country is continuously being monitored and upgraded. Action is being taken on several fronts. Some of the main activities are:

- i) Replacement of old wornout electro-mechanical systems;
- ii) Replacement of old faultprone cables;
- iii) Replacement of heavy overhead telephone alignments by underground cable;
- iv) Replacement of old and worn out telephones by new ones;
- v) Installation of electronic switching systems in different parts of the country; and
- vi) Provision of customeroriented train-

ing to staff of the Department.

(b) Yes, Sir; the Department of Telecommunications is taking adequate measures for speedy development of telephone services.

(c) and (d). Plans for current year include provision of about 4 lakh telephone lines, 3000 telex connections and about 3000 long distance public telephones.

The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages provision of 50 lakh direct exchange lines, extension of national subscriber dialling facility to sub-divisional headquarters and provision of telephones in Gram Panchayats.

Implementation of these programmes will depend upon the availability of resources—both physical and financial.

Allocation to Orissa for 20 Point Programme

908. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds provided to Orissa to accelerate the 20 Point Programme during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The total funds provided in the State Plan of Orissa for the 20-Point Programme during 1987-88 and 1988-89 were Rs. 414.70 crores and Rs. 433.22 crores respectively.

(b) The amount spent for the purpose during 1987-88 and 1988-89 was Rs. 420.30 crores and Rs. 426.21 crores (provisional) respectively.

Clearance to Orissa Projects

909. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and minor projects of Orissa pending clearance with the Union Government at present;

(b) the likely time by which these projects are proposed to be cleared; and

(c) the total cost of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No Project is pending for final investment clearance with the Planning Commission at present.

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

VCR/VCP Unit in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a VCR/VCP manufacturing unit in Orissa;

(b) whether Orissa Government have sent any proposal in this regard,

(c) whether the project is pending clearance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to give clearance to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Government of Orissa has requested that the proposed project of M/s.

Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. (ET&T) be located at Bhubaneswar. ET&T is yet to complete its locational study.

(c) and (d). ET&T's revised application for manufacture of VCRs/VCPs is under consideration of the Government.

Transfer of Molcham Village of Manipur to Burma

911. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manipur People's Council has submitted a memorandum protesting against the proposed transfer of Molcham village of Manipur to Burma;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total area and the number of families affected; and

(d) the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In 1967, the Governments of India and Burma arrived at an Agreement to formalise the International Boundary which was demarcated during the British days. However, due to certain errors in detailed descriptions, about 21 kms. of this boundary still remains to be demarcated and this work has been held up in view of divergence of opinion of the State Government of Manipur and that of the Government of Burma.

Hiring of Vehicles for Security purposes by Delhi Police

912. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in his report for the year ended 31 March, 1988 has adversely commented upon the Delhi Police for incurring an avoidable expenditure on hiring of vehicles for making law and order arrangements and providing security to VIPs and foreign dignitaries;

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

(c) the steps taken to fix up the responsibility; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Revision of Pay Scales of Telegram Messengers

913. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case regarding revision of pay scales in respect of telegram messengers is under consideration in the labour court;

(b) if so, the details of the demands of the telegram messengers; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. However, a case is pending for reconciliation in the office of Regional Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.

(b) The demand of the Telegraph Messengers represented by Bhartiya Telegraph Traffic Employees Union Grade 'D' is for equating of standards, qualification, responsibility, pay scale and allowances, promotional avenues of Telegraph Messengers on par with Postmen.

(c) The pay scale of Telegraph Messenger is as recommended by 4th Pay Commission. Further revision of pay scale is not justified.

Allocation to U.P. for Various Projects

914. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Uttar Pradesh for the year 1989-90 to complete the various projects;

(b) whether the amount given during the last year was utilised fully; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c). The Central assistance allocated to Uttar Pradesh for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is of the order of Rs. 1483.24 crores. The assistance is given for the State Plan as a whole on the basis of the modified Gadgil formula. As regards Annual Plan 1988-89, the revised plan outlay of Rs. 2234.79 crores,

inclusive of Central Assistance of Rs. 1221.85 crores, has been approved by the Planning Commission on the basis of anticipated utilization by the State.

[English]

Crash of Naval Chetak Helicopter

915. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:
SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naval Chetak helicopter crashed near Rameshwaram recently killing some officers and sailors of the Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the outcome of the investigations made into the crash of the helicopter and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Naval Chetak Helicopter, while on a routine patrol sortie, crashed near Mandapam in Tamil Nadu on the 31st May, 1989, killing all the five Naval personnel on board the ill-fated helicopter. A Board of Inquiry is in progress. The findings of the Boards of Inquiry are treated as classified and are not disclosed in the public interest.

Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

916. SHRI BHATTAM
SRIRAMAMURTY:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted his latest report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the report has revealed that about 70 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people continue to be below the poverty line; if so, the remedial steps contemplated in this regard; and

(c) the other salient observations and recommendations made by the Commissioner in regard to the social, educational and economic Status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with particular reference to the employment opportunities and other facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (c). The latest report i.e. the 28th report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which has been tabled in Parliament on 9th May, 1989 may be referred to for this information.

(b) No, Sir. The report does not say that 70% of SC/ST continue to be below the poverty line. It has referred to that position in 1977-78. Since then there have been a variety of measures taken to reach the section of population below the poverty line for income generation. The special Central assistance, which is additive to State plans, the schemes taken up by State Corps for SC/ST, a minimum share in poverty alleviation programmes e.g. IRDP, NREP and RLEGP and now the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna and the operation of Trifed were all steps to improve the economic condition of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes.

Firing in Moga

917. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level enquiry has been ordered into the recent killing of more than 20 persons by terrorists in Moga;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and whether any arrests have been made; and

(c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) According to the Government of Punjab, during investigation the identity of the group responsible for the shootout has been established. No arrests have been made so far in this connection, but one of the

accused has been killed in an encounter on 15-7-1989.

(c) Security measures have been tightened up. SSPs of Districts have been asked to provide cover to top leaders/workers of RSSS and the Shakas in their respective District.

Bomb Blasts in the Capital

918. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb blasts incidents which have taken place in the Capital during the last one year;

(b) the number of persons killed in each case; and

(c) the number of cases solved and the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 10 bomb blasts incidents took place in the Capital from July 1988 to June, 1989.

(b) In three out of the ten incidents, persons were killed. Their details are as follows:—

FIR No. 463	P.S. Shahdra	—	2
FIR No. 34	P.S. Keshavpuram	—	3
FIR No. 488	P.S. New Delhi	—	10

Delhi Railway Station.

(c)	<i>Cases solved</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
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Foreign National Apprehended in Bihar

919. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons alleged to be foreign nationals apprehended by the authorities in Purnea, Katihar Santhal Parganas districts of Bihar during the last three years, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of such persons charge-sheeted and prosecuted;

(c) the number of such persons found to be foreign nationals by the Court;

(d) the number of such persons deported to the country of origin;

(e) the number of such persons serving jail sentence as on 1.4.89; and

(f) the number of arrested persons under investigation or prosecution as on 1.4.89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conviction in Connection with November, 1984 Riots

920. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that some persons have been convicted in connection with the November, 1984 riots in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number thereof?

(c) the number of cases filed in this connection?

(d) the number of cases which have been decided;

(e) the number of cases which have resulted in conviction;

(f) the number of cases which are pending as on 1 April, 1989;

(g) whether it is a fact that the persons who have been convicted have been convicted only for minor offences such as violation of curfew orders;

(h) whether it is a fact that only in one case six persons have been convicted for murder; and

(i) the number of persons involved in the pending cases and their categorisation by nature of charges against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (i). 80 persons have been convicted in connection with the November, 1984 riots in Delhi. In all there were 225 cases, out of which 98 have been decided including 11 cases which have resulted in conviction. 129 cases were pending as on 1.4.1989. It is not correct to say that the persons who have been convicted were only for minor offences such as violation of curfew orders. Six persons were convicted for charge of murder. 1817 persons are involved in the pending cases as on 1.6.89. 56 cases relate to murder/death in which 997 accused persons are involved. 71 cases relate to other charges i.e. rioting, arson, looting, theft etc., in which 820 accused

persons are involved.

Jain Banerjee Committee

921. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jain Banerjee Committee set up to enquire into the November, 1984 riots have made any suggestions and recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereto; and

(c) the outcome of the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Final report is yet to be submitted by the Committee.

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

Terrorist Activities

922. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:
DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the terrorists in Punjab have enhanced their activities of murder in the recent months specially in May and June, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and the estimated value of property damaged or lost as a result of terrorists activities in Punjab as well as in Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi during the last six months, month-wise;

(c) the outcome of the enquiries initiated into such incidents;

(d) the details of compensation paid to the victims of and their families;

(e) the number of terrorists killed and arrested by the security forces during the same period;

(f) the details of arms and ammunition seized from the terrorists;

(g) the details of incidents of looting reported during this period; and

(h) the fresh measures adopted to curb the recent spurt in terrorists activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). According to information available the number of persons killed/injured due to extremist activities during the six months ending June 30, 1989 is as follows:—

Month	No. of persons	
	Killed	injured
<i>Punjab</i>		
Jan, 89	105	55
Feb, 89	86	32
Mar, 89	95	60
Apr, 89	76	19
May, 89	109	45
June, 89	93	69
Total:	564	276

Chandigarh:

No person has been reported to have been killed due to terrorist activities during the last six months.

Delhi:

Information in this regard is awaited.

Property damaged/lost:

Information is being collected.

(c) The agencies concerned have registered cases.

(d) The details in this regard are being collected.

(e) During the period under reference the following number of terrorists were arrested/killed in Punjab:—

Month	No. of terrorists	
	arrested	killed
January, 1989	292	46
February, 1989	283	34
March, 1989	223	53
April, 1989	252	56
May, 1989	293	85
June, 1989	250	62
Total:	1593	336

Information pertaining to the Union Territory of Delhi and Chandigarh is being collected.

(f) According to information furnished by the Government of Punjab 538 Pistols, 138 revolvers, 148 AK-47 rifles, 58 other

rifles, 163 guns, 9 stenguns, 5 carbines, 4 LMG/SMG/MG, 82 rockets, 16 rocket launchers, 145 hand grenades, 39 bombs, 13 mousers and 29,834 cartridges were recovered.

Information in this regard is awaited from U.T. Administration of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(g) Information is not readily available and is being collected from the Government of Punjab and the U.T. Administrations of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(h) The security forces are vigilant and are taking all possible steps to meet the threat posed by the terrorists.

Damage to INSAT-ID

923. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the INSAT-ID has been damaged;

(b) if so, the extent of damage;

(c) whether this will affect our voice and communication data system;

(d) if so, the alternate arrangement made in this regard; and

(e) the future programme regarding the launching of INSAT-ID?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) INSAT-ID Satellite was damaged on the launch pad while it was being mated with the Delta 4925 Launch Vehicle at Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, USA, by the launch vehicles contractor. Present assessment is that the damage is limited to the C-band reflector, East Panel and a few other parts. The full extent of the damage is under assessment.

(c) and (d). The satellite services will be maintained with INSAT-IB and INSAT-IC satellites. Discussions are going on with other satellite operators in the Indian Ocean Region to lease communication transponders so as to provide additional back-up to the INSAT System capacity.

(e) A new launch date will be fixed after the damage assessment has been completed and the total test plan to ensure proper functioning of the spacecraft is finalised.

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

924. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the State Governments have not yet framed the rules and regulations required to be framed under Juvenile Justice Act; if so, the names of such States; and

(b) whether children homes and reformatory schools etc. which are required to be set up in different States/Union Territories, have not yet been set up; and if so, the names of such States which have not set up such homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA

KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Most of the State Governments and Union Territories have notified the Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Only the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim are yet to notify the rules.

(b) In most of the States the prescribed institutions have been set up under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The States/Union Territories where these institutions have not been set up are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

[*translation*]

Compensation to Kin of IPKF Personnel

925. **SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:**
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have paid the amount fixed as compensation to the nearest relatives of the jawans and officers of IPKF killed during the operation in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the amount paid upto end of June, 1989; and

(c) the number of cases in which compensation has not been paid as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Details of the pensionary and other benefits paid upto 30.6.89 to the next of kin of IPKF personnel killed in action in Sri Lanka are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

An amount of Rs. 10,45,06,200.00 has been paid upto 30.6.89 to the Next of Kin of IPKF personnel killed in action as per the following details:—

(a) Pensionary Benefits.	—	Rs. 2,33,00,000.00
(b) Army Group Insurance Benefits.	—	Rs. 7,97,77,100.00
(c) Army Wives Welfare Association benefits.	—	Rs. 8,49,400.00
(d) Army officers Benevolent fund benefits.	—	Rs. 5,79,700.00
		Rs. 10,45,06,200.00

[English]

Investigation of cases by CBI in Karnataka

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

(a) whether the previous Karnataka Government had withdrawn the permission given to the CBI to investigate any case in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, whether Government now have taken any decision to allow CBI to investigate any case in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On 12th February, 1981 the Government of Karnataka accorded consent under section 6 of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act for investigation of offences under

28 Acts, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. On 23rd May, 1989 Government of Karnataka has accorded consent for investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(c) Does not arise.

Defence Pension Adalat In Bangalore

927. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Defence Pension Adalat was held in Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, the number of cases received and settled, separately;

(c) whether the Adalat could not settle certain cases as it has not been vested with power to take major decisions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to vest more powers to Defence Pension Adalat at Bangalore to serve its purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Defence Pension Adalat was held from 6.5.1989 to 11.5.1989.

(b) The Adalat received 243 cases, out of which 208 cases were settled before the Adalat Session ended and 17 cases were settled subsequently.

(c) The Adalat decides the cases within the framework of the existing rules and regulations and where the relevant documents were not available before the Adalat, the cases could not be settled by it.

(d) No, Sir.

Latest Telephone Directories

928. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which latest telephone directories will be available for all telephone districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The telephone directories of all Telephone Districts in the country are expected to be published by March, 1990.

Computer Hardware Facilities set up by U.S. Based Computer Manufacturers

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

(a) whether several U.S. based computer manufacturers are setting up production facilities for computer hardware in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether they are floating joint ventures with Indian companies; and

(c) whether the Indian partners are

receiving full technology transfer from the U.S. hardware manufacturers; and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC), USA, Unisys, USA, has already set up production facilities in India for the manufacture of computer systems in joint venture with M/s. Hinditron Computers, Bombay and Tatas respectively. Letters of Intent have also been given to M/s. Hindustan (Wellman) Bombay and STP Ltd., Calcutta for joint ventures with M/s. NCR Corporation, USA and M/s. Attari Corporation, USA, respectively, for the manufacture of computers.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian partners are receiving the technology which is necessary for production, installation, commissioning and maintenance of the systems as well as the basic Design Drawings.

Reconditioning/Scrapping of Nuclear Reactors at Kalpakkam

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

(a) whether there are plans for reconditioning or scrapping two nuclear reactors at Kalpakkam under the Madras Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these stations have been working at below capacity for a long period;

(d) whether defects found in compo-

nents of the Madras plant are likely to recur in other nuclear power plants also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). There are no plans for scrapping the two nuclear power reactors at Kalpakkam. Both the units are currently operating at a power level of 100 MWe each. Permanent repairs are expected to be carried out in the course of next few months to restore normal power operation of the two units by end 1989.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Impact of Fencing of Border and Issue of Identity Cards on Terrorist and Smuggling Activities

931. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the Indo-Pakistan border under various sectors;

(b) the effect of the fencing on terrorist and on smuggling activities in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat and by when the whole of the fencing is expected to be completed; and

(c) whether issuing of multi-purpose identity cards has also helped, and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to information received from BSF the length of the Indo-Pakistan border in the various sector is as follows:—

i) Jammu (IB only)	— 210 Kms.
ii) Punjab	— 554 Kms.
iii) Rajasthan	— 1035 Kms.
iv) Gujarat (including 104 Kms. coastal border)	— 512 Kms.

(b) Fencing has been undertaken in selected stretches of the border in Punjab and Rajasthan Sectors. According to CPWD, which is executing the work, fencing in these two sectors would be completed by July 31, 1989. According to information received from the BSF, the fencing has proved helpful in checking intrusion by extremists and smugglers.

(c) It has been helpful in identifying infiltrators/extremists and smugglers. According to information furnished by the BSF, in the Rajasthan sector where such cards have been issued, 603 infiltrators have been apprehended and another 38 were killed during the first six months of 1989.

Acceptance of Foreign Contribution by Organisations

932. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the organisations/persons who have been prohibited under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 from accepting any foreign contribution and also of those organisations/persons which are required to obtain prior permission before accepting any for-

eign contribution; and

(b) whether an amendment is under consideration to tighten the provisions of the Act; and if so, on what lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The names and addresses of the organisations/persons who have been prohibited under section 10 (a) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are given in Statement—I. I. laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8070/89]. The names and addresses of the organisations/persons which are required to obtain prior permission under section 5 (1), 6 (1) and 10 (b) before accepting any foreign contribution are in the statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8070/89]

Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas

933. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the data on Household Consumer Expenditure collected and submitted through 42nd and 43rd rounds of National Sample Survey for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the percentages of people found to be living below poverty line in Rural and Urban areas as a result of its processing;

(c) the corresponding percentages as per the survey of 1983-84; and

(d) the definition used for determining the poverty line at the time of the Sixth Five Year Plan and how does it differ from the earlier definitions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The data on Household Consumer Expenditure for the 42nd round was collected for the period July, 1976 to June, 1987. The data for the 43rd round was collected for the period July, 1987 to June, 1988. The draft report on results of 42nd round was prepared in December, 1988. The data for 43rd round are being processed.

(b) and (c). In 1983-84, the percentage of people living below poverty line in rural and urban areas were 40.4 and 28.1 respectively. The estimates of poverty based on 42nd round have not been finalised.

(d) The Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand constituted by the Planning Commission (1979) defined the poverty-line as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirements of 2400 in the rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. This concept of poverty line was used for estimating poverty in 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1983-84.

Delay in Delivery of Mails

934. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether test reports received from 21 State Capitals revealed that in 17 capitals, more than 50 per cent of the test letters posted by the Department of Post were not delivered as per norms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) In 13 State Capitals, the test reports indicated that more than 50% of the test letters posted by the Department were not delivered as per norms.

(b) The test letter analysis conducted in 1988 revealed that 26% of the letters were delayed by one day, 20% were delayed by two days and 13% were delayed by three days and more, while 41% were delivered within the norms. One of the main reasons for the delay is the late arrival of mail carrying flights/trains.

The department has a system of monitoring mail flow by test letter runs, live mail surveys and quality of service tests. If persistent delays are noticed, the mail arrangement network is reviewed and corrective action taken.

Threat to Hind Samachar Group of Newspapers

935. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists have issued threats that anybody associated with the printing, publication, transportation and distribution of newspapers of the Hind Samachar group will be physically liquidated;

(b) if so, whether these threats have actually resulted in a drop in the circulation, as the news vendors have cancelled their orders of newspapers; and

(c) if so, what action have Government taken to fight this threat to the freedom of Press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

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

(c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, besides providing security to the Press, their proprietors and correspondents, measures have been adopted to secure the trucks carrying the newspapers and to protect the hawkers etc. at the time of distribution of the newspapers in various towns and cities of the State.

D.N.A. Test in Centre of Cellular and Molecular Biology

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

(a) whether any D.N.A. test result arrived at in the Centre of Cellular and Molecular Biology has been produced as "Unambiguous evidence" before the court to prove child's parentage; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether DNA (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) test is successful in India; and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The DNA test results arrived at in the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology could not be produced before the Court to prove child's parentage as these results were available after the judgement had been delivered.

(b) Many DNA finger printing tests have been carried out successfully at laboratory level.

[*Translation*]

Staff in D.E.T. Office in Almora (U.P.)

937. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate staff has been given in Divisional Engineer Telephone Office in Almora (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Connecting of Ranikhet with other Cities by S.T.D.

938. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Ranikhet (Uttar Pradesh) with other Cities of the country by S.T.D. during the year 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether this scheme is being implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Modernisation of Communication System in Hilly Areas

939. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific scheme has been formulated by his Ministry to modernise the communication system in the hilly areas of the country, especially of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect some of the district and sub-divisional headquarters in these areas with other parts of the country through STD facility in 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps being taken to extend communication facility in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Electronic exchanges have been installed at places like Kashipur 896 (MCR), Kitcha 320 (MCR), Pithoragarh—400 lines (NEAX), Nainital 896 lines (MCR), Ramnagar-Nainital 384 lines (MCR) Rudrapur 640 (MCR), Pauri—400 (NEAX) and Almora 384 (MCR). Also during 89-90 C-DOT exchanges are planned to be commissioned at Lohaghat and Dharehula of Pithoragarh district and ESAX exchange at New Tehri district subject to availability of equipment. Under the Eighth Plan the department has included broad objectives for the development of hilly and tribal areas such as (i) provide telephone on demand (ii) provide STD facilities upto the level of Sub Div. H/Qrs., (iii) replace all manual exchanges by automatic exchanges, (iv) provide LDPTs on reliable transmission media instead of overhead lines and (v) use of modern technology to the extent possible.

(b) and (c). Out of the 8 district headquarters 4 have already been provided with the STD facility viz. Almora, Pithoragarh, Nainital and Dehradun. During 1989-90 it is planned to provide STD facility at the District headquarters of Chamoli and Uttarkashi also. Besides the important town of Haridwar is also planned to be connected with STD

during the current year the remaining two District headquarters will be covered in the Eighth Plan. As regards provision of STD at the Sub-Div-Head/Quarters., as mentioned above it is proposed to cover them under the Eighth Plan objectives of the Department.

Draft of Eighth Plan for Hill Areas of U.P.

940. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft of Eighth Five Year Plan for hill areas of Uttar Pradesh is being finalised;

(b) whether there is any proposal to seek the opinion of local elected representatives regarding the Eighth Five Year Plan as these areas have special status;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir. Exercises and consultation on strategy for the development of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh in the context of the Eighth Five Year Plan are in progress.

(b) and (c). A meeting of the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Chairman of the District Boards representing U.P. hill areas as well as experts was held in Planning Commission on 10th July, 1989 for discussing problems and prospects of development of the North Western Himalayas with particular reference to U.P. hill areas. This was done with a view to pooling experience and thinking on the

subject for use in formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan strategy for these areas.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Completion of Delayed Central Projects

941. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of any projects in the Railways (New Lines and conversions) Industry, Steel and Mines and Surface Transport (National Highways) and Irrigations (Water Resources) costing over Rs. 20 crores, which were included in the Union Budgets in 1981-82 or 1982-83 (Sixth Plan) or earlier and were taken up for construction and which have not been completed even on 31st March, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the extremely slow execution alongwith the estimated cost at the time of inclusion in the Budgets (Regular or supplementary) and as on date alongwith the cost over-runs; and

(c) whether efforts would be made to ensure their speedy execution and the targets fixed in this regard in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement given below gives details, based on the available information in the quarterly monitoring system of the Ministry as on 31.3.1989.

STATEMENT

Details of Projects approved in 1982-83 or before, not completed

		Cost (Rs. crores)				
		Original	Revised	Anticipated	Cost over run % on original/ revised	Brief main reasons for non-completion
1		2	3	4	5	6
RAILWAYS						
NEW LINES						
1.	Dharmanagar Kumargha ⁺	9.67	29.59 37.10	41.24	326 (11)	Constraint of resources and late acquisition of land
2.	Ernakulam Alleppey	14.71	38.62	60.92	314 (54)	— do —

Cost (Rs. crores)							
		Original	Revised	Anticipated	Cost over run % on original/ revised	Brief main reasons for non- com- pletion	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
3. Jammu & TawiUdhampur	50.00	68.68	112.27	124 (63)	—do—		
4. Karur-Dindgiul Tuticorin	42.86	106.63	138.25	222 (30)	—do—		
5. Koraput Rayagada	112.10	265.00	322.00	87 (21)	—do—		
6. Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemach	41.09	93.96	135.00	228 (44)	—do—		
7. Lalabazar-Bairabi	10.76	27.17 32.85	—	236	—do—		
8. Nangal Dam-Talwara	37.68	90.00	80.00	112	—do—		

Cost (Rs. crores)

Original Revised Anticipated Cost over run % on original/ revised Brief main reasons for non-completion

6

5

4

3

2

1

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Written Answers 232

9. Rampur-New haldwani

12.98

23.50

38.52

196
(63)Constraint of
resources and
late acquisition
of land

10. Silchar Jiribam

12.13

25.31
34.48

39.57

226
(15)

— do —

11. Alleppey Kayankulam

11.10

34.92

34.92

214
(0)

— do —

12. ChitradurgRayadurg

16.92

32.54

32.54

92
(0)

— do —

13. Bagaha-Chhitauni

6.74

23.59

40.00

493
(69)

— do —

Cost (Rs. crores)						
		Original	Revised	Anticipated	Cost over run % on original/ revised	Brief main reasons for non- com- pletion
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14. Howrah-Amta Champadanga	10 72	31.43	31.43	193 (0)	— do —	
GAUGE CONVERSIONS						
1. Guntur-Macherla	8 24	30 84	66 38	705 (115)	— do —	
2. Manmad-Parli Vajjnath	28 00	99 00	140.00	400 (41)	— do —	
3. Mysore-Bangalore	14 00	45.00	58.76	319 (30)	— do —	
4. Varanasi Bhatni	13.91	53.73	70.75	408 (31)	— do —	

Cost (Rs. crores)

	Original	Revised	Anticipated	Cost over run % on original/ revised	Brief main reasons for non- com- pletion
1	2	3	4	5	6

JULY 24, 1989

STEEL

1. Visakhapatnam Steel Project (RINL)	2256.00	6849.70	6849.70	203 (0)	Initially inadequate funding & delay in equipment supply.
2. Bokaro Steel Plant 4-Million T. Expansion (SAIL)	947.24	1637.55	2198.40	132 (34)	Change in scope and delay in equipment supply. Project since
3. Bokaro Steel Plant (CPP)	75.94	120.29	154.15	102 (28)	

Cost (Rs. crores)

Brief
main
reasons
for non-
com-
pletion

Cost over
run % on
original/
revised

Anticipated

Revised

Original

6

5

4

3

2

1

Commissioned
in April 1989.

4. Bhilai Steel Plant
4-Million T. Expansion.

937.7

1600.50
(2145.50)

2268.63

144
(6)

Change in
scope and
design and
delay in
equipment
supply.

MINES

1. Ghandhamardan Bauxite
Mine Project (BALCO)

31.20

—

62.70

100

Local
agitation
against environ-
ment damage.

Cost (Rs. crores)

Original *Revised* *Anticipated* *Cost over*
run % on
original/
revised *Brief*
main
reasons
for non-
com-
pletion

6

5

4

3

2

1

2. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.

Delay in
equipment
supply &
technology
absorption.

99
(2)

2476.9

2408.14

1242.40

INDUSTRY*(DEP)*

1. Damodar Cement (DCSL)

Delay in allot-
ment of site
and dispute
over price
of input.

67
(5)

36.75

35.00

21.99

Note : (i) No national highways project approved in 1982-83 or before remains incomplete according to the Quarterly Monitoring System of Ministry of Programme Implementation.

(ii) Irrigation projects are not covered in the Monitoring system of Ministry of Programme Implementation.

Telephone Lines from Calcutta

942. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone lines of Panskura, Daspur, Keshpur, Pingla, Sabang, Naraingarh and Tamluk police stations are practically inaccessible from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone lines of all these places are now accessible from Calcutta except Pingla and Sabang at present.

(b) The Telephone lines of these places were disrupted due to serious cyclonic storms and low depression over entire Midnapur

District in the last week of May 1989. The restoration work has been completed for all these places except Pingla and Sabang which are likely to be restored by 31-7-1989.

Opening of New Post Offices in Midnapore District of West Bengal

943. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices or sub-post offices which have been opened in Panskura I and II, Daspur I and II, Keshpur, Pingla, Sabang and Debra blocks in Midnapore district of West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is as follows:

Block	No. of Post offices opened		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Panskura I	—	1	—
Panskura II	—	1	—
Daspur I and II	—	—	—
Keshpur	—	1	—
Pingla	—	—	—
Sabang	—	1	—
Debra	—	—	—

(b) during the current year (1989-90) one post office each is proposed to be opened in Panskura I and Pingla blocks.

Inclusion of Bhayinder, New Bombay and Kalyan Complex in Bombay Telephone Nigam

944. SHRI G.S. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a strong demand to include Bhayinder, New Bombay and Kalyan Complex in Bombay Telephone Nigam;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to include Bhayinder and other areas in Bombay Telephone Nigam; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to include Bhayinder in Bombay Unit of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam as a special case due to historical reasons of it once being part of Bombay Telephones. However, areas of New Bombay and Kalyan Complex could not be included in the local area of Bombay Telephone System because they do not fall within the jurisdiction of Bombay or Thane Municipal Corporation.

Use of Hindi in Ministries/Departments

945. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the use of Hindi in departments/Ministries like Railways, Posts and Telecommunica-

tion Department which are related directly with public;

(b) whether the implementation of the policy regarding use of Hindi in their day-to-day communication to the public has been according to Government's policy; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by these departments/Ministries to implement the policy of Government in to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The assessment is done from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir These Departments/Ministries are making earnest efforts to implement the Government Policy regarding the use of Hindi their day-to-day communication to the public.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of Telecommunication Services in District of Kerala

946. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Telecommunication services provided in Cannanore, Calicut and Wyanad Districts of Kerala during the first six months of 1989;

(b) whether Government propose to provide additional telecommunication services in these districts during this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) i) One new exchange opened and five existing exchanges expanded in Calicut Distt.

- ii) One new exchange opened and 13 existing exchanges expanded in Cannanore Distt.
- iii) One new exchange opened and 2 existing exchanges expanded in Wynad Distt.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) i) 4 exchanges are proposed to be expanded in Calicut District.

ii) 4 exchanges are proposed to be expanded in Cannanore Distt.

iii) One new exchange is proposed to be opened and 6 existing exchanges are proposed to be expanded in Wynad District

Grants to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of War Widows

947. DR. PHULRENU GUHA. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether voluntary organisations are given grants by Government for the welfare of war widows; and

(b) if so, the basis on which funds are given to the voluntary organisations and the manner in which the utilisation of the grants is monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). No Grants-in-aid are being given by the Ministry of Defence to voluntary organisations for welfare of war widows out of public funds. However, the War Widows Association, New Delhi, have been given certain grants *ad-hoc* from welfare funds administered by the Kendriya Sainik Board for specific purposes to help their activities related to training and rehabilitation of war widows and dependents of ex-servicemen. The expenditure out of the Fund is monitored by a high-level Managing Committee.

Special Central Assistance for Tribals/ Tribal Areas

948. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Special Central Assistance released by Government for the upliftment of tribals and development of tribal areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan to various States so far, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of Special Central Assistance proposed to be released during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/U. Ts.	Amount released in 1985-86	Amount released in 1986-87	Amount released in 1987-88	Amount released in 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	740.00	850.38	1063.23	1165.12	1116.00
Assam	632.40	710.63	705.83	786.86	849.00
Bihar	1964.41	2066.05	2178.10	2472.15	2530.00
Gujarat	1126.66	1246.96	1347.58	1330.59	1474.00
Himachal Pradesh	205.36	241.84	237.19	287.32	250.00
Karnataka	148.13	116.26	127.47	134.82	148.00
Kerala	70.01	77.76	83.74	115.78	105.00
Madhya Pradesh	3969.98	4399.72	4518.48	4934.15	5385.00
Maharashtra	950.69	1072.00	1284.51	1266.41	1438.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/U. Ts.	Amount released in 1985-86	Amount released in 1986-87	Amount released in 1987-88	Amount released in 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	252.85	280.91	281.76	282.89	306.00
Orissa	1915.00	2174.48	2263.82	2388.66	2527.00
Rajasthan	910.28	019.90	1138.15	1234.03	1323.00
Sikkim	38.99	38.96	39.57	49.22	48.00
Tamil Nadu	145.93	162.09	178.54	194.95	222.00
Tripura	250.17	253.67	273.23	305.65	305.00
Uttar Pradesh	27.87	31.10	35.23	105.11	46.00
West Bengal	616.27	701.29	836.57	876.29	928.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State/U. Ts.	Amount released in 1985-86	Amount released in 1986-87	Amount released in 1987-88	Amount released in 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
A & N Islands	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	60.00
Gua, Daman & Diu	5.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	9.00
Total	14000.00	15500.00	16650.00	18000.00	19069.00

Programmes for Rural Women

949. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested undertaking various programmes for the welfare of women in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Various Steering Groups/Working Groups set up in connection with the Eighth Five Year Plan are engaged in formulating programmes for various development sectors, including programmes for women. The details would be available when the Plan is finalised.

Construction of Building for Department of Posts at Margao, Goa

950 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct any building for postal department at Margao, Goa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the building; and

(c) the time by which the actual construction will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct a building for Head Post Office in two phases and 16 staff quarters at Margao.

(b) and (c). The projects are at initial

stage of preparation of preliminary drawings and, at this stage, it is not possible to indicate the estimated cost and the time for their commencement.

STD Facility from Ma-Pucca Exchange in Goa

951. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide Subscribers Trunk Dialling facilities from Mapucca Exchange in Goa;

(b) if so, when will the facility be made available to the subscribers;

(c) the schedule of work fixed from time to time; and

(d) whether the schedule was revised at any time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By March, 1990.

(c) and (d). The earlier target was 1988-89. Due to non-availability of transmission medium the target has been revised to 1989-90.

Installation of 128 Lines Electronic Exchange in Satara District of Maharashtra

952. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received in the Ministry for installation of new 128 lines Electronic Exchanges at Lonand, Shirval, Khandala and Bhade in Satara Dis-

trict of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the said request; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Khandala and Bhade of Satara District (Maharashtra) which qualify for 128 C. DOT RAX exchange have been noted for allotment and will be installed subject to availability of equipment. Lonand and Shirval do not qualify for installation of 128 P.C. DOT RAX.

(c) Does not arise.

Indigenous Manufacture of Super Computers

953. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in manufacturing indigenous super-computers; and

(b) if so, to what extent and how does it compare with foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) set up by the Department of Electronics in Pune has been given the specific

responsibility of development of the parallel computing system with a 1000 Mega flops peak rating within a period of 3 years. These parallel computing systems are in the performance range of super computers.

Introduction of Automatic Mail Processing in Metropolitan Towns

954. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have selected Bombay for the first phase of the introduction of automatic mail processing in metropolitan towns;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme; and

(c) by what time the system of mail processing will be set up in other metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The system proposed for Bombay will be a combination of manual operation and machine sorting. The mail posted in Bombay and received for delivery in Bombay would be received in the mail processing centre in bags and after manual facing and culling the letters will be fed into the coding machines for conversion of the PIN CODE into fluorescent Bar Codes. After coding operation, the letters will be fed into computerised letter sorting machines which are capable of sensing the fluorescent Bar Codes and sorting the letters according to their destinations into a large number of selections ranging from 100 to 200. The speed of the letter machines would be 30,000 per hour. After sorting the letters would be la-

belled, bundled and bagged and despatched to the destinations. Volume of mail which will be handled in the first pilot project of South Bombay will be approximately 10 lakhs per day.

(c) Introduction of similar schemes in other metropolitan cities will depend upon the success of the project at Bombay and availability of funds. No specific time-frame can be given at this stage.

Strategy for Speedy Economic Growth

955. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to deal with the problem of unbalanced regional development, the Planning Commission has evolved a new strategy for speedy economic growth of such areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the new strategy?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). Planning Commission have been trying to reduce regional imbalances through measures like higher weightage in resource transfer in favour of backward States, drought prone area programme (DPAP), desert development programme (DDP), tribal sub-plan (TSP), hill area development programme (HADP), western ghats development programme (WGDP), minimum needs programme (MNP), development of growth centres, poverty alleviation programmes (IRDP, NREP, RLEGP) etc. The thrust on decentralised planning, agricultural development through agro-climatic zones, the new employment scheme i.e. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are also likely to lead to development in all the areas.

Privatisation and Indigenisation of the Telecommunication Sector

956. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Commission has planned a package of measures to bring about privatisation and indigenisation in the telecommunication sector;

(b) if so, the measures adopted in this regard; and

(c) to what extent it will achieve the expected results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Certain sectors of telecom industry are already made open for investment by private sector. Telecom Commission recently held a conference on production in order to discuss the problems of manufacturers both in the public and private sectors with a view to give boost to indigenise production of telecommunication equipment in the country.

(b) and (c). The Telecom Commission will place major emphasis on indigenous production and self-reliance. Transfer of technology will be passed on to a number of local manufacturers and steps will also be taken to produce equipment of good quality and reliability. On the whole it is expected to treble the production from about Rs. 1100 crores per annum to Rs. 3300 crores per annum in the coming three years.

Boost to Spices Production

957. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by the Planning Commission has revealed that India runs the risk of becoming a net importer of spices;

(b) if so, whether the study has suggested for creating a separate cell for spices in the Ministry;

(c) if so, the other measures taken/proposed in this regard; and

(d) to what extent, it will boost the production of spices?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir. No study has been made by the Planning Commission.

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

Filling up of Vacancies in General Categories in Government Departments and Public Undertakings

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

(a) whether there are a large number of vacancies in Government Departments as well as in public undertakings in general categories;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether Government have any plan to fill up these vacancies; and

(d) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). It is the responsibility of individual Government Departments and

public sector undertakings to fill up vacancies in the respective offices. This is not monitored centrally.

Audit of Accounts of Service Organisations

959. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a statutory requirement to submit the audited statements of accounts by the service associations to the administration;

(b) if so, by which date the service associations are required to submit their audited statements of accounts;

(c) whether all the service associations under the control of Ministry of Personnel have submitted their audited statements of accounts for the last financial year; and if not, the steps taken for the submission thereof;

(d) the results of the screening of the audited accounts of the service associations during the last three years, Association-wise; and

(e) the details of irregularities noticed/found in the accounts and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959, which are inoperative for purposes of giving fresh recognition to Service Associations envisage vide clause 5 (c) that the audited statement of accounts of the service

Associations shall be furnished to the Government annually so as to reach the Government before the 1st day of July of each year. No Association has submitted statement of accounts for the last financial year.

[Translation]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges In Bihar

960. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of manual telephone exchanges in Bihar;

(b) whether all these exchanges will be converted into electronic exchanges by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the names of the exchanges which will be converted into electronic exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Information given in statement below.

(b) and (c). All manual telephone exchanges are proposed to be replaced by electronic/automatic exchanges progressively during Eighth Plan, subject to availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

List of Manual Telephone Exchanges in Bihar as on 30.6.89

1. Aurangabad
2. Buxar
3. Dumraon

4. Banka
5. Colgong
6. Naugachia
7. Sultanganj
8. Barauni
9. Nirsa
10. Barharwa
11. Jamtara
12. Madhupur
13. Areraj
14. Barachakia
15. Raxaul
16. Gumla
17. Gopalganj
18. Hathwa
19. Bermo
20. Ishribazar
21. Suriya
22. Godda
23. Gomia
24. Khelari
25. Patratu
26. Ramgarh
27. Jehanabad

28. Khagaria
29. Lohardaga
30. Kanti
31. Jamui
32. Jhajha
33. Lakhi Sarai
34. Shiekhpora
35. Bihariganj
36. Madhepura
37. Jainagar
38. Jhanjarpur
39. Sakari
40. Garhwa
41. Araria Court
42. Banmanki
43. Bihta
44. Fatwa
45. Mohameh
46. Barh
47. Bikramganj
48. Barajamda
49. Chakradharpur
50. Chāndil
51. Ghatsila

52. Manoharpur
53. Dalsingsarai
54. Sitamarhi
55. Pakur
56. Sahebeganj
57. Birpur
58. Saharsa
59. Supaul
60. Bagaha

[English]

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

961. SHRID.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has promised had arranged a meeting between Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka to find out a solution to the issue of boundary dispute between the two State before the imposition of President's rule in Karnataka;

(b) if so, when and the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) if the meeting was not held, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The Home Minister had remained in touch with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka separately in the matter. As a prelude to the holding of a joint meeting between the Chief Ministers of the two States,

it was considered appropriate to have separate discussions with them. Accordingly, the Home Minister invited in the first instance the then Chief Minister, expressed inability to keep this appointment and asked for any date between 28.4.1989 and 6.5.1989. The Home Minister fixed 3rd May, 1989 for the meeting. This, however, did not materialise in view of the imposition of President's Rule in Karnataka State with effect from 21st April, 1989.

Recruitment of SCs/STs in Home Ministry

962. SHRID.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of backlog in recruitment for the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry; and

(b) the number of posts reserved for SCs/STs filled in during May and June 1989 in each categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Direct recruitment to Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) posts in Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) is done centrally by the Department of Personnel and Training through the UPSC and no cadrewise record is being maintained.

The backlog of vacancies in Group 'B' (Non-gazetted), 'C' and 'D' is as under—

	SC	ST
Group 'B' (Non-gazetted)	6	7
Group 'C'	17	17
Group 'D'	4	17

(b) None of the posts in the above

categories has been filled up during May and June, 1989.

Welfare Schemes for Paudi Bhuyan Communities

963. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any special scheme for the welfare of the Paudi Bhuyan Communities living in Pal Lahara Sub-division of Dhenkanal district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of those schemes;

(c) whether Government are making any special arrangement to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains in the remote corner of Pal Lahara Sub-division in Orissa where these backward tribal people are living; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa has launched a Micro Project in 1978-79 for the Paudi Bhuyan tribals in 27 villages of Pallahara Sub-division, Dhenkanal district.

Schemes for economic development of and provision of minimum needs to the Paudi Bhuyan are implemented on cent percent subsidy basis.

(c) and (d). Six fair price shops are functioning at present in the Micro Project area for supply of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System.

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to launch Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV);

(b) the progress made in the development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle; and

(c) when the PSLV is expected to be launched?

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

(b) The PSLV Project has entered the qualification phase. Proto hardware of many subsystems have been realised, functionally verified and subjected to qualification testing. PSLV is a four stage vehicle. The first stage using a large 125 tonne solid propellant booster is getting ready for test and qualification. The second stage VIKAS liquid engine of 60 tonne thrust has gone through the endurance test successfully. The third stage solid booster is undergoing qualification tests. The first long duration test of the fourth stage of PSLV has been conducted successfully. Full details of the progress in regard to PSLV is given in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1988-89 and the Performance Budget for the year 1989-90.

(c) the launch of the first development flight of PSLV is expected in the end-1990/early 1991.

Indo-French Cooperation in Science and Technology

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

(a) whether Government have estab-

lished co-operation with France in the field of Science and Technology;

(b) whether and Indo-French joint meeting was held at New Delhi in the month of June, 1989 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Indo-French joint panel to promote scientific co-operation between the two countries?

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

We have an established arrangement for Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology with France.

(b) and (c). In June 1989, the meeting of the Governing Body of the Indo-French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research took place in New Delhi. At this meeting, the Government Body recommended a number of joint projects for collaboration between Indian and French Scientists.

[Translation]

Licences to Electronic Industries in Bihar

967. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the licences issued during the last two years to establish electronic industries in Bihar;

(b) the details of the industries which have started production;

(c) whether there is and proposal to establish such industry in Saharasa District also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). An industrial licence was issued to Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. on 1.6.1987 for manufacture of two-way Radio Communications and allied equipment. Production is yet to start.

(c) and (d). No unit has been given licence or letter of intent for setting up unit in Saharasa District.

Recruitment of Class III and IV Employees in Post Offices in Bihar

968. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no recruitment of Class III and Class IV employees in Post Offices in Bihar; for a number of years; and if so, since when ;

(b) the number of posts of these two categories lying vacant in Bihar; and

(c) the reasons for not making appointments to these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Recruitments have been made regularly except in 1984 and 1985.

(b) The number of vacancies in Group 'C' is 74 and 53 in Group 'D'.

(c) Due to ban on filling up of posts and non-availability of suitable candidates in some cases, no appointment has so far been made to these posts.

[English]

Hexagons Provided with long distance Public Telephone

969. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7734 regarding Hexagons provided with long distance public telephones and state:

(a) the places in Kerala which have been not been provided with telecom facility so far; and

(b) the time by which the facility is expected to be made available in these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 5 inhabited hexagon in Kerala Circle in which telecom facility as on 31.3.89 has not been provided. The names of these identified places are given below:

<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Kanthalloor	
2. Koezhanthoor	Idduke
3. Kottakambur	
4. Vattavada	
5. Kuppadithara	Wynad

(b) Telecom, facility at these five places/hexagons is likely to be provided during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Laying of Fibre Optic Cables in Kerala

970. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to substitute telephone cables with fibre optic cables;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fibre optic cables are to be laid between Palghat and Trivandrum in Kerala;

(d) if so, when the work is expected to commence and will be completed; and

(d) the other sectors in Kerala where fibre optic cables would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Steps are being taken to gradually introduce fibre optic cable systems to substitute telephone

cables used for inter-exchange junctions in Telephone Districts. In some cases these optical fibre systems will supplement the existing paired telephone cables.

(b) Details are given below:

(i) For Ernakulam Telephone District 8 Kms of fibre optic cable is already ordered and is expected to be commissioned during the current financial year.

(ii) For Trivandrum Telephone District 15 Kms of fibre optic cable would be procured during 1990-91.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The work is expected to commence during the 1989-90 and completed during 1990-91.

(e) Other sectors in Kerala where fibre optic cables would be provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan period are detailed below:

1) Kottayam	—	Kanjirappally
2) Quilon	—	Kundara - Kottarakara
3) Puthanamthitta	—	Kozhenchery - Kumbanad - Tiruvalla.
4) Alleppy	—	Ambalapuzha - Haripad.

Besides the above, a few more optical fibre routes covering small towns would also be provided during the Eighth Plan. This is subject to availability of resources.

Financial Assistance by U.S. for Super Conductors

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

(a) whether U.S. is giving financial assistance to India for making super conductors;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given or proposed to be given by U.S. for making super conductors; and

(c) whether Government propose to make super conductors indigenously?

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

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

The Government of India is implementing National Super-conductivity Programme under which research and Development efforts in the area of super conductivity are underway.

Production of Electronic Goods

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase the production of electronic goods;

(b) if so, whether any long term plan has been drawn up to increase the production of electronic goods by 2000 A.D.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIC AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The production of electronics goods has registered increase at a rate of 35% in the last four years supported by certain measures taken by Government to stimulate it. Plans are drawn up as part of the 5 year plan exercises to estimate increase in production; also attempting a perspective for long period. Such draft proposals have been prepared for the VIII five year plan upto 1995.

[Translation]

Site Selection for Propellant Factories

973. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ordnance (Propellant) factories proposed to be set up throughout the country and whether the survey of the locations has been conducted or is being conducted; and

(b) the estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A proposal for setting up a propellant factory is under consideration. The survey of sites offered by various State Governments has completed.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Electronic Telephone Exchange at Sagar

974. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction work of electronics telephone exchange in Sagar (M.P.) is scheduled to be started and the time by which it is expected to start functioning; and

(b) the total estimated cost of construction of this exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The construction work of the building has already com-

menced in April, 1988. The exchange is likely to be commissioned by 1992-93.

(b) The estimated cost of construction is Rs. 7.40 crores approximately..

[English]

Research in Super Conductivity

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

(a) whether research in super conductivity is being done in India;

(b) if so, the stage at which research stands at present; and

(c) the future prospects in this field?

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

(b) and (c). The National Superconductivity and Programme is being implemented at various leading institutions and organizations in India. The Indian efforts in basic research are near contemporary. In technology and applications, Indian expertise is under development.

Percentage of Atomic Power Production

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

(a) the percentage of atomic power in the total production of energy at present;

(b) whether new atomic power plants are proposed to be set up to increase the

share of nuclear power; and

(c) if so, the likely locations and other details of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) During 1988-89, the percentage of electrical energy generated from nuclear power stations amounted to about 2.6% of the total generation of electrical energy in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government have decided to set up the following additional Atomic Power Stations;

1. 4 x 235 MWe at Kaiga, Karnataka.
2. 2 x 500 MWe at Tarapur, Maharashtra.
3. 4 x 500 MWe at Rawatbhatta, Rajasthan.
4. 2 x 1000 MWe at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu.

Additional Channel of Departmental Examination to Assistants

977. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stenographers in grade 'C' category are having the facility to appear in limited departmental competitive Examination of Section Officers as well as Senior Personnel Assistants Grade B;

(b) whether the Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service in the Ministries have facility to appear in departmental limited competitive examination of Section Officers only;

(c) whether Government propose to provide additional channel of departmental examination to the Assistants category like Stenographers grade 'C' to remove this anomaly;

(d) if so, the details therefor?

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) No, Sir. There is no anomaly.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Assistants of Central Secretariat Service cannot be considered for appointment of the posts of Senior Personnel Assistants Gr. B (now merged Gr. A & B) as they do not possess the essential technical skill of stenography required for the post of SPAs.

Improvement In Telephone System

978. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring improvement in the telephone system in the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details of improvements proposed to be taken and names of metropolitan cities to be covered under this programme;

(c) whether Government propose to provide such improvements in Gangtok city;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures are already in progress for improvement of telephone system:—

(i) Replacement of old exchanges, Old cables and oiled instruments;

(ii) Laying of jelly-filled cables;

(iii) Gas pressurization of under-ground cable;

(iv) Laying of cable in ducts; and

(v) Computerisation of fault reporting system and telephone directories.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) In the long-term the existing telephone exchange is likely to be replaced by 2000 electronic exchange by 1992-93.

(ii) Short-term measures;

(a) replacement of old instruments;

(b) reproduction of overhead lines; and

(c) replacement of worn out drop wires.

(e) Does not arise.

Sainik Schools In Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the number of Sainik Schools with their locations and the strength of students studying in each of them together with the amount earmarked for those schools for the current financial year in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more Sainik Schools in Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) There is only one Sainik School in Andhra Pradesh, located at Korukonda in District Vizianagram. As on 31st October 1988 a total of 539 students were studying in that school. The total estimated expenditure on this school during the financial year 1989-90 is about Rs. 49.41 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration, as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the school has to be borne by them. No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for opening another Sainik School in that State during 1989-90.

Issue of Commemorative postal stamp in memory of Com. Mujaffar Ahmed

980. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a commemorative postal stamp in the memory of Veteran Freedom Fighter Com. Mujaffar Ahmed is proposed to be issued this year, which is his birth centenary year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Allocation to Tripura for SC/ST Corporation

981. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allotted for the Corporation formed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Tripura for their economic benefits and upliftment;

(b) if so, the funds allotted for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(c) whether the amount is sufficient to meet the requirement of these people of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 57.66 lakhs was released to the Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation and Rs. 94.20 lakhs to the Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation during 1988-89. For the Year 1988-89, proposals are awaited from the Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation of Tripura. In the case of the Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation, an amount of Rs. 95 lakhs has been allocated by State Government during the current year 1989-90 from out of Special Central Assistance released by the Govt. of India. Funds are released keeping in view the availability of funds.

Working of Hyderabad Telephones

982. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India in his report for the year ended 31 March, 1988 has adversely commented upon the working of the Hyderabad Telephones and its under utilisation thus by incurring a great loss to the revenue of the Telephones;

(b) if so, the action taken against the erring officials; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under correspondence with the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Schemes for Mentally Retarded

983. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes to assist the mentally retarded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received for assistance from the parents association of mentally retarded of Cannanore in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons, the Ministry gives grant-in-aid to Vol. Organisations who are working for the education, voca-

tional training and the rehabilitation of the disabled persons including the mentally handicapped persons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representation has been forwarded to Govt. of Kerala for appropriate necessary action.

Employment Opportunities for Youth

984. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering schemes to provide more employment opportunities, particularly through the formation of youth co-operatives in urban areas and labour intensive schemes in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh in order to encourage self employment among youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). There is no special scheme for the Government of India to promote employment opportunities exclusively for youth in Andhra Pradesh. However, there is a Centrally sponsored scheme for assisting cooperatives for weaker sections which youth can also take advantage of. This scheme is applicable to all States/UTs. So far as the promotion of self-employment among the youth in rural areas of the country is concerned, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and the scheme to provide Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) are already being implemented. Besides, the youth can also take advantage of other pro-

grammes such as Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP) and those run by Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

Electronic Project in West Bengal

985. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up any electronic project in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Proposals under consideration include Electronic Research and Development Centre (ER&DC) at Calcutta as a Joint Venture with the West Bengal State Electronics Development Corporation. Centre for Electro-Medical Instruments and augmentation of testing facilities at Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL), East.

Waiting List for Telephone Connection in Trivandrum

986. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exchanges in Trivandrum Telephone district as on date;

(b) the number of telephone connections in each exchange;

(c) the number of applications on the waiting list of each exchange;

(d) the number of cases which are more than three years old in each exchange;

(e) the number of telephone connections provided to subscribers during the last year; and

(f) the number of exchanges to be expanded during the current financial year and steps taken to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of telephone exchanges in Trivandrum Telephone District is 33.

(b) to (e). The replay is given in the statement given below.

(f) 7 exchanges are proposed to be expanded in Trivandrum Telephone District during 1989-90. Connections to applicants in the waiting list will be provided progressively during the remaining part to Seventh Plan and during the Eighth Plan by expanding existing exchanges and opening new exchanges wherever feasible subject to availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

Trivandrum Telephone District

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Wrkg. Conn.	Waiting list	More than 3 year old waiter.	Cons. provided during 88-89.
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aryand	82	61	1	4
2.	Attingal	563	317	73	156
3.	Balaranapuram	376	98	—	128
4.	Chirayinkil	90	214	82	—
5.	Kallanhalan	88	155	34	2
6.	Kallara	62	40	—	12
7.	Kaniyapuram	295	274	65	7
8.	Kanjirankulan	89	33	—	1

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Wrkg. Conn.	Waiting list	More than 3 year old waiter.	Cons. provided during 88-89.
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kanyakulangara	89	115	10	—
10.	Karakonan	60	14	—	16
11.	Kattakada	89	171	93	—
12.	Kilananoor	196	114	27	4
13.	Madanvilapthura	70	42	—	24
14.	Madavur Pallikal	88	114	17	—
15.	Malayinkil	90	64	—	4
16.	Nedunangad	295	237	35	—
17.	Neyyattinkara	478	136	—	96
18.	Ottasekaranangl	33	5	—	4

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Wrkg. Conn.</i>	<i>Waiting list</i>	<i>More than 3 year old waiter.</i>	<i>Cons. provided during 88-89.</i>
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Pacha-Palode	61	45	1	16
20.	Parassala	90	84	15	1
21.	Peringannala	36	15	—	3
22.	Poovar	89	12	—	8
23.	TVM-Kaithanukku	9533	4866	1646	76
24.	TVM-Sreekariyan	1470	1409	542	16
25.	TVM Trivandrun	9567	3744	1003	1119
26.	Vakkom	90	107	50	1
27.	Vachala	839	377	—	517
28.	Vollarada	81	26	4	2
29.	Venjaranoodu	90	105	2	—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Wrkg. Conn.</i>	<i>Waiting list</i>	<i>More than 3 year old waiter.</i>	<i>Cons. provided during 88-89.</i>
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Vithura	88	112	96	—
31.	Vizhinjan	290	117	11	63
32.	Amboori	58	25	—	52
33.	Vellamad	60	52	—	60

Review of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976

987. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a review of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have held discussions or it is proposed to hold discussions with representatives of voluntary associations/organisations engaged in the welfare of poor people and other development activities with the help of foreign contributions received by them from abroad under the said Act the seek their views;

(c) if so, a brief resume of the discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether any new guidelines have been/are being issued under the said Act; and if so, the details thereof?

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

The details are being worked out, which will not be disclosed at the time of the introduction of Bill.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. However, the rules under the Act will be revised as and when the Act is amended.

Telephone Exchanges Declared Frozen in Delhi

988. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to to state:

(a) the number and names of telephone exchanges in Delhi at present declared frozen and the period in each case;

(b) whether released of new telephone connections/transfer of old telephones connections are not being allowed in areas covered by those telephone exchanges even in emergent cases;

(c) if so, facts and reasons thereof; and

(d) when the situation is likely to ease in the case of each of those telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (d). The details are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Shift of Telephones to such exchanges and new telephones are allowed only in exceptional cases.

STATEMENT

List of Frozen Exchanges as on 20.7.89

S No.	Exchange	Date of Freezing	Expected Relief
1	2	3	4
1.	Kidwai Bhawan	09.06.88	January-March 1990
2.	Jorbagh	07.06.89	

1	2	3	4
3.	Shahdra	31.03.88	
4.	Laxmi Nagar	24.09.88	March 1991
5.	Shakti Nagar	30.06.89	
6.	Rohini	30.06.89	
7.	Badli	07.07.89	December 1989
8.	Nehru Place	30.06.89	March 1990
9.	Haus Khas	31.12.87	February 1990
10.	Chanakyapuri	30.09.88	February 1990
11.	Nangloi	31.12.88	December 1989
12.	Rajouri Garden	31.12.87	March 1990
13.	Janakpuri	30.06.87	March 1990

Research Centre/Laboratory In Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any new laboratory or research centre in Andhra Pradesh by the CSIR;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has not been felt necessary to set up new research laboratories in Andhra Pradesh where three large laboratories and few field centres already exist. The effort is being directed towards modernisation of the existing laboratories.

Connecting of Villages In Andhra Pradesh by Telephones

990. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages which have been recently connected with telephones in Andhra Pradesh after 31 December, 1988; and

(b) the number of villages which are

going to provided with telephone services by the end of this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The informa-

tion is given in the Statement below.

(b) Sixty-four villages are likely to be provided with telephone services by the end of this financial year, subject to availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

40 Villages have been provided with telephones after 31.12.88 in Andhra Pradesh, names are given below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Village</i>	<i>District SSA</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Nyalakal	Sangareddy
2.	Muniarpalli	- do -
3.	Morgi	- do -
4.	Tuniki	- do -
5.	Trwin	Mahabubnagar
6.	Yadireddypally	- do -
7.	Gopanapally	Warangal
8.	Leparthy	- do -
9.	Dongadurthy	Karimnagar
10.	Thakeliapalli	- do -
11.	Veichel	Nalgonda
12.	Vmbanjara	Khammam
13.	Sri Rampuram	Adilabad
14.	Siddaswara Swamy Konda	Tirupati
15.	Mudalamadaddi	- do -
16.	Pathikonda	- do -

1	2	3
17.	Chodasamudram	- do -
18.	Palakole	Kurnool
19.	Ramapuram	- do -
20.	Gaddigirevula	- do -
21.	Golyam	- do -
22.	Prpalli	- do -
23.	Motukur	Cuddapah
24.	Nallacheru	- do -
25.	Rachaihpeta	- do -
26.	Gattuveeraiahsatram	- do -
27.	Krishnapuram	Nelore
28.	Gandipalem	- do -
29.	Kokkanti	- do -
30.	Bandamidakothapalli	Anantapur
31.	Cheekatimanipalli	- do -
32.	Bugga	- do -
33.	Pavulavarigudem	Eluru
34.	Kokkirapadu	- do -
35.	Kondalaraopalem	- do -
36.	Thipadampalli	Mahabubnagar
37.	Brahmanapalli	Hellere
38.	Pothugal	Kurnool
39.	Venkalapuram	Nellore
40.	Tadakal	Sangareddy

Shifting of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration

991. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a plan to shift the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration from Mussoorie to Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard;

(c) whether any decision has been taken about the new site;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the buildings and other infrastructural facilities are ready at the new site?

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

(b) No decision has been taken about the place to which the main Campus of the Academy will be shifted.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre

992. SHRILAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre has been functioning;

(b) the allocation made by Government

during last three years to the above Centre; and

(c) the specific remote sensing activities undertaken there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) has been functioning since April 1984.

(b) The allocation made by Government during the last three years is as follows:

Through State Government:

1985-86	Rs. 5.72 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 37.13 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 36.08 lakhs

Through Central Government:

1985-86	Rs. 2.60 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 35.36 lakhs

(c) The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre has been carrying out a large number of remote sensing application studies covering various natural resources such as water, forestry, agriculture, soil etc. The specific projects which are carried out by ORSAC are:

- Soil Mapping in Puri and Cuttack districts
- Crop production forecasting for rice acreage estimation

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Regional Geological Mapping — Identification and classification of wastelands — Erosion Assessment of Eastern Ghats — Coastal and Ocean applications — Soil Mapping in Mahanandi Delta — Landuse Mapping for Agroclimatic Zones — Environmental impact of Mining in Sukinda Chromite belt — Landuse study in Talcher and Ib coal fields, and site around Jankia, Mahisapat Saranga and Khuntuni for siting of Central Sector Projects. — Forest classification along proposed Bansapani-Daitary railway link and realignment of Bansapani-Keonjhar section — Mapping of ground water for L.P.G. bottling plant — Mapping of Gandhamardhan area and realignment of hill top road — Ground water study in Nayagarh Sugar Factory locality — Mineral targetting in 14 areas — Study on urban sprawl of Bhubaneswar — Watershed study of Kashipur area — Watershed prioritisation in Sunei catchment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Delineation of Mangrove vegetation in Bhitarkarnika area — Land degradation studies in the coastal region of Orissa — Mapping of floods — Dynamics of coastal erosion in Orissa — Ecological study in Simlipal hills — Environmental study of Chilika Lake and its eco-system — Drought monitoring and ground water targetting — Sedimentation studies in Hirakud reservoir — Environmental mapping of Ib Valley — Identification, classification & monitoring of drought in selected districts — Impact of Super thermal and mining environment of Tal area — Environmental impact of Mining Bauxite — Ground Water Potential Zone Mapping under Drinking Water Technology Mission |
|---|---|

Appointment of Jawans in CRPF

993. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for recruitment of

jawans in the CRPF and other para-military forces;

(b) whether a scandal of manipulation of papers for recruitment of jawans in CRPF has been unearthed in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of persons who got recruited fraudulently;

(e) whether any enquiry into the matter was conducted by CBI; and

(f) the details of action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Recruitment of Constables in the CRPF and other para-military forces under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs are made through open recruitment rallies conducted in various parts of the country by special recruitment teams deputed for this purpose, after giving due publicity through the Press, Radio and the T.V. In order to ensure fair representation of each State/UT, vacancies are allotted taking into account the ratio of the population of the States/U.T.s to the total population of the country. Candidates who qualify in the physical efficiency test, written test and interview, are selected for enlistment subject to verification of antecedents and particulars furnished by them at the time of recruitment, through the civil police.

(b) to (f). On the basis of a complaint received by the CRPF, it was noticed that some candidates got themselves enlisted from Gujarat by producing fake educational and domicile certificates. 98 such cases have so far been detected. The services of

these candidates have since been terminated. The Government have not entrusted any enquiry to the CBI but a complaint was lodged with the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad by the Group Commanding Officer, Gandhinagar for conducting investigations against the gang involved in selling fake certificates.

Crime against Women

994. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of crime against women are increasing;

(b) the number of such cases reported during the first six months of 1989, Statewise; and

(c) the effective steps taken to check the incidents of crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Statement I showing incidence of crime against women during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 is given below.

(b) Statement II showing State-wise and Union Territory-wise the available statistics of crimes against women during the first six months of 1989 is given below.

(c) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They have to take action to register cases, undertake investi-

gation and files cases in the Courts of law. also falls within their jurisdiction.
The prevention of crimes of this category

STATEMENT-I

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Crime Head</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Rape	7321	7755	8342
2.	Molestation	16393	16074	16631
3.	Kidnapping of women and Girls	8906	8858	9424
4.	Eve teasing	5064	7103	10003
5.	Dowry deaths	1319	1811	2152

1. The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.
2. This includes figures in respect of Madhya Pradesh upto September, 1988, A & N Islands and D & N Haveli both upto November, 1988 and Lakshadweep upto October, 1988.
3. The figures of Haryana for 1987 are available upto March 1987 except Rape, figure for which is 124 for the year 1987 on basis of quarterly returns.

STATEMENT

State-wise/Union Territorywise figures of Crimes against women reported during the first six months of 1989

S.No.	States/UTs.	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping & abduction	Eve-teasing	Downy deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	Only Jan, 1989
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	9	9	—	—	(Upto May, 1989)
3.	Assam	N/A					
4.	Bihar	N/A					
5.	Goa	7	5	4	1	—	(Upto May, 1989)
6.	Gujarat	N/A					
7.	Haryana	N/A					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16	65	31	—	6	(Upto May, 1989)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	302	135	83	—	(upto April, 1989)
10.	Karnataka	64	330	46	40	57	(Upto April, 1989)

S.No.	States/UTs.	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping & abduction	Eveteasing	Downy deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	64	189	43	—	—	(Upto April, 1989)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	N/A					
13.	Maharashtra	365	1139	417	310	219	(Upto May, 1989)
14.	Manipur	5	19	55	—	—	(Upto May, 1989)
15.	Meghalaya	3	—	—	—	—	(Upto Feb, 1989)
16.	Mizoram	17	10	1	—	—	(Upto April, 1989)
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	(Upto Feb, 1989)
18.	Orissa	64	209	61	17	15	(Upto April, 1989)
19.	Punjab	15	9	22	3	18	(Upto April, 1989)
20.	Rajasthan	N/A					
21.	Sikkim	—	2	—	—	—	(Upto May, 1989)

S.No.	States/UTs.	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping & abduction	Eveteasing	Dowry deaths	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	71	251	102	267	47	(Upto April, 1989)
23.	Tripura	26	33	29	—	5	(Upto May, 1989)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	N/A					
25.	West Bengal	N/A					
26.	A & N Islands	N/A					
27.	Chandigarh	3	3	6	11	—	(Upto May, 1989)
28.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	(Upto May, 1989)
29.	D & N Haveli	2	—	—	—	—	(Upto May, 1989)
30.	Delhi	26	36	145	650	6	(Upto March, 1989)
31.	Lakshadweep	N/A					
32.	Pondicherry	1	7	11	104	2	(Upto May, 1989)

Note : N/A stands for not available 2. Hyphen indicates 'nil'

Replacement and Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Goa

995. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of telephone exchanges proposed to be replaced or expanded in Goa during 1989-90;

(b) the details of the expansion or replacement programme with the schedule of work;

(c) whether the schedule of work in respect of such works was adhered to in the past; and

(d) if so, the names of the exchanges with respect to which time schedule of work was adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) (a) to (d). Information is furnished in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT				
S.No.	Name of Telephone exchanges in Goa	Type	Expansion/replacement plans (89-90)	Scheduled for commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Panaji	MAX -I	35 lines expansion (4200-4550) 250 lines expansion (4550-4800)	Commissioned on 4.4.1989 Sept. 89
2.	Bicholim	MAI-II	200 lines exchange to be replaced by 512 port ILT	Dec. 89
3.	Calangute	SAX	90 lines exchange to be replaced by 200 lines MAX II	Dec. 89
4.	Pomburpa	SAX	25 lines exchange to be replaced by 64 port ILT	1989-90
5.	Honda	SAX	25 lines exchange to be replaced by 64 port ILT	1989-90
6.	to 23. Aldona: Assonara Chorao, Collem, Cortalim, Mandrem, Marol, Nerul, Pale , Pemem Pilar puepem, Sanguem, Siclim, Shirode, Tiska, Valpoi & Varca.	SAX's	These 18 exchanges between 25-45 lines are to be replaced by 128 port C-DOT exchanges subject to availability of equipment	1989-90

Methodology for Calculation of State-wise Poverty Ratios

997. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology used by Planning Commission for calculation of State-wise poverty ratios;

(b) whether it is based on a single poverty line derived for the whole country and State-specific poverty lines have not been determined and used;

(c) the date upto which ratio has been updated; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has received complaints from States in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The task force on minimum needs and effective consumption demand constituted by the Planning Commission (1979) defined the poverty line as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capital daily calorie requirements of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. This poverty line is updated for the year 1983-84 to calculate the poverty ratios.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The poverty ratio has been updated for the year 1983-84.

(d) The Planning Commission have received notes from States (Kerala, Tripura, Assam and Himachal Pradesh) questioning either the poverty number or the aspects of methodology.

U.S. Technology for Exploration of Sea Beds

998. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States have agreed to transfer technology for the development and exploration of sea-beds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far such development and exploration of sea-beds is likely to improve the economy of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal from the United States for transfer of technology for the development and exploration of the sea bed.

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

Freedom Fighters Applications from Gujarat

999. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension from Gujarat received during 1 January, 1985 to 30 June, 1989;

(b) the number of cases sanctioned, rejected and pending for consideration, presently;

(c) the number of persons getting pensions as on 30 June, 1989;

(d) the reasons for rejection and pending of cases; and

(e) the number of persons whose pensions have been cancelled, withdrawn and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). 91 applications were received from Gujarat during the period January 1985 to 30th June, 1989. During this period, pensions, have been sanctioned in 121 cases including transfer of family pension and cases received during this period as well as those received earlier. Out of these, 23 cases related to "delayed applications" viz. received after 31.3.1982.

During this period (1st January, 1985 to 30 June, 1989), 35 cases were rejected and 33 pending cases are in the various stages of processing.

(c) The total number of Central freedom fighters pension cases sanctioned in regard to the Gujarat State comes to 3,489 from the inception of the scheme upto 30th June, 1989.

(d) A "Delayed" application received after 31st March, 1982 is considered for condonation of delay and sanction of pension if the applicant's claimed suffering is supported by evidence from official records. If these conditions are not fulfilled, the application is liable to be rejected. In the event of non availability of official records certificates, from freedom fighters of All India Eminence are also admissible. In the case of sitting/Ex MPs and MLAs, their own certificate is admissible.

(e) No pension has been suspended or cancelled during the period, between 1st

January, 1985 to 30th June, 1989.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

1000. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 22 May, 1989 stating that infiltration from Bangladesh into Assam, West Bengal and Tripura as also in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has assumed alarming proportions;

(b) if so, Government assessment about the influx from Bangladesh during 1988 and first six months of 1989; and

(c) the reasons for the increased influx?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Government are aware that on account of various socio-economic and historical reasons infiltration takes place from Bangladesh into India. The details of the infiltrators intercepted on the Indo-Bangladesh border of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura during 1988 and the first six months of 1989 is given below in the statement Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have no common border with Bangladesh. Standing instructions to the State Governments/UT Administrations already exist for apprehending illegal Bangladesh nationals within their State/UT and handing them over to BSF for being pushed back into Bangladesh.

STATEMENT

Number of infiltrators apprehended by BSF on Assam, West Bengal and Tripura Sectors of Indo-Bangladesh border during the year 1988 and 1989 (Upto June)

<i>Sector of the Border</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Apprehended at the border</i>	<i>Pushed back</i>	<i>Handed over to State Police for necessary action.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Assam	1988	102	15	87
	1989 (upto June)	60	3	57
West Bengal	1988	23188	21370	1818
	1989 (upto June)	14620	12927	1693
Tripura	1988	1193	790	403
	1989- (upto June)	346	26	320

Indo-Pak Border Fencing in Rajasthan Sector

1001. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of 58.8 Km. fencing in Sriganga Nagar and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan on the Indo-Pak Border was taken up;

(b) if so, when was the fencing work undertaken; and

(c) what progress has been made so far?

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

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the C.P.W.O which is executing the work, the fencing work was started in December 1988, and as on July, 15, 1989, it has been completed in a stretch of 51.50 Kms.

Increase in Research Capacity

1002. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research vessels presently engaged in the study of ocean behaviour and activities;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the research capacity in this field; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Infiltration from across the Borders

1003. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infiltrators/intruders who were killed or arrested during the last two years ending 31 December, 1988 giving names of the country they belonged and the names of the States through which they infiltrated;

(b) the number of persons who infiltrated/intruded from Bangladesh and Pakistan into India during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such intrusions and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The number of infiltrators/intruders who were apprehended or killed on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the last two years ending 31st December, 1988 is given in the statement below.

(c) The border Security Force which is guarding the Indo Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders has been strengthened, more outposts have been constructed for watching movement of persons and the force has been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

STATEMENT

Number of infiltrators/intruders who were apprehended or killed on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the years 1987 and 1988

<i>Sector of the border</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Apprehended</i>	<i>Pushed back</i>	<i>Handed over to State Police for necessary action</i>	<i>Killed</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	1987	67	3	64	11
	1988	119	48	71	49
Punjab	1987	2418	2004	414	174
	1988	2129	1934	195	201
Rajasthan	1987	1434	1098	336	38
	1988	1207	1027	180	179
Gujrat	1987	20	2	18	—
	1988	21	—	21	2
Assam	1987	177	118	59	1

<i>Sector of the border</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Apprehended</i>	<i>Pushed back</i>	<i>Handed over to State Police for necessary action</i>	<i>Killed</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1988	102	15	87	1
Maghalaya	1987	98	58	40	7
	1988	168	117	51	2
Tripura	1987	3104	2742	362	4
	1988	1193	790	403	5
West Bengal	1987	25104	24123	981	2
	1988	23188	21370	1818	4
Mizoram	1987	28	—	28	—
	1988	1	1	—	—

Note : It is for the State Government concerned to determine the nationality of the persons killed, and infiltrators handed over to State Police authorities

Freedom Fighter Pension Cases

1004. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters pensions cases sanctioned as on 30 June, 1989;

(b) the number of freedom fighters getting pensions as on 30 June, 1989;

(c) the number of applications for grant of freedom fighters pension pending as on 30 June, 1989; and

(d) the number of applicants who were eighty years and more in age, whose applications are pending disposal as on 30 June, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 1,49,741 freedom fighters and their dependents were sanctioned pension till 30th June, 1989.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) 754 timely applications are pending.

(d) Age-wise record has not been maintained in the Division.

Scientific Studies at Antarctica

1005. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent stations set up by Indian Scientists in Antarctica so far;

(b) the amount spent on research, expedition and establishment of permanent

stations etc. in that island since its first in 1982; and

(c) the details of the scientific studies proposed to be made in Antarctica in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Two permanent Indian stations have been set up in Antarctica so far.

(b) An estimated expenditure of Rs. 42.96 crores on eight research expeditions, which includes the cost of ship hire for each expedition and construction of two permanent stations, has been incurred since the first expedition.

(c) The scientific studies in Antarctica in the field of geology, geophysics, meteorology, biology, oceanography, geomagnetism and atmospheric physics are expected to be intensified in future.

Chakma Refugees

1006. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chakma refugees in the refugee camps in Tripura;

(b) whether relief measures have been taken in regard to accommodation, medical drinking water and educational facilities to their children;

(c) the annual expenditure incurred by Government on this account;

(d) whether the burden of refugees has created economic problem for the local people; and

(e) the number of refugees sent back upto June, 1989, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As on 13.7.89, 66407 refugees from Bangladesh were staying in the camps set up for them in Tripura.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of India had released an amount of Rs. 462.686 lakhs to the Government of Tripura for the maintenance of these refugees, during the year 1988-89.

(e) The repatriation of the Bangladesh refugees who entered Tripura from April 1986 onwards and were accommodated in the relief camps in the State is yet to take place.

Schemes for Scientists working in Tribal Areas

1007. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are schemes to encourage scientists exclusively working for the development of the tribals living in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such schemes and the assistance/incentives available to such scientists to work better and effectively for the welfare of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) Long-term support is provided to voluntary organisations to develop core team of scientists for working in tribal and rural areas under the programme Science and Technology Application for Rural Development of the Department of Science and Technology. Grant-in-aid is also considered to scientists in research laboratories, universities or voluntary organisations for undertaking specific time-bound projects for the development of tribals/women/weaker sections.

Robberies and Thefts in VIP Areas

1008. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of day light robbery and thefts in VIPs areas like Baba Kharak Singh Marg etc. have increased recently;

(b) the number of FIRs from these areas lodged during January to June, 1989 in local police station/police post and in how many cases stolen property has been recovered; and

(c) the action taken by the police to check such cases in this area?

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

(b) Cases reported — 8

Cases worked out — 4

(c) As a result of police action, a gang of thieves was arrested on 14.4.89. This area is being covered by Special post/mobile patrolling parties regularly.

New Scheme for the safety of Residents of Colonies in Delhi

1009. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have chalked out a new scheme for the safety of the residents of colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of colonies covered under this scheme;

(d) the number of colonies left out of this scheme; and

(e) when will these colonies be covered under this scheme?

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

(b) Under the Neighborhood Watch Scheme, the police motivates the citizens to keep a watch on their neighborhood to prevent crime. It has been introduced in a few areas and gradually all crime prone areas will be covered. To involve the residents in the scheme, it is proposed to bring out a monthly newsletter to highlight the crime position in the area as also good work done by individual residents. The roles of coordi-

nator, residents and police have been defined in the scheme. The expenditure on the scheme is proposed to be borne almost entirely by the Government.

(c) to (e). 22 residential crime-prone colonies have been covered. The remaining will be covered in phased manner.

Telecom Advisory Committee, West Bengal

1010. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom. Advisory Committee, West Bengal has been formed by the Ministry for this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis of including the persons under public worker category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Telecommunication Advisory Committee for West Bengal has been constituted with 30 members. Its term is upto 31.8.89.

(c) The nominations are made by the Ministry of Communications from the recommendations received from Chief General Manager concerned and from those received directly at the Headquarters.

Opening of Wine Shops

1011. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and conditions laid down

for the opening of wine shops in Delhi;

(b) whether it is necessary to obtain a 'No Objection Certificate' from the local Municipal Councillor for opening such a shop in his areas;

(c) if so, whether this condition is proving to be an avoidable restriction leading to sale of adulterated wine in the absence of authorised wine shop; and

(d) if so, the assessment of the situation and corrective steps taken or contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

According to the Delhi Administration, the Excise Department grants L-2 Licence (Retail vend of Indian Made Foreign Liquor/Beer) to the Government controlled Corporations for running of retail vend of Indian Made Foreign Liquor/Beer. For opening of a liquor shop, recommendation from respective Corporation and a No Objection Certificate from the Area Metropolitan Councillor are required. Thereafter the proposed site is inspected by a Site Selection Committee. After that L.G.'s approval is obtained for opening of vend (Retail shop) at the proposed site.

The conditions of obtaining a "No Objection Certificate" from the Area Councillor is not in any way acting as a hindrance to the opening of new wine shops in areas where the need for such shops is genuine.

Tidal Wave Station in Kerala

1012. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a power station based on wave energy is under completion in Vizhinjam Harbour in Kerala;

(b) if so, when it is expected to become operational;

(c) the power production capacity of the plant; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up more such power stations to tap the tidal energy which is freely available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) An experimental wave energy plant is under commission in Vizhinjam in Kerala.

(b) Fabrication of the plant is expected to be completed in 1990 and thereafter trial runs are proposed.

(c) The installed capacity of the plant is 150 KW.

(d) The scientific principles involved in generating power from tides are different from the scientific principles involved in generating power from waves. The techno-economic feasibility of tidal power generation has been examined in India in detail only in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat and it is proposed to set up a 900 MW Tidal power project there. There is no other proposal at present to set up any tidal or wave power plant in the country.

Survey Regarding Dumb

1013. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been con-

ducted regarding the number of dumb in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; Statewise; and

(c) the details of research undertaken to check the disease and the achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) & (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Dumbness is not a disease. It is a secondary disability caused primarily due to hearing loss. Major cause of congenital

hearing loss which causes dumbness is iodine deficiency for which programmes for supplying iodised salt have been undertaken.

STATEMENT

In the houselisting operations carried out the connection with 1981 Census, according to which 2,76,691 persons were reported totally dumb. The State-wise break up of totally dumb population reported is given below in the Annexure I.

According to a Sample Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation State-wise break-up of number of persons having speech and hearing disabilities is given below in Annexure II and III.

ANNEXURE I

Totally dumb population in States and UTs

S.No.	State/U.T.	Totally Dumb population		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,419	3,161	30,580
2.	Bihar	22,457	1,327	23,784
3.	Gujarat	9,943	2,628	12,571
4.	Haryana	2,900	459	3,359
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3,971	124	4,095
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,360	525	4,885
7.	Karnataka	14,970	2,643	17,613
8.	Kerala	8,995	1,824	10,819
9.	Madhya Pradesh	12,690	1,504	14,194

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra	15,578	3,485	19,063
11.	Manipur	720	124	844
12.	Meghalaya	759	51	810
13.	Nagaland	1,672	29	1,701
14.	Orissa	12,851	911	13,762
15.	Punjab	3,277	615	3,892
16.	Rajasthan	10,544	1,517	12,061
17.	Sikkim	1,875	66	1,941
18.	Tamil Nadu	22,013	6,115	28,128
19.	Tripura	1,018	110	1,128
20.	Uttar Pradesh	26,601	2,835	29,436
21.	West Bengal	32,892	4,779	37,671
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	68	11	79
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,476	11	1,487
24.	Chandigarh	8	75	83
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	68	4	72
26.	Delhi	68	938	1,037
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	407	118	525
28.	Lakshadweep	22	23	45
29.	Mizoram	652	99	751
30.	Pondicherry	149	126	275

*Excludes Assam where Census could not be taken.

ANNEXURE - II*Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years (above) having hearing disability.*

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	749	510
Assam	381	354
Bihar	495	365
Gujarat	338	274
Haryana	662	538
Himachal Pradesh	612	207
Jammu & Kashmir	598	262
Karnataka	599	405
Kerala	489	413
Madhya Pradesh	314	205
Maharashtra	484	275
Manipur	333	187
Meghalaya	635	146
Mizoram	896	494
Orissa	842	382
Punjab	592	384
Rajasthan	505	426
Tamil Nadu	829	728
Tripura	584	447
Uttar Pradesh	490	337

1	2	3
West Bengal	656	350
Chandigarh	680	359
Dadara & Nagar Haveli	407	No urban area
Delhi	480	195
Goa, Daman & Diu	224	106
Pondicherry	1292	1307
Nagaland	Not surveyed	87
All India	553	390

ANNEXURE III

Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years (above) having speech disability.

State	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	443	373
Assam	244	213
Bihar	334	258
Gujarat	169	164
Haryana	269	625
Himachal Pradesh	379	127
Jammu & Kashmir	523	298
Karnataka	343	291

1	2	3
Kerala	418	470
Madhya Pradesh	174	161
Maharashtra	194	199
Manipur	131	116
Meghalaya	513	11
Nagaland	Not Surveyed	31
Orissa	303	214
Punjab	270	291
Rajasthan	250	272
Tamil Nadu	372	353
Tripura	319	329
Uttar Pradesh	307	342
West Bengal	341	168
Chandigarh	355	419
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	213	No Urban Area
Delhi	522	319
Goa, Daman & Diu	249	841
Mizoram	640	359
Pondicherry	568	379
All India	304	279

12.00 hrs.

RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
(Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One Minute. I just have to make an announcement. I have received letters of resignation from the following Members:-

1. Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan,
2. Shri Somnath Chatterjee,
3. Shri B.B. Ramaiah,
4. Shri C. Madhav Reddi,
5. Prof. Madhu Dandavate,
6. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo,
7. Shri Dinesh Goswami,
8. Shri Indrajit Gupta,
9. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh,
10. Shri N.V.N. Somu,
11. Shri Arun Nehru,
12. Shri C. Sambu,
13. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan,
14. Shri Raj Kumar Rai,
15. Shri Suresh Kurup,
16. Shri Manvendra Singh,
17. Shri Bezawada Papi Reddy,
18. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary,
19. Shri Amal Datta,
20. Shri Basudeb Acharia,
21. Shri M. Raghuma Reddy,
22. Shri Manik Reddy,
23. Shri Amar Roypradhan,
24. Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao,
25. Shri Srihari Rao
26. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha,
27. Shri Purna Chandra Malik,
28. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee,
29. Shri Ajoy Biswas,
30. Shri V. Tulsi Ram,
31. Shri Hannan Mollah,
32. Shri H.A. Dora,
33. Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy,
34. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy,
35. Shri M. Subha Reddy,
36. Shri Arul Basu,
37. Shri Gopal Krishna Thota,
38. Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao,
39. Shri Baju Ban Riyan,
40. Shri Vijaya Kumar Raju,

41. Shri Zainal Abedin,
42. Shri Ataur Rahman,
43. Shri Satyagopal Misra,
44. Shri Chandra Mohan Singh Negi,
45. Shri D.B. Patil,
46. Shri Piyus Tiraky,
47. Dr. Sudhir Roy,
48. Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy,
49. Shri R.P. Das,
50. Shri Manik Sanyal,
51. Shri Ram Pujan Patel,
52. Shri Palas Barman,
53. Shri D.N. Reddy,
54. Shri D. Narayana Swamy,
55. Shri Muhi Ram Saikia,
56. Shri Chitta Mahata,
57. Shri Syed Masudal Hossain,
58. Dr. A.K. Patel,
59. Shri Mohd. Mahtooz Ali Khan,
60. Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami,
61. Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal,
62. Shri Het Ram,
63. Shri Khurshid Ahmed Choudhry,
64. Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kalpana Devi,

65. Shrimati N.P. Jhansi Lakshmi,
66. Dr. A. Kalanidhi,
67. Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra, and
68. Shri B.N. Reddy,

I accept the...

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, please listen to us before you announce that.

MR. SPEAKER: That I cannot do. I have to do my job, you may do your own. accept the same with immediate effect.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are no arguments, Sir, at this stage.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir some members were forced to tender their resignations. Raj Kumar Rai was just saying outside the House that he was compelled to submit his resignation.

MR. SPEAKER: May be.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are worried that as these members have resigned from the House, these members may also run away from contesting the elections.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): What is the total number of resignations, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Sixty-eight...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to say a few words. Our friends in the opposition are trying to pass off as martyrs by putting artificial blood stain mark on one of their fingers. All of us know that Lok Sabha elections are not very far off. It is the last session of the Lok Sabha and only 12-15 days are left. I would like to tell them that Shri Rajiv Gandhi will again become our Prime Minister.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): Shri Bhagat has become a poet consequent upon the resignations by the members of the opposition, thanks to the opposition.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They should be thanked for making. Shri Bhagat a poet.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the senior most parliamentarian in this house and as the oldest Member who has come back to this House at this age after fighting a bitter election, I have been witness this morning to the most unfortunate and unparliamentary scene of so many of the Opposition Members offering in a theatrical manner their flight from and refusal to exercise their sworn duties as Parliamentarians to espouse the cause, feelings and thoughts in or democracy on behalf of their electors by resigning from the House in this manner. They know that the President has charged them, charged all of us as M.Ps. to consider and pass so many pieces of legislation, especially the parliamentary

Panchayati Raj Bill and the Municipal Raj Bill and thus broadbase our democracy and fulfil the Directive Principles which were enshrined in our Constitution. They have so far failed to assure the public and Parliament of their wholehearted agreement with the basic principles of the Panchayati Raj Bill and by their action today of running away from this Parliament Session specially convened for this purpose, they have refused to help Parliament to consider and pass these Bills and thus extend the right and privilege of active and assured participation in our democracy to the broad masses and their elected leaders at the grass roots level.

It is sad that these elected M.Ps. run away from their duties and privileges to espouse the cause of people even while in large parts of the world, especially in Communist Europe, the Eurasian Soviet Russia and Peoples' China, efforts are being made to emerge from out of the darkness and dumbness of dictatorship into parliamentary democracy.

Sir, while we are extending our franchise to the younger people, crores of them in this country, is this the message that these friends want to give to them, that they have come here to this Parliament in order to run away from the discharge of their elementary duties as Parliamentarians?

It is tragic that these friends have given this tragic message, of support to regimes of dictatorship to crores of our younger voters.

I have had experience, Sir, of such boycotts in the past. But we were protesting at that time against imperialism against a foreign country. And even then we have had reason to realise the limited use of the boycott and so we marched back again even into that Legislature with limited powers, and that was so long ago. For the past 40 years we have had this free democratic Parliament based on very wide franchise and now we

have also the promise and prospect of basing our democracy on much larger and wider base of voters of 18 years and above. Under such fully democratic auspices, today's drama enacted in this manner under the leadership of the arch-dramatist is a reactionary move. It is an inauspicious welcome to the crores of our new young voters.

The whole world is welcoming the advent of Nobel laureate, Mr. Sakharov the great scientist on to the Russian Parliament and the Leader of the Solidarity to the Polish Parliament. Under these circumstances and conditions of Perestroika, these friends are enacting nazi methods, fascist methods and methods of dictatorship. I deplore this behaviour on the part of our colleagues and I am so unhappy that during this regime of yours of 9 1/2 years of splendid Speakership of our House and my own 55 years of Parliamentary career that this thing should have happened. I am sorry for them.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these resignations represent cheap and hollow election stunt. This stunt is fully exposed by the twin facts, namely that the elections are already round the corner and that the Members of these parties do not resign from the other House. This cheap and hollow election stunt is a patent insult to the intelligence of our electorate. They have treated the intelligence of the electorate with contempt and I am sure this will cost them very dearly. We deplore this act of theirs and really consider that these resignations represent the dereliction of duty by them at this particular critical hour, both on the external and internal front. Sir, a request I make to you, let the Prime Minister be advised to prepone the elections to Parliament, which are already round the corner. Let the by-elections to all these constituencies be held immediately so that the electorate does not get delayed in declaring their

verdict upon this particular insult that has been thrown at them. Let the by-elections be held immediately without any delay.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, actually the resignation drama is a poll gimmick. Just like.....**.....the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister is acting in films, these Opposition people also are acting here in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't mention any name.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: They have to discharge their duties that have been entrusted by the people. But they have anti-people policies and they are anti-democratic. That is why they have come forward with this move at the time when they have to face the election. Actually this is a poll gimmick.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have listened to the speeches of all the members right from Shri Bhagat to Shri P. Kolandaivelu. I would like to sum up the matter through the following couplet for the benefit of my friends.

"Rooth kar Mahfil se Jalim Is Taraha Jate Nahin,

Jo Is Taraha Jate Hain, Wapis Lot Kar Ate Nahin"

[English]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, I feel I have a special right to speak in this matter. I have been a Member of the Central Legislature since 1942 and an elected Member of the Constituent Assembly. More than that, I was a Member of the Steering Committee which in a way formulated the design, the unitary

character, of our Constitution. After that, I have been a Member of Parliament throughout except for two years.

I have always been the strongest protagonist of an ultra-strong Centre. I had the good fortune of being very friendly with Sardar Patel, although he was about 25 or 30 years my senior. He was regarded as the architect of India's unity and brought over 500 princes into the unity framework of India. More than that, he told me more than once that unless we have an ultra-strong Centre for 50 to 70 years, fragmentation which is just below the surface, will resurrect. The founders of the Constitution gave deliberately a unitary bias to our Constitution with all the residuary powers at the Centre and as the Minister said the other day, we have Article 368. I know I speak as a nominated Member. But I am nominated not because of anybody's charity. I am nominated because I have the privilege of being the elected leader of the only national body that represents a small but highly respected community.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi at our centenary celebration in October, 1976 said:-

"Two communities, the Anglo-Indians and the Parsees have made contributions out of all proportion to their size to the strength and progress of the country."

It was Sardar Patel who helped me to get special guarantees in the Constitution for my community, granted to no other community. We have more than vindicated that. Some of you will remember the Kashmir campaign. The tribals were a few miles away from Srinagar. They were driven away decisively by the Indian Air Force. More than half the awards for gallantry were given to Anglo-Indian fighter pilots. In 1965, scores of Anglo-Indians were given gallantry awards. The first pilot to shoot down the so-called invin-

cible Spit fire, flying a Gnat, was an Anglo-Indian.

Alone in Parliament, I had opposed the redistribution of the States on a linguistic basis. I foretold that if we do that, we will be resurrecting the regional chauvinisms which lie just below the surface. My forebodings and warnings have unfortunately come true. What has happened? Wherever you have an Opposition party running a State, in spite of verbal professions of democracy and secularism, in fact, their basic impulse is regional chauvinism. What has happened in Assam? Assam drove away three States and is in the process of driving away a fourth State. In Karnataka, in their impulse of regional chauvinism to impose the supremacy of their language, they had riots with the Telugus and the Muslims.

Sir, I would like to say that I had the privilege of defending Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In spite of every effort made by the then Janata Government to destroy her politically and legally, she was able to shoot that down. She bounced back to power and she was able to restore the unity that was being destroyed in the country. Today we see attempts to fragment the country by a motley, which is an indescribable irreconcilable motley, disparate elements without any communality of ideology or policies. This hopeless minority now demands the resignation of a Government with an absolute majority!

Sir, may I say this? I have seen the scroll of Parliamentary history unfurl before my eyes at the Centre. Sometimes I have played not a negligible part. But never have I seen such a disgraceful blot on the scroll of Parliamentary history as what happened last week. They made Parliament an object of ridicule. Parliament was held to ransom. Even the hon. Speaker was held to ransom. In a mood of desperation, people who are utterly irreconcilable as regards their symbols, as regards their names, they seized desperately

on some Report. I am not going to deal with the financial niceties of that Report. There was a Finance Minister at that time. I think he is the alleged leader from time to time of this motley. But he apparently approved of all the financial niceties. But there is one vulnerable, ultra vulnerable aspect of the C&AG's report in spite of its alleged sanctity and that is the arrogation by an Accountant-General seeking to give an opinion on the quality of a gun, about which the Chief of the Army Staff had categorically said that this is the finest gun that the Indian Army has so far acquired.

Sir, what happened in the last two days is the most shameful exhibition. Somebody has referred to the staying away of 106 Members. Somebody asked me before that happened: "What do you think of it?", I said, I was very friendly with Shri Mavalankar. He was one of our greatest Speakers. With all due respect to the Chair, may I say that had he been in the House, he would have suspended the whole 106. But you have been saved that unpleasant task by their suspending or removing themselves.

Sir, I have never been a Member of the Congress Party. But, thank God, today at least we have got one national party. With all its shortcomings, it is the only party to which the minorities can look for protection. I, in my capacity as a not negligible senior lawyer, have argued successfully case after case on behalf of the minorities. Over and over again, they have had to come to the Congress for their ultimate protection. Some minorities may be large enough to return their own people. But in the final analysis, when you want your basic fundamental rights to be protected, you have to come to a powerful Central Government. Fortunately, we have a Central Government which has been conditioned by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This is what I have to say to the minorities today.

Until the recent judgement of two Judges,

the Supreme Court has always given meaning and content to Article 30. That is a precious fundamental right for us to establish and administer educational institutions of our choice. These two Judges have tried to efface Article 30 (1). I say this with great respect. But thank God, because there were two other petitions which were pending and because the Centre was the first Respondent and it was helping us, the then Chief Justice Shri Pathak referred the matter to a five judges' Bench so that the two judges' judgement may no longer be valid. May I end on this note? Sir, it is recognised that India is the dominant nation in South Asia and Mr. Gorbachev, Leader of the Soviet Union said that other day that under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, India is one the way to becoming a Great Power in the world.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words deviating from the current topic under discussion. I would not have liked but I am compelled by the force of the circumstances to mention here that my constituency, the city of Hyderabad, experienced rainfall this time, which is unprecedented during the span of last one hundred years. Thousands of Houses have collapsed. I will discuss it in detail later on. In the first instance I would appeal to the Central Government to rush relief assistance as the State Government is not providing any assistance. Thousands of people have been starving at present. Thousands of houses have collapsed and the entire area is waterlogged hindering the movement of the people. I would like to urge upon the Central Government to extend assistance immediately so as to provide relief to the people of the city.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also welcome the views expressed by Shri Banatwala in the House. Shri Bairagi has expressed his views.

Today Shri Bhagat also prefaced his views with poetry. I am reminded of the following lines written by a poet:

“Wah veer nahin, wah kayer hai hai, jo
dar kar ran se hat jaye,

Wah mard nahin, namard hai, jo kah kar
bat palat jaye,

Age badh kar peechhe hatna, veeron ka
dastoor nahin,

Mar jana hai manzoor, magar peechhe
hatna manzoor nahin.”

When I came here in this House as a newly elected member, I thought that I will learn something from the senior members of the House and we will deliberate on the issues confronting our constituencies. But I was surprised to see that yesterday when I came back from my tour, I was also approached by some of the members to resign. I posed a question to them that in case elections were held in future and Shri Rajiv Gandhi was again returned to power as the Prime Minister, will they again tender their resignations from the House?

You may or may not agree with me but I was also a member of the Congress Party in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha for a few days, and fell a victim to the conspiracy of some people to be thrown out of the Congress Party. However, I am not like those members i.e. Shri Madhu Dandavate and Jaipal Reddy who have demanded discussion in the House under Rule 193. When you had given permission for discussion, it should have been discussed. If there was a discussion on it, we would have considered the report of the controller and Auditor General, but it is only an act of cowardice on their part. Whether you agree with me or not but I am sure that whenever elections are held in this country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi will come back as the Prime Minister. I would also like to say one more thing in this House that neither I have any self interest or I am prompted by any selfish motive. Elections were held in 1977 in

accordance with the fundamental right guaranteed in a democracy and each representative was elected to this House by the people to serve for a period of five years but events took such a turn that not even two and a half years elapsed that the people of India again voted Smt. Indira Gandhi back to power with a thumping majority.

The resignation of the members of opposition is only a farce. Today everybody is praising Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his Jawahar Rozgar Yojana because 75 per cent population comprising the poor people living in villages could not even highlight their demands and appeal to any leader for funds. Mr. Speaker, Sir, today no one can stop them from praising him. Let opposition members enact this drama not once but thousand times which they have been doing from the very beginning but the people of India have realised after the event of 1977 that these parties can unite only for capturing power. In fact the people of India are not so stupid as to be easily swayed by them. Our Prime Minister wants that condition of the poor people should be ameliorated and middlemen should not be allowed to swindle away the money meant for the advancement of the poor. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has won laurels to Shri Rajiv Gandhi in each and every village and in all the panchayats of the country. That is why the members of the opposition being scared of it, have tendered their resignations. I would go to the extent of saying that whenever the next elections are held, Shri Rajiv Gandhi will be returned as the Prime Minister.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit only one thing that the action of the opposition today is going to stand out as very unfortunate for the Parliamentary democracy in the history of Indian Parliament. Our leaders of opposition did not take any initia-

tive for the solution of any other problem of the country. However, if at all, they dared to take an initiative, it was for damaging the great polity of this country which was the creation of our great and devoted leaders. Even if the members of the opposition are not here, we will do our work. Just now our hon'ble colleagues have stated and one of them made a suggestion to postpone elections for sometime so as to teach a lesson to those leaders who have resigned from the House on the presumption that the elections would be held in a month or so. In case elections are postponed for a period of 6 months they will find it hard to pass the time. I would like to take it very seriously. We believe in democracy and the congress has always led the people of India. Today Congress Party is in majority under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If the Congress Party has done any objectionable work, we would like to know about it from them. If free discussion is not allowed in the democracy, how the democracy can function? I would like to read out a couplet by an Urdu poet:-

"Jo Tum Hi Na Hoge To Kya Range
Mahfil,
Kise Dekh Kar Aap Sharmayeaga."

If you have to hang your head in shame for your deeds, before whom will you do it. Had you been present here to hear our arguments, you would have come face to face with reality.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify one thing. He has submitted that one member has made a suggestion that elections should be postponed. In case he is referring to me, I would like to tell him that I have only said as follows.

[English]

"General Elections be pre-poned, not

postponed, any by-elections should be held immediately. That was what I said."

[Translation]

SHRI U.H. PATEL (Bulsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the 'Ramayana' that

"Raghukul Reeti sada chali aayee,
Pran jayen par vachan na jae."

Similarly, whatever difficulties he may have to face, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi shall fulfill the promises he has made to the people. And even in future the people of this country will elect him once again as the Prime Minister.

[English]

DR. G. S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, this exist by the Opposition was not unexpected. From the very beginning of this session they kept us guessing as to what their move is about. But that has saddened me today. As an old Member of this House and having been the Presiding Officer of Punjab for a number of years and then twice as the Speaker of the two Lok Sabha, I feel that I should inform the House of the technical side of these resignations; procedural side, you may take it like that.

During my parliamentary career and particularly as the Presiding Officer of the House I had never seen a C & AG Report being made the basis of the demand for the resignation of the Government, the Prime Minister or any other Minister. The C&AG reports have normally been discussing this department, that department and criticising the administrative performance. Normally after that, namely, presentation in the House, they go to the Public Accounts Committee. (Interruptions)

They are discussed threadbare in the

Public Accounts Committee. Every observation of the C&AG report is seldom accepted by the Public Account Committee. It is surprising that this C&AG report—have been laid on the table of the House—was not allowed to go the Public Accounts Committee. They could easily send those particular items to the Public Accounts Committee and then have a discussion here. In the intermediate stage, discussion is not tenable. Having no criticism about the past performance of the Government, the policies of the Government or anything that goes against it, they all combined on the issue of C&AG. That is against the practice followed in so many years. That is much more surprising. My only fear is that this may not be treated as a precedent for future C&AG reports, future opposition and the future Government. This is a parliamentary democratic system of Government, where Governments may come and Governments may go; but to demand the resignation only in a point of C&AG report is something which is unheard of. They could have picked up some questions of policy or some mistakes or blunders of the Government and then brought it to the House. But doing away with all the stages is very surprising. I hope that this shall not be treated as a precedent in future.

AN HON. MEMBER: Some lay Members want to speak.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: One good this has come about from what they have done today. That is, you will have peaceful time now. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Won't we get bored?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Sometimes, I feel I am in the opposition!

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I may go back to

my times. In those days, there were stalwarts in the opposition. Acharya Kripalani, Shri Masani, Dr. Lohia and many others were there, when I was a Speaker. *(Interruptions)* All of them had gone to some extent, but they had not gone to this extreme of resigning.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Never, never.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Mr. Speaker, I could sympathise with you and the Deputy Speaker, when he was presiding. But I did not force my opinion and my rulings, always fearing that those people may not filing my own ruling at me, sometimes.

So, what has happened is something which is painful and saddening. Governments may come and Governments may go. I hold no brief for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But what alternative do they offer? Our people namely, the Government have also committed a blunder. It should have been presented in the last budget session. The impact would have died down.

Now, when the elections are coming, they have come with it. What a lack of foresights. What will these people lose? Only two or three months' salary and nothing else. I pity them. Sir, you did not allow some time to them. You should have declared your acceptance of their resignations at the end of the day or at the end of the week. Many of them would have had second thoughts. But now your announcement has left them with no alternative.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: They are weeping outside.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I appreciate that. I have thought over this as to why have you done it immediately. At least one more day's headache will be avoided.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that the CAG's report should have been placed on the Table of the House during the last budget session. I would like to categorically state here that nothing was done by the Government to stop the CAG's report from being placed on the Table of the House last time. It was just that the CAG's report had been received and it had not gone through the normal procedure which a CAG's report goes through before it is placed on the Table of the House, that is, signature by the President of India before it comes back and comes to the House. The moment the signatures of the President were appended on it, it was placed on the Table of the House. There was no attempt by the Government to stop the CAG's report from being placed on the table of the House.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I cannot match the number of years Prof. Ranga has in the House and so also Mr. Anthony, since 1950—provisional Parliament—I have been serving this hon. House, fought all the elections almost from the same constituency. It is almost a record anywhere. So, almost for nearly four decades, I have been serving as a Member of this House and had the privilege like Dr. Dhillon—not for so many years that he has put in—also as the presiding officer and Speaker in this House. With all this background, I am saying this because, you know, I can claim that right from my adulthood, I have grown through the high traditions of parliamentary conventions and various traditions of this House. There were times in the 50's and in the 60's, when earlier the precedents were of the Mother of Parliaments, that is, the House of Commons. But in the conferences after conferences, in Commonwealth parliamentary conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, it was recognised that the high traditions set up by this

House have become a model for all the Parliaments of the world. It is a sad day because some Members from the Opposition have chosen to resign their seats and have dealt a big blow to the high traditions of democracy in this Parliament. The people all over, the parliamentarians all over will recognise that this is a wrong step which they have taken. More so, they have run away from the oath of office that they had taken. Every Member, when he comes here, takes an oath that he would abide by the Constitution and he will strengthen the Parliamentary traditions and the unity and integrity of this country. He takes the solemn oath. By running away like this, they have done a big blow.

Secondly, this is apart from the high drama that has been introduced because some of the Opposition Leaders are very familiar with the films and theaters. They have introduced that high drama here. Yesterday, I was in my constituency. I come to this House straight from there. A massive rally has broken the record. I was there yesterday when the rally was organised. We know the feelings of the people. They will be turned away by the electorate saying that this is an opportunistic action. It is opportunistic. They want to run away from the basic issues that the country is facing. This session was convened to pass very important Bills like the Panchayati Raj Bill, the Local Bodies Bill, etc. Some people are confused about this. Another revolution is going to take place. Federalism is unique. We have the two-tier system. As a result of the new measures, we are going to have the third tier, that is, at the grassroot level of districts and panchayats. People will be directly invested with the responsibility, of changing their own life. I have seen the people of my constituency. I am coming straight from the people. I have seen the enthusiasm in them regarding this system. Our friends have run away from their duty. I am quite sure that people will not like it and

they will face the music when the elections will take place. Election is round the corner. Mr. Dhillon has said that they have run away. CAG Report is the main issue on which they have chosen to resign. The CAG Report had a basic procedure. He has underlined it. Although I do not fully agree with him, I agree with Sheilaji that it was for procedural reason, this Report could not be placed in the last session. It had to go to the President. After the President signs, the Report, has to come to the House. The Government has stuck to this principle as it had promised in the last session that they will lay it on the first day and they laid it on the first day. Normally, this Report should go to the Public Accounts Committee. They did not agree to it. If the Report does not go to the Committee and once the Report belongs to a part of the proceedings of the House, then any Member can debate it. There is no difficulty about it. Actually, they tabled a motion but they were not having any policy or any programme. They had one programme, that is, demolition of this Government. This can be described as undemocratic or a stronger word, fascistic. In Parliament, the Opposition or the Ruling Party or those who are in charge of the administration of the country and the elected democratic Government, have equal responsibility in the conduct of administration because it deals with the fortunes of the people, unity, integrity and development. These people have not followed the procedure of sending it to the Public Accounts Committee. Every day, appeal was made to them to debate or discuss it. But they were not prepared for that. They know that CAG Report is a different kind of a Report. It goes into the financial inadequacies of the money spent. It does not deal with policies. It actually deals with how the money had been spent. They want to give an opinion as to what the JPC did earlier or what the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister said in their statement and things like that. There is no constitutional validity about it. There is no parliamentary tradition behind it and they

know that they will be exposed. If it goes to the Public Accounts Committee or debated here, all these people would have been exposed. Therefore, they could not face this issue and they have run away. After moving the motion they want to go to the people to show that they are the champions of high traditions of Parliament. I think the people of this country are very mature and very wise. They have run this democracy which has become a pride for this country and which is respected everywhere. It is people who are behind this parliamentary democracy and they will see through this game and they will have to pay for it what they have done.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Speaker Sir, in the context of the mass resignation by the hon. Members of the Opposition, I would like to remind you of Iago, the greatest villain of the Shakespearean tragedy 'Othello'. On losing the race for constructive work to his competitor he used to remark:-

[*English*]

"He hath a daily beauty in life; that meakes mine ugly."

[*Translation*]

This tendency of escapism has been witnessed in a democracy in India only. As Iago can not be put down, similarly the role played by the hon. Members of the Opposition has sunk to a depth which will remain unsurpassed in the annals of democracy. The entire House knows it that the constructive measures taken by the Hon. Prime Minister for the upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis has not parallel. In this context I would like to complement the zeal of the hon. Prime Minister by quoting the following words of H.W. Long fellow:

[English]

"Sail on O ship of State,
Sail on O Union strong and great."

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all humility, I would like to say a few words before this hon. House, I feel very small among these very distinguished and senior politicians who have spoken because I happen to be here only for the second term. But in the next Parliament, there will be people of a young age because people between 18-20 years, will also vote. Younger element will come and has come like me already; with certain ideals, certain thoughts that we would learn from our seniors. Unfortunately, the seniors who have resigned are mostly those leaders who can never stand from the same constituency twice.

If they represent the people of India, let them stand from the same constituency. Let them try and stick to the same party.

In 1975 when Mrs Gandhi was forced to imposed emergency, these very leaders opposed the emergency tooth and nail. Many very senior leaders said that they would take to the streets, The younger element of the Congress (I) like Shri Sanjay Gandhi took to the streets and the people of India sent us back in 1980 with a majority. What happened to that leader of this country, Mrs Indira Gandhi?—She was assassinated.

I call these leaders—so-called leaders, because a paragraph given in the CAG's report is supreme to them and not the people of India or this hon. House.

The CAG's report is by an ex-home Secretary of the Government of India, a report giving details about the weaponry of the Defence system. I have had the fortunate of being in the Ministry and have not opened my mouth as I am under an oath of secrecy.

Another leader was in the Defence Ministry for a shorter time than I was, but he speaks from every nook and corner about things that he should not have spoken. I have great pride in being a Member who has kept his mouth shut. I have great pride in belonging to a Party in which the Leader has kept his mouth shut because the people who were around him, who were totally advising and trying to run the Government, who were running the Home Ministry, today try to be leaders, those leaders when they go to the polls will know that the people of India, the youth of India are not foolish enough to be led astray by these dramatics.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker Sir, the conduct of the Opposition during the last week and today deserves to be condemned in the strongest possible terms. They have betrayed the confidence reposed in them by the people of this country. The entire drama has been enacted by them to hinder the hon. Prime Minister's efforts to bring in the democracy in the true sense of the term by giving powers to the rural and urban population through the introduction of the Panchayati Raj system. The masses of this country are quite conscious wise and well aware of the fact that it is only hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is capable of doing something for the welfare of the masses, unity and integrity of the country and making the nation prosperous. Hence sheer desperation, dejection and helplessness had led the Opposition to take this condemnable step. I would like to request you to give us maximum possible time to denounce this action of the Opposition. The public of this country is happy with the present Prime Minister's approach and performance. In the coming general elections, the Congress (I) will once again emerge victorious and hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi will again come back as Prime Minister.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep):
Sir, when I came here in 1967 many senior leaders used to call me as the baby of the House because at that time I was just 25 years and a few months old. Now, I have been in this House for nearly 23 years and I have seen many Speaker, like Dr. Dhillon, Shri R.R. Bhagat, etc. but I have never seen such a drama that has been played by the Opposition today in this very House. At this juncture when externally as well as internally the unity of the country is in danger, the democratic institution, the august body ought to have strengthened the unity of the country the Opposition members have chosen to resign the Parliament on the pretext of Comptroller and Auditor General's Report. Dr. Dhillon has very aptly mentioned the procedure that they should have adopted.

13.00 hrs.

Even the Government had been very generous just to accommodate them. It ought to have gone to the Public Accounts Committee before it comes back. But they had given a notice. You in your wisdom admitted the notice. The Motion was admitted; for three continuous days, they have shown not only to this country but to the entire world, a very bad example i.e. how democracy should not function. Now, they have, on the pretext of Comptroller and Auditor General's Report sent in their resignations. In your wisdom, you have not given any opportunity to them to think about it further, and you have accepted them. It is very good that you have accepted them. In the report, it was said that 10-6 Members were to resign. Here, you have just now mentioned that 68 Members have resigned. They are only giving a pretext namely,

of Comptroller and Auditor General's Report. In fact, they were asked to initiate the discussion.

....**...

MR. SPEAKER: No mention of the other House.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:.....**.....The Comptroller and Auditor General has gone on record in public. He has said that the Parliament of India and the people of India will decide about this Report. That speaks volumes. I do not want to go into that.

Now, we have got only a two-tier system. We are going to extend it further. The Government want to implement the DRDA scheme. Only 20 per cent of it used to go to the grassroots. The Panchayati Raj and the Nagar Palika Bills are to be enacted. By resigning, these Members have boycotted them. Political pandits have predicted as to what would be the results. In 1977, they had made a prediction, but the results had come contrary to it. In 1980, they had predicted one way and the result was different. In 1984 also, it was different. They are going before the people with the Comptroller and Auditor's Report in hand. I am sure our people, though they are uneducated, know whom to select and send to this august body. These Members will not come back the people will treat them with the contempt they deserve.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have also since received a letter of resignation from Shri Ram Narain Singh. I accept the same with immediate effect.

13.2 1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1989 and statement re. delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 358 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1989, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8049/89]

Notification under Central Reserve Police Force Act, Statement re. delay in laying these papers, Notification under Central Industrial Security Force Act, Report of UPSC for 1987-88 and Memorandum showing reasons for non-acceptance of UPSC's advice

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3)

of section 18 of Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

- (i) The Indo Tibetan Border Policy Constable (Plumber) Recruitment rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 189 in Gazette of India dated 25th March, 1989.
- (ii) The Indo Tibetan Border Police (Education, Development and Rehabilitation Cadre) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 230 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April 1989.
- (iii) The Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1989,
- (iv) The Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Ministerial Cadre) Recruitment rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 192 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1989.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) of item 1 above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8050/89]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:-

- (i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 785 in Gazette of India date the 8th October, 1988.
 - (ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (sixth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 993 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
 - (iii) The Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74 in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1989.
 - (v) The Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 190 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8051/89]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:-
- (i) Thirty—eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1987-88.
 - (ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission referred to in the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8052/89]

Notification under Delhi Police Act

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I beg also to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:-

- (i) The Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification NO. F. 5/7/85-Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th September, 1986.
- (ii) The Delhi Police (Punishment and Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. F. 5/81/85-Home(P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th September, 1986.
- (iii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. F. 5/58/86-Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th December, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8053/89]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I think we shall have lunch and come back and start at 2.05 P.M.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up matters under Rule 377. **Shri Janak Raj Gupta.**

(I) Demand for T.V. transmitters in certain places in Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): The people of Tehsil Suvankot in Poonch, Tehsil Thana Mandi and Darhal in Rajouri District, are facing great difficulty as they cannot watch the Doordarshan programmes on their T.V. sets because of the non-existence of T.V. Transmitters at the above said places. Their T.V. sets have become useless. They can only watch the programmes from Lahore. I would request the Information and Broadcasting Minister to issue order for the installation of T.V. Transmitters at the above named places so that the people can watch the programmes of Doordarshan.

(ii) Demand for improving the communication and transport facilities from and to Vaishali (Bihar)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali): It is well-known that my Constituency, Vaishali, is a historic and pilgrim centre which is visited by pilgrims from many countries. However, it is regrettable that Vaishali is not connected with rail or National Highway with the rest of the country. This has acted as a big constraint in the development of this area. Even from the security point of view as this area touches the northern borders, it is necessary to improve the communications and transport system here. A broad-gauge line from Muzaffarpur to Raxaul and another broad-gauge line to the border of Nepal, are

some of the minimum needs of the area. The National Highway needs to be extended to the area of provide direct road connection to Vaishali from other parts of the country. The broad-gauge lines suggested would also help end the present three day long delay in transshipment of goods from Danapur and Gorakhpur Cantt. The culverts and bridges along the roads upto Nepal border need to be strengthened.

(iii) Demand for shifting, loading and unloading of iron ore from the Madras Harbour to some other port

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South): Sir, more than five lakh people living in Royapuram and other adjoining areas of Madras Harbour have been complaining about the pollution taking place due to handling of iron ores which are exported from Madras Harbour to other countries. Moreover several lakhs of people daily come from various places to the Harbour area to work in various Government Offices and other business establishments. The peculiarity of Madras Harbour is that lakhs of people live in close proximity to the Madras Harbour. The dry winds blowing towards the land carry the pulverised iron ore particles from the huge heaps permanently kept in open space for loading into the cargo ships which are not only inhaled by the people in the locality but the drinking water and the food articles are also contaminated with these particles. this is a great health hazard.

Many Welfare Association and the people living in the locality have, time and again, pointed out this menace and requested the authorities to shift the handling of iron ore to some other nearby harbour. It is, therefore, requested that the Government may immediately consider shifting the loading and unloading activities of iron ore from the Madras Harbour to other ports like the one at Guddaore which is best suited for handling

ores and other raw materials.

(iv) Demand for measures to meet water supply shortage in Delhi during summers

SHRI VIJAYA N. PATIL: (Erandol): Summer brings to Delhi extreme heat but no water. One can see long queues at the water taps and water tankers sent to colonies which have had no water for days. So, acute is the water shortage that plastic tanks and booster pumps have become necessity. Delhi citizens do not get more than 30 gallons per head during summer which is quite inadequate. Every year in summer, the demand for water goes up by 20 per cent. Despite all efforts, the Delhi Water Supplying Undertaking has never been able to match the demand. I therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Urban Development to look into the problem of water supply to Delhi citizens during summer.

[Translation]

(v) Demand for releasing funds to all Panchayats in Delhi areas for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been implemented all over the country. Under this scheme all the small or big problems of the villages can be solved through Panchayats. For this purpose the first instalment of the sanctioned amount has been sent to the Panchayat heads of Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh and Mehrauli blocks according to the population of these places and the people of these areas are happy and grateful to the hon. Prime Minister. But no money has been sent to the panchayats of the villages which have not been urbanised. There are about 20 such Panchayats in the four blocks which have not been given the cheques of that amount.

I would like to make a request to the Central Government to issue orders for the immediate release of the funds to all those villages for the effective implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

(vi) Demand for shifting offices of the Continental Float Glass Factory from Allahabad to Banda, U.P.

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the last week of June the hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of Continental float Glass Factory in my constituency. It has kindled the light of development in that backward areas.

This factory is located in Banda but all its offices are in Allahabad. If the backward area of Banda is to be given the benefit of it in the real sense, all the offices of this factory should be shifted to Banda without any further delay. Along with this, the Government should direct the offices of the Department of Industry and Information at Banda to issue guidelines for the courses that would be specially useful for getting jobs in this factory.

14.18 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 ✓

[English]

Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 (No. 2 of 1989)—Union Government—Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193

relating to paras 11 and 12 of the Report of the comptroller & Auditor General of India as included in the List of Business.

Before the discussion starts, I would like to make a few observations and would expect members to keep them in mind while participating in the debate.

As you are aware, the Reports of the C&AG automatically stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee and are not discussed on the floor of the House. In fact, they form the basis of investigation by the Committee. The Committee, in turn, submits its reports thereon to Parliament. In view of the demand from all sections of the House, however, the Hon. Speaker had, as a very special case decided to do something unprecedented—although not barred by rules—and admitted the notice for a discussion under Rule 193 on paras 11 and 12 of the C&AG's Report on Defence Services for the year 1987-88.

The Hon. Speaker's only consideration in admitting a discussion on the subject was to uphold the rights of this House to discuss any issue of public importance. The Business Advisory Committee has recommended that the discussion may be taken up today and three hours be allotted for the same.

The C&AG is an independent constitutional authority. Under the constitution, he sends his reports to the President who causes them to be laid on the Table of the House. These reports form the basis of P.A.C. scrutiny of administration and reports thereon. The C&AG is also an aide to Parliament inasmuch as he functions as the friend, philosopher and guide of the P.A.C. The C&AG has been accorded by the Constitution and law, a position and status analogous to a Judge of the Supreme Court. His conduct can be discussed only on an appropriate motion drawn in a form approved by the Speaker. Therefore, while the House is cer-

tainly entitled to discuss the findings of audit as contained in the C&AG's Reports, the conduct of the C&AG cannot be brought into question during the debate. I would, therefore, advise the Members to refrain from saying anything which might amount to a reflection on the conduct of the C&AG and to confine themselves to the paras of the report.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee will initiate the discussion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): On a point of clarification. You have very rightly observed all these things. Now there are press reports to the effect that the C&AG has sent some communication to the Speaker. I can understand that the C&AG is not an officer under the Parliament, but is an officer under the President of India, who causes the reports to be laid before the Parliament. But you have just observed that the C&AG is also the philosopher and guide of this Parliament. Therefore, if the C&AG has sent any communication to the Speaker, it should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make it clear now itself that I never said that he is the philosopher and guide for the Parliament. What I said is, he is the philosopher and guide for PAC.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: PAC is also under the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a separate thing.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: PAC is also under the Parliament. It is a parliamentary institution. This Parliament also lays down under the laws made by it for the powers, duties and functions of the C&AG. Therefore, if the C&AG has sent any communication to the Speaker, it should be laid on the Table of the House so that we a

properly guided. There should be no difficulty in this particular respect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If at all there is anything, I will see.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You will consider that question. But consider it before the thick of the debate...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to inform the hon. Members that if all there is any correspondence between the C&AG and the Speaker, that is never laid on the Table of the House. However, we will look into the point raised by you.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There was one occasion in March 1960. We have the reference under the Lok Sabha debate—March 14, 1960, Column 5701. At that particular time, the communication on a particular issue was asked to be laid on the Table of the House, but the Speaker said that the communication was marked as secret and therefore it was not possible for him to lay it on the Table of the House. If he has so marked it, I have nothing further to say. If the present communication that the Speaker has received has not been so marked as secret, then in order that we may be truly guided, it should be laid on the Table of the House. Sir, you have mentioned that it is a very unprecedented discussion that we are having. Therefore, let us have all the guidance that may be available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will consider your point.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Consider it before the thick of the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we are starting the discussion. We are going to continue the debate tomorrow

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, may I know your decision?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will ask the C&AG, whether it could be laid on the Table of the House. After that, we will let you know.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to tell the hon. Members that sometimes the press is writing somehow that we cannot take it up here. As is suggested, I will put before the Speaker the point raised by the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will you do it within ten or fifteen minutes because you have allotted only three hours?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will extend the time further if you want.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, Shri Banatwalla has raised a very valid point because the correspondence of the C&AG addressed to the hon. Speaker has already been given to the press. Therefore, the document addressed to the hon. Speaker of this august House should be made public...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The C&AG also marked a copy of it the the Defence Minister. If all the hon. Members feel that it is very essential, then we will ask the Defence Minister to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Now that you have clarified his point. Mr. Banatwalla will feel satisfied. This document, even though it is not here formally, it is available all over the country because it has been out in the press. The C&AG himself has already given the document to the press.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): We have heard your observation and we have no question on that. But I would like to point out one thing. The supremacy of Parliament in Indian democracy has been not once but many times, established and all the political parties including the ones whose Members have resigned today, accept the supremacy of Parliament, whether they agree or not. Your observations will be followed by every Member who will take part in the debate. But one thing is there. A Member elected by the people, has also a right to find out whether even the constitutional authorities have gone beyond the parameters they have allowed to function. If that is barred to the Member's question, then our constitutional existence as Members of Parliament is also becoming false. For instance, I am looking after a particular job and I am not permitted to encroach upon a job. If I do that, surely that cannot be a bar that I should not be questioned at all. That point, I hope, you will kindly consider.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding Mr. Das Munsi's point, if you want to discuss this matter, you can give a substantive motion. Based on that you can discuss it.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): What the Minister has said is a very relevant point. Here we are not questioning either the conduct of the C&AG or anything personally related to him. There is the report. Based on the report we will be forced to make certain observations because *prima facie* the report shows that even technically this question is

not quite correct under the Constitution. Here an attempt has been made to show that C&AG is even above Parliament. There is the unfortunate statement in the press that C&AG has even met the Rastrapatiji in the matter and apprised him of certain position. So what I would submit is that based on the report, we may be permitted to talk on the subject provided we do not question his conduct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observations that we are taking up pages 11 and 12 only and you can discuss it. Even the report you can criticise. We have no objection to that. But about the conduct of the person we cannot take up here.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South): His personal conduct or his conduct is not the subject. The question is that that report transgresses the limits... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His conduct cannot be discussed.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): The C&AG has given an interview to the newspapers and in that interview he has criticised the Members of Parliament. How can Members of Parliament not criticise him? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can criticise anything by bringing a substantive motion. I have no objection to that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadhavpur): I would like to thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to initiate the debate on this important Motion under Rule 193.

This Motion has been brought by me. Another Motion of the same nature was brought by my learned friends, Mr. Madhu

Dandavate and Mr. Jaipal Reddy. Today I feel very sorry because they have chosen to run away in order not to discuss the matter in this august House. To avoid the discussion they have chosen this time to resign from the House because they know that if the discussion takes place in the House, then the cat will be out of the bag and nothing but truth will come out. That is why, they have resigned.

It is a matter of regret that they have avoided this discussion because they know that their leader, Mr. V.P. Singh, when he was the Finance Minister, had approved this Bofors deal and recommended to the Prime Minister for sanction. When Prof. Madhu Dandavate requested the hon. speaker to allow him to raise this discussion, the Speaker himself allowed this discussion because prof. Dandavate is a senior Member of the Opposition and he is a learned Member of this House. Only to protect his right, Prof. Madhu Dandavate was allowed to move this motion. In fact, speaking in the Lok Sabha on May 8, 1989, Prof. Madhu Dandavate stated, "There is a very specific reference and a critical reference to the Bofors Howitzer deal which conflicts probably with the Bofors Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. We fear that as a result of unfavourable recommendation in the Report, probably that Report is not coming before the House." An eminent Parliamentarian like Prof. Madhu Dandavate will not present his case on surmises or conjectures. Does this mean that he had any prior knowledge about his Report. And when the Speaker allowed him to move this motion, he simply ran away from the House. Not only he, his other comrades also ran away not to discuss this matter. But we feel it is our first and foremost duty, as a Member of Parliament in this august House, to clarify the CAG's Report and to discuss this Report. We have to know what are the facts of the Report.

I have a great regard for the CAG. We know it is a Constitutional authority. That is

why it is not our business to discuss anything about his conduct. CAG, in his Report, did not indicate the Prime Minister's involvement in any way. In his Report, the CAG did not say anything about the Indian agents. In his Report, the CAG did not say anything about kickbacks. Then why are the Opposition Parties criticising it? Why are they shouting? Their shouting is only to create some political gimmick here. They are shouting only because now they have no credibility to the country's people. Because of their political bankruptcy they have created hullabaloo in this august House and when we have brought this motion to be discussed in this august House, then they have left. I feel sorry for that. Being a junior Member, we expected so many things from the Opposition. But in four years we have seen that except shouting on the Bofors issue, no other achievement has been there. When our Government has passed so many effective Bills in this House, when our Government has introduced Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, when our Government has given voting right to persons with eighteen years age—to students and youths—when our Government has given thirty per cent reservation to women, and when our Government is going to pass the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Bill in this august House, and also the Nagar Palika Bill then, because they know that they cannot say anything to the people, they wanted to divert the attention of the people from the reality. But now people realise what is what and the future generation will know that we are the people's representatives. Parliament is the highest institution of democracy. We know that Members may come and Members may go but this House will remain forever till democracy is there in our country. They should also know it, Sir. They have come here on people's verdict. People have given their verdict to them for five years. Previously they were shouting and asking the Prime Minister for mid-term polls. After that when they felt that Bofors has lost all

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

credibility from their point of view, they have started shouting on CAG's Report. If there is something in the Report, then why don't they discuss it? It is the most important issue. They have criticised saying that we cannot discuss the CAG's Report in this august House. Why not, Sir? Parliament is supreme, Parliament can discuss CAG's Report also, Sir. CAG is not a final authority, his document is not the final document; it should come through the PAC. PAC should discuss this matter; then we will know what is their fault and what is not theirs.

Sir, they said that this is the first time that we are criticising this Constitutional authority in this august House. But may I ask the friends who resigned today: Who criticised the Supreme Court Judgment on Bhopal Gas tragedy? Who criticised the Indira Gandhi's assassination case, that Judgment of the Supreme Court? It is the Opposition. They have criticised the Supreme Court Judgement regarding Bhopal Gas tragedy. They have criticised the Judgment given by the Supreme Court regarding Indira Gandhi's assassination case; they have criticised so many times the Election Commissioner; they have criticised even outside; I can show you the paper. My learned friend, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, publicly stated that PAC has lost all its credibility. How could he say like that as a responsible Member?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is no more a Member. Don't worry.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: May not be now. But when he made this statement, he was a Member. That is why I am raising this point, Sir. We know the thing. I feel sorry that my all other friends, the so-called Leftists, Rightists, casteists, communalists and Communists, are working together only to destabilise our country. They

have marred our country's image inside the country, they have marred our country's image outside the country because they think that this is their political drama and this drama has come from our hon. Chief Minister, Mr.—I do not want to name him, but one Chief Minister who has become ...**... Now the Opposition are the pawns in the chessboard of ...**... That is why they have joined the studio of ...**... Why they have joined?

AN HON. MEMBER: Vishwamitra.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I say, not Vishwamitra. Vishwamitra has become Sakuni of Mahabharata. Now, all the Opposition has joined the studio of Rama Rao, who is now playing the role of ...**... and now he is the Leader of the Opposition because I heard that some astrologer told this Rama Rao that one day he would become the Prime Minister. Now, another astrologer came to Devi Lal and said that "you may become the Prime Minister, you try." Then another astrologer came to Vajpayee and said, "You may be the next Prime Minister." And another astrologer said to Jyoti Basu "You may be the Prime Minister." I do not know, Sir, who will be the Prime Minister from that side because every astrologer is misleading these people as we know it.

They said, 'We are resigning because we are very much serious about the CAG's Report.' Sir, if they are serious, may I put one question to my Rajya Sabha friends because they are pressurising their Members to be resisting: If they are serious, why they don't resign from Rajya Sabha? If they have any guts, if they have got any moral responsibility and if they are serious, they should resign from Rajya Sabha. They cannot play double standards—one from Lok Sabha and the other from Rajya Sabha—if they have got any guts. They wanted the Prime Minister's resignation, but now it has boomeranged;

they have resigned on their own seats because they know that when we discuss this matter the cat will be out of the bag; that V.P. Singh was their leader, who approved this Bofors deal when he was Finance Minister and he recommended this case to the Prime Minister to sign. Who is responsible if there is any mistake? Not Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Why should Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi resign? The Prime Minister is the people's representative. If he wants to oblige any one, he will oblige the people of India, not the Opposition party leaders. The Prime Minister is loyal to the people. We believe in democracy, Government of the people, by the people, for the people. This democracy does not mean that democracy is only for the Opposition people. This is not a monopoly to do whatever they think. There are some Parliament procedures, there are some rules. If they are serious about it, why don't they bring a No-Confidence Motion according to Parliament rules and procedures? Why don't they resign from Rajya Sabha? Lok Sabha elections are only three or four months away. That is why, they have resigned from Lok Sabha. For Rajya Sabha elections, five or six years are left. So, they will not forget their Daily Allowance, their money, their publicity and other things. That is why, they did not resign from Rajya Sabha. I am requesting my Opposition friends; if you have any guts, you should resign from Rajya Sabha tomorrow itself and show the people that you are serious about it. I know they will never do that.

Sir, I want to point out some important points regarding C&AG. We have great regards for C&AG. They did not indicate Prime Minister's involvement, they did not indicate kickbacks regarding Indian agents. They only pointed out some points. This is nothing new. This is not the first time. C&AG always criticises the Government. If you see C&AG's reports since independence, you will see that C&AG has criticised so many Governments on so many occasions. I can

point out that in my State, C&AG has criticised the West Bengal Government three or four years, regarding PWD, regarding Health and Family Welfare and regarding Rural Development. But, why didn't this Opposition raise their voice against Mr. Jyoti Basu's Government? Where is their moral guts? When C&AG has given report against Mr. Rama Rao's Government and when the High Court has given verdict against Mr. Rama Rao's Government, why did this Opposition not ask him to resign? Why did this Opposition people not raise their voice while Mr. Devi Lal's grand daughter-in-law was murdered brutally? Why did this Opposition not raise their voice while so many big scandals came out against the Assam Chief Minister, against the previous Karnataka Chief Minister and against so many Janata Dal leaders? Why didn't they condemn Mr. Ram Jethmalani's activities, when he condemned our country abroad? Why can't they raise their voice? They are defending their Chief Ministers because they belong to their parties. They are having only one point. But we are having 20 Point Programme for the people, we are having Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the people, we are having Panchayati Raj for the people and they are having nothing except Bofors. Our point is 20 point for the upliftment of the poor people and their point is one point and that is only to criticise the Government and the Prime Minister. I know that 'empty vessel sounds much'. The people will reject them within a short period. This is the Monsoon Session and I want to point out that within this monsoon, they will be washed away from the Parliament. They will never come to Parliament which is accountable to the people. C&AG only referred in their report to Bofors and the lapses of the procedures. We know that C&AG is the constitutional authority. It will be observed that Article 149 of the Constitution expressly and unambiguously provides that the duties of the C&AG shall be prescribed by Parliament. So, traditionally audit is considered to be a friend of the legislature.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

It is important to view the constitutional role of the C&AG. A reference to the Constitution would show that there are but four Articles in Chapter V of the Constitution which deal with the C&AG. Article 148 creates the office. However, it does not define the duties. Article 149 states that the C&AG shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union as may be prescribed by or under any Law made by Parliament. Article 150 merely lays down that the form in which the accounts of the Union are to be maintained would be prescribed by the President on the advice of the C&AG. Finally, Article 151 requires that the reports of the C&AG relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

These reports stand automatically referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts. These form the basis of investigation by the PAC which submits its reports thereon to Parliament. The Constitution thus requires that the reports on the accounts will be prepared by the C&AG for the benefit of Parliament, and generally, that the C&AG other duties would be prescribed by Parliament.

The authority to audit is derived by the C&AG from Section 13 of C&AG's Act enacted by Parliament pursuant to Article 149 of the Constitution. In particular, in respect of expenditure incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India...

Ordinarily an Annual Audit Report points out the more important financial irregularities like cases of budgetary grants being exceeded, failure to obtain necessary sanction for expenditure, non-compliance with rules and regulations, cases of improper and

wasteful expenditure and misappropriation and embezzlement.

This is the jurisdiction of the C&AG. It has the constitutional authority. They have pointed out two cases. Number one is regarding the gun system. Technically they do not evaluate anything but they just stated that number one is gun system and number two whether Bofors gun was good or Sofma gun was good.

They have said that Audit has criticised the selection process of 155 mm Field Howitzer on the following grounds:—

No General Staff Qualitative Requirement was prepared by assigning inter-se importance to various characteristics of the gun system.

All the claims made by the manufacturers were not fully verified through trials and the trials held in India were inadequate.

But after examination of the documents and recording evidence of senior military and civil officers, both serving and retired, the JPC observed: —regarding Bofors Committee, the Opposition previously asked for Joint Committee and according to their demand, Government set up this Joint Committee. Now this JPC has asked AG and C&AG to assist. AG did his work. C&AG did not—What JPC has observed?

So far as the question of making available the GSQR to the Negotiation Committee was concerned, the Defence Secretary explained in evidence that no GSQR was needed in respect of the equipment which was to be procured from abroad. A GSQR was required if the weapon/system was proposed to be produced within the country. No GSQR had, therefore, been prepared in this case. However, a technical presentation was made for the benefit of the Negotiating Committee and a paper laying down the

minimum acceptable parameters was circulated to all members of the Committee,

"to enable them to evaluate the various offers. During the course of his evidence, the then Secretary (Expenditure) affirmed that the minimum acceptable parameters were the quintessence of what the Negotiating Committee was required to look into."

It has further been stated:

"In the light of the foregoing, the Committee have absolutely no doubt that the work of the Negotiating Committee was not in the least hampered due to non-availability of Trial Reports and the GSQR."

As regards the Audit criticism that trials held in India were inadequate and all the claims were not verified through trials, the J.P.C. had observed:

"The Committee observe that the suggestion was made in one of the meetings of the Negotiating Committee that the gun system that had been trial-evaluated in India in 1982 had undergone several improvements consequent on the continuous upgrading in technology by the manufacturers themselves. Some of these improvements had been seen and confirmed by various Defence Delegations that went abroad during the relevant period. But all these improvements had neither been conclusively tested nor confirmed otherwise in a satisfactory manner in Indian conditions. It was, therefore, suggested that at the time of short-listing two gun systems, viz. SOFMA and BOFORS, fresh trials should be carried out at least on a limited basis confined to certain critical areas.

Again it has been stated:

"The then Secretary (Expenditure) explained that while a fresh evaluation would have been ideal, it would have been a time-consuming process. The trials themselves would have taken at least one more year and thereafter, it would have been necessary to invite fresh offers and negotiate the terms afresh and this would have taken another two or three years. The Army was not prepared to lose that much time. The Negotiating Committee, therefore, decided to rely on the judgement of the Army Headquarters in the matter. The Chief of the Army Staff confirmed before the Committee that the defects which were noticed during the trials in India and which were pointed out to the suppliers, were all rectified/modified to their satisfaction before the contractual stage."

After going through all the documents, the JPC had concluded that:

"In sum, the Committee are of the view that it is amply proved that the procedures prescribed for the acquisition of weapons/systems was followed by the Army Headquarters/Ministry of Defence in the purchase of the Bofors Gun."

Again it has been stated:

"The Committee are firmly convinced that the procedure followed for the selection of the Bofors gun system was sound and objective, and the technical evaluation of the various gun systems considered was thorough, flawless and meticulous."

Sir, the point is that we are not military experts. We have got no experience in this matter. Who are the military experts? The

[Kumari . Mamata Banerjee]

military experts are Army people and the Ministry of Defence. I would like to say as to what Gen. Sundarji had stated in his speech. I want to point out something. But before that I want to point out another important factor. There is another comment. I want to comment on what Shri Ganapathy had stated. He was the then Secretary (Expenditure) and also Member of the Negotiating Committee. What had he said regarding the weapon system? It has been stated:

"It should be sufficient to say that the then Secretary (Expenditure) Mr. Ganapathy, a Member of the Negotiating Committee most concerned with ensuring the best financial terms—and one incidentally who was himself an illustrious member of the Audit and Accounts Service—was convinced (as per his testimony to the JPC) that from "whichever angle you look at it—from the point of view of technical factors or financial factors or commercial factors—Bofors offer had a distinct advantage over the Sofma offer."

At another point, he told the JPC: "So, in the overall Defence interests of the country, we felt that it would not be advisable to follow this fool-proof method and decided to rely on the judgement of the people, who are in the know of things, and who are versatile and competent to judge upon these matters." They are the experts. They have said it. What did Mr. Sundarji say? Mr. Sundarji was the Chief of the Army Staff. He said and I quote:

"During the examination of the Chief of Army Staff, the Committee pointed out that in all the earlier assessments made by the Army Headquarters from time to time, the French Gun System had been accorded the first priority in their evaluation. However, in the final evaluation,

made in February, 1986, the *inter se* priority between the French gun and the Swedish gun was changed and the Bofors gun of Sweden was considered as the preferred one. The Committee enquired from the Chief of the Army Staff about the reasons for the reversal in the *inter se* priority of the two gun systems."

I want to put it on record because this is the comment by Mr. Sundarji who was the Chief of the Army Staff. He was an experienced man and an expert man. We are not the experts. So, we cannot point out regarding this subject because it is totally a technical subject.

Another thing he pointed out was why did they change their views when previously they had chosen the Sofma gun.

Mr. Sundarji said:

"A decision was taken that we would not buy the entire system including the tank on which it is mounted. We would only go in for the gun system. Between 1982 and some time in July, 1985, both our own R&D as well as the French firm had tried to work out the feasibility of mounting this kind of turret on the Vijayanta tank. We were very hopeful that it would succeed in the initial stages. But after three years of work, they came back and reported that this was not feasible. For many technical considerations, the Vijayanta could not accept the French GCT-Turret. In July, 1985, it was dropped. Hence the second point, which I made earlier about the advantages of commonality between the gun system on the self-propelled gun as well as the towed system in 1982, had disappeared completely from the analysis in February, 1986 because the French SP gun was not coming and we were looking

for other guns. The fact is that the French GCT-Turret to be mounted on the Vijayanta had been given up, as an unfeasible proposition in July, 1985. This factor was also included in the analysis in February, 1986."

And then subsequently in February, 1986, when he took over as the Chief of Army Staff, two major events had occurred. That is most important. Why did they change their decision to buy this Bofors gun? He said:

First of all, the USA had successfully developed the fire-finder radar, the ANTPS-37 and had also included this radar in the package which they were giving to...so part of the aid.

Now this made a considerable sea-change in our vulnerabilities which we would face in the decades to come. Now, what I had hoped was a threat which would materialise in 1997 or so unfortunately materialised much more rapidly than we anticipated or suspected. This ability of the fire-finder radar, the only such radar which exists even today, is that when the very round is fired it is capable of tracking the shell in flight early enough and after taking a few successive readings in space, computerised calculations go on and give a very highly accurate location of the gun which fired in a matter of about 45 to 50 seconds from the time it was actually fired."

Hence shoot and scoot assumed greater importance in 1986 and it could not be wished away that it may not take place even in 2000 AD".

He added one more important paragraph here:

15.00 hrs.

"In the light of some of these changed circumstance, I re-evaluated the inter-se placement and decided that the Bofors gun in these conditions had an edge over the French gun though fundamentally both guns were acceptable for the Army. This was the sequence and I would like to repeat under oath, what I told the hon. Members when I briefed them in the Army Headquarters some months back."

Finally for the sake of the country and for the sake of our Defence instrument, Gen. Sundarji agreed to purchase the Bofors Gun. I want to point out these things because they have said something. But they should face the real situation of what they have said and what they have not said

The JPC duly called upon both the C&AG and the AG to assist them. You know, in this Parliament a Resolution was also passed to assist JPC. The AG cooperated with this Committee; but the C&AG not. The plea taken by the C&AG was that the material available to the JPC was not adequate. If the material was not available to the JPC, then what adequate material had they got and where is the authenticity of their data? That we can ask and raise here also. They said, the material was not available to the JPC. Our Defence Minister assured them that whatever they need from the Defence Ministry or from the JPC, all data, all materials will be made available to them.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

But they did not turn up. That is why I want to just tell them that the C&AG, though a Constitutional authority no doubt, is not a military expert. They cannot comment re-

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garding the weapon system and regarding the technical evaluation of the gun system.

I said before also that I don't want to criticize the C&AG because they are the supreme authorities. But they should know what is their jurisdiction and they should know whether they have gone beyond their limit or not. The gun is good or not or the weapon system is good or not is not looked into by the C&AG; that should be looked into by the Defence Ministry and from the Army Headquarters. That is why, about the C&AG Report; I would like to request our Minister to please send it to the PAC; let them discuss this Report.

The Opposition has criticized too much regarding the C&AG Report. My learned, senior and veteran leader Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal is here; he will speak and other friends will also speak; I am not going to highlight all the points. But what I would like to point out is that they did not say anything about the financial irregularities, they did not say anything about the Prime Minister's involvement, they did not say anything about the kickbacks, they only said something about the procedure—the drawbacks and the lapses of the procedure. But these lapses of the procedure should be looked into by the Defence Ministry and by the military experts, by the Negotiating Committee because they are the experts. The C&AG is not the expert in these matters. Only on this point I want to tell the Opposition friends that it is nothing new, nothing they have said or nothing they have criticized so that you resign, create a hullabaloo and create a pandemonium in the Parliament. We know that the Opposition had their right to criticize and to oppose the Government; but they have no right to destroy the institution, destroy the Parliament.

[*Translation*]

I don't want to take much of your time. I have

tried to cover all that what I wanted to. I covered General Sunderji's Report and also the points raised by hon. Shri Madhu Dandavate regarding the C&AG's Report. When an opportunity arose for a discussion on the C&AG's Report, the Opposition ran away from the house and resigned their seats. It means that they have nothing to say to the public of this country. This morning hon. Shri Banatwalla rightly said it that the Opposition wanted to make political capital out of this issue. I would like to tell the people, who have over played the importance of the C&AG, that the C.A.G. is not the final authority. Only after this Report has been discussed by the P.A.C. the contents of the said report will be known. Our Ministry of Defence has said that the Bofors gun is a very good weapon. Does it not become necessary for us to acquire the Bofors gun in view of the sophisticated radars being supplied by the U.S.A. to Pakistan? It is the Congress (I) and not the Opposition who has to protect the country. I criticise the attitude of the Opposition on the C&AG's Report.

I am glad that hon. Shri Shahabuddin has come to the House and he has not tendered his resignation. I would like to tell my hon. friends in the Opposition that:—

"Nahin hai jinko bharosa
Khud apne shano par,
Vahi khuda ke saharon
Ki baat karte hain."

Once again I would like to point out that the truth will be known only after the C&AG's Report has been discussed in the P.A.C. In the end I would like to recite one more under couplet:—

"Khudiko kar buland itna, ki hartaqdeer
se pahle,
Khuda bande se khud poochhe, bata
teri raza kya hai."

The achievements of the Congress (I) shall be acknowledged by the public of this

country. This will relegate the resignation issue in the background.

***SHRIP. SELVENDRAN (Periyakulam):**
Hon. Madam Chairman, I feel glad in participating in this discussion on the report of the Comptroller Auditor General on Bofors issue. This debate on Bofors issue is not a new one. For the past two years on several occasions this issue was debated in this august House. During those debates the points raised by the Opposition Members were clarified and the allegations levelled against the Government by the Opposition members were rebutted and many such other explanations were offered by the Government to the Members of the Opposition. When the issue assumed gigantic importance, I would like to remind this august House that it was the opposition Members who demanded a probe into the matter by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Opposition members who demanded the Constitution of a Joint Parliamentary Committee to go into the whole episode boy-cotted the Committee when it was constituted and thus committed the grave Constitutional offence of dereliction of their duties. If they were really interested in knowing the truth about the whole matter, they should have become Members of the Committee, deliberated in the Committee and then should have had the first hand knowledge of the intricate details of the whole issue and thereby should have known the truth. The fact that the members who had demanded the Constitution of the Joint Parliamentary Committee did not join the JPC shows that they were not seriously interested in the truth and in justice. They were not prepared to listen to the Government. Their only attempt was to defame the Government from some point of view. They were biased to the core. The JPC submitted its report. The report contained elaborate details. It absolved the Government of all doubts.

Subsequently the Comptroller & Audi-

tor General had made a report on the subject matter. The opposition demanded that it should be laid on the Table during the last session. The Government assured that as soon as the report is ready for laying it would be laid. Accordingly the report of the C&AG was laid on the table of the House on 18th of this month. I would like to remind this House that one of the Members Professor Madhu Dandavate who gave notice of a discussion on the Report of the C&AG has today resigned his membership from the House. The persons who demanded a discussion on the report of the C&AG are now of the opinion that this report does not deserve to be discussed. They say that the Prime Minister should resign. They say that they do not believe in discussion. They say that they are not prepared to exchange ideas. They say, the only way out of the report is for the Prime Minister to resign. They shy away from the discussion. They somehow slipped away from a discussion of the Report. They escaped from the discussion like a slimy eel slipping out of the hands. They therefore have committed a grave constitutional offence of dereliction of sworn duties.

As a matter of practice, the report of the C&AG will be examined by the PAC. Before the PAC examines the report of the C&AG and reports back to the Parliament the Opposition Members have demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister. This amply bears out the ulterior political motives of the Opposition Members.

Now they accuse the Prime Minister of having misled the Parliament, of having told untruths to Parliament, of having indulged in corrupt practices. They have raised the question whether such a Prime Minister can continue in Office. I would like to ask them to make an introspection of themselves. While you point your finger against the Government, the rest of the fingers are pointing towards you. The Opposition Members seem

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. P. Selvendran]

to have forgotten this fact. Today two Members belonging to the DMK Party have demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister and subsequently tendered their resignations from Lok Sabha and walked away. The DMK party has now come to power in the State for the second time. Why they were in power last time the DMK Chief and the Present Chief Minister... **... was the Chief Minister then also. In history it was for the first time a Government on charges of corruption and misuse of official machinery was dismissed and that was in Tamil Nadu... **... when was the Chief Minister last time. Today Members belonging to his party have resigned their membership from Lok Sabha demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister. This seems to be very unfortunate. A Commission was appointed into the corruption charges against the then DMK Chief Minister. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed to enquire into the corruption charges against the then DMK Government. The charges were taken to the court and on behalf of the DMK Chief, Shri Shanti Bhushan appeared in the Court and pleaded that... **... did not misuse official machinery. The reputed lawyer Shanti Bhushan argued on behalf of... **... and tried to absolve him of the charges. In 1977 when the Janata Government came to power at the centre Shri Shanti Bhushan was made the law Minister. The same Shanti Bhushan who argued that **..... was not corrupt in the Court refused to plead the same before parliament. He refused to withdraw the cases against **..... When Shri Shanti Bhushan refused to withdraw the cases against him I need not tell you how bitterly..... **..... wept over it. He appealed to him in alliterative terms that if the Centre could withdraw the cases against Badal why could not the cases against the poor sinner be withdrawn. If that was the case I would like to ask the Hon. Ex. Members of this House of his party,

what moral right they have got to ask for the resignation of the Prime Minister? What is happening in Andhra Pradesh? In epics, we have heard that Rishi Vishwamitra having held Reiver Ganges in his pitcher (Kamandal)-Just because..... **..... plays the role of Vishwamitra on the screen, he thinks he could capture the whole of India in his hands. Newspapers continue to expose the misdeeds of his sons and sons-in-law. Out of 100 or more odd corruption charges against him, the Andhra Pradesh High Court has admitted a writ after sustaining 10 or more such charges against the Chief Minister. What justification those people have got to demand the resignation of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

I would like to bring one thing to the attention of the Hon. Ministers, Members and the Government here. These people are trying to endanger the political stability independence and integrity of this country. In the same way, in 1975, when the Allahabad High Court declared the election of Madam Indira Gandhi as null and void, certain vested interests in the country misused that verdict and created political chaos in the country. She faced the Opposition threat boldly and defeated their sinister designs to disintegrate this country. Thus, she saved the country from disaster. The persons who used the Allahabad High Court verdict as a weapon to destabilise the country are today armed with the Report of the C&AG to repeat the same kind of job. As Madam Gandhi saved the country in 1975, Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi should also take steps to save the country from destabilisation and disintegration. In his efforts to strengthen the country and in his efforts to face the Opposition's challenge, our party and its Members are one in extending their sincere and strong support.

This year is a election year. The Opposition seeks to take the Bofors Gun in their

hands to fire the Government out. But let me say, the Bofors Gun in with the Govt. and not with the Opposition. What the Opposition has in its hands is a paper sword. It will fail them in the election battle.

If the Prime Minister resigns today, who will take over from him? Will any of them in the Janata Dal could mutually agree to become the Prime Minister? That is next to impossible. They may raise slogans against the Prime Minister. They may raise slogans demanding resignation of the Prime Minister. They may resign their membership from Lok Sabha. But they cannot provide a stable Government. Only Congress and its leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi can provide a stable Government. Today Rajiv Gandhi is the Prime Minister. Tomorrow also he is going to be the Prime Minister. That verdict will be given in the People's Court.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wherever allegations have been made against Shri N. T. Rama Rao and Shri Karunanidhi in the speech of Shri Selvendran that will not go on record.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, if a Chief Minister is involved in corruption and he has already been convicted by a court then can we not take his name?

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are not here to defend themselves. That is why we try not to use their names. We should not use the name.

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: The ruling is that name will not go on record but the mention of the position can remain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mention of the position can remain but only name has to be

removed.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): There is a verdict of the court. When such is the case then why can't we mention the name?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We should not mention the name but still I will look into the record.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): Madam, before we discuss the Report, I would like to place the background and the history of this case. The Chair made some preliminary observations before the discussion was started. It was stated by the Chair that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a Constitutional Authority and he is under nobody. But it is also a fact that his duties are defined under the 1971 Act and that Act was passed by Parliament. It is stated in the Constitution that the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall be prescribed by Parliament or by the laws made by Parliament. Then, it has also been accepted on all sides that after he audits the accounts, both of the Union and of the States, he makes the Report. He, then, sends that Report to the President. Then the President causes the Report to be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha, almost in every case, refers that Report to the Public Accounts Committee. And after the Public Accounts Committee goes into the whole matter in depth, that matter again comes to the House and it is for the House to discuss and debate. Something unprecedented happened in this case. When the Bofors issue was raised, the Parliament decided that it would investigate this matter because this matter was of great public importance. What was the method adopted for investigation? They constituted the Joint Parliamentary Committee and said that that Committee would go into all the aspects of the matter. The Committee was appointed and when the terms of the Committee were

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being settled, the Opposition raised a point that this Committee should be assisted by the Attorney-General of India, by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and by the investigating agencies. It was stated specifically in the Resolution that these three authorities will assist the JPC and that is the mandate of the Parliament. Why am I mentioning all this? I am saying that that was the mandate of the Parliament and the mandate of the Parliament was even to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, that is, to assist the JPC because we want to find the truth. What happened? The C&AG was then informed to go and assist the JPC. Similarly, the investigating agencies like the CBI also went into the matter. They placed the report for the JPC. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India did not give the assistance on the plea that the record available to the JPC will be inadequate for a professional audit. This was an untenable and unconvincing plea. They forgot that the Defence Minister, while participating in the debate, assured the Parliament that all matters including sensitive matters will be placed before the joint Parliamentary Committee. It is very unfortunate that the Auditor-General did not give his help to the JPC. The most appropriate course for him was that he should have joined the deliberations. If he wanted some documents, he should have asked the Government to place the documents. If the Government did not place the documents, it was open to the Committee to draw an adverse inference. He refused it from the point of view of professional audit. Kindly bear it in mind. He was aware that his duty is only to audit the accounts prepared by the Government of India. So, he felt himself totally helpless or prejudiced as not to participate in those deliberations. Well, the matter did not stop there. The Joint Parliamentary Committee went into the whole matter. We know how many meetings they held, how many witnesses they examined. The report which

they had produced is not a very sketchy type of report, it is a well-considered, thought-out document. When that report came, then both the houses discussed and debated it for days together, and ultimately the report was accepted by Parliament.

Now, I am raising a highly constitutional issue. Once the Parliament has gone into a matter, once the Parliament has investigated, once the Parliament has appointed a Committee, and the Committee's report has been accepted by this House, is it open to any authority, constitutional or otherwise, to go into that matter over again and give findings which are contrary to the findings of the JPC?

As I said, this is a totally unprecedented situation. All the constitutional experts, all the people who believe in the supremacy of parliament, they should put their heads together as to is it open at all? That is my submission to the House. Once the Parliament has gone into a matter, once the Parliament has given its verdict, it is nobody's business, to go into that matter over again especially on those points which were before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Now, as to whether this report is so sacrosanct that we cannot touch it, as to whether this report has the supremacy over the supremacy of parliament, it has to be gone into and I with utmost humility submit to the House that this report unfortunately examines no other material, except the material which was before the Joint parliamentary Committee. Not a single document has been referred to by this report which was not available to the Joint parliamentary Committee, and yet contrary findings are being recorded. Recorded on what? Recorded on matters which are beyond the jurisdiction of the constitutional authority.

We all know, any act without jurisdiction is a nullity. One matter over which there is no

dispute at all is, if a person exceeds his jurisdiction, then whatever finding he may have given, that finding has no legal validity. Therefore, my submission to the House is, we should not forget as to why the Opposition has run away from the situation. The Opposition ran away when the Parliament appointed a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Why did they run away? They demanded a Joint Parliamentary Committee, and it was good of the Government to come before parliament and say, although it was totally unprecedented, parliament has never become an investigating agency, but as the matter was problematic, they were doubting the motives of the Government, let parliament investigate it. They had nothing to hide. From the first day, Government's attitude was—we have nothing to hide; please enquire into it and if you come to any conclusion, we will abide by it. Indeed, the Opposition thought that they were caught in the net and they ran away. Some situation has arisen now. If you remember, they were not permitting the House to proceed unless the report of the C.A.G. was placed on the Table of House. The moment it was placed on the Table of the House, they tabled a motion under Rule 193 and when the Speaker allowed it, they again ran away. Why? After all they are not mad people. But unfortunately their zeal for criticising the Government has driven them into frenzy. The power of discrimination, the power of discretion and the power to analyse the situation has completely left them. Now, after taking that attitude and not allowing the house to proceed for full one week, they say there is no other way now. If they have made mistakes, we must see the culmination of mistakes and the culmination of mistakes is that they say, "We won't lend any assistance to the Parliament for the rest of term." It is a very very unfortunate decision and it has happened nowhere. In on parliamentary history the Members of Parliament have refused to lend their assistance to the Parliament on highly important issues. Therefore, I repeat, the

entire discussion on a motion under Rule 193, whether it is tabled from our side or from the Opposition, is misplaced. Let us very calmly go into this matter. Should we again go into a matter which has been concluded by the adoption of the JPC Report by both the Houses? My respectful submission is that even the Parliament has no jurisdiction to go into this matter unless fresh material is brought before the Parliament itself. Now, if that is not the case and if that is not so, then my submission again is—although I have a long parliamentary career but nobody is supposed to know the entire law—that at the Hon. members who are interested in studying the democratic institution and the supremacy of Parliament should examine this point rather seriously because according to me we are doing something which is totally unprecedented. It will set a very bad precedent for the future. As we all know, the entire Bofors deal generated a situation where we went on creating unprecedented precedents. We ourselves have been guilty. So, please don't go on creating precedents which may be very embarrassing for the future generation.

Over one matter there is no difficulty at all and that is the sovereignty of Parliament and supremacy of Parliament. Now, after making my submission on this highly vexed question of jurisdiction, if at all we have to discuss, let us have a look at the Report itself. I have gone through that report over and over again. It consists of only 2 paragraphs running into about 12 pages. JPC spent hours, weeks and months on this matter and then examined all the highly placed officers of the military, all the highly placed officers of the Defence Ministry. The most important witness JPC examined was General Sundarji, the Chief of the Army Staff.

15.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Sh. Jagan Nath Kaushal]

Another important witness we examined was Mr. Ganapathy. He was the Expenditure Secretary. I am sorry, when I said we examined, in fact, the JPC examined him and I was a Member of that Committee. May I say, is it such an easy job to dwell into all these matters and come to certain decision? We who are practising law know what difficult situations the High Court, the Supreme Court and the Sessions court has to solve. One great feature which impresses every Presiding Officer is the demeanor of the witness. I as a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee have no hesitation in saying that if anybody had seen General Sunderji in the Witness Box he would at once say, he is one of the finest soldiers which the country has produced. You look at his courage, he reversed a decision which had been taken five times. To most of the earlier decisions, he was a party and when the security environment changed, he had the courage to take a contrary view. A very few people will find that courage. Then he stated that: "I am stating on oath, I stand on every word of what I will state. If I had not reversed the decision, I would have failed in my duty for the security of the country." We asked him as to what was the environmental change. I must say that I was rather critical of General Sunderji. I went on cross examining him. I said: "General, everybody will feel it is a somersault. There are five decisions already taken and on the sixth, you said no, sorry, not *Sofma* but *Bofors*. I feel unconvinced." He said: "Then I will try to convince you". I said: "Go along." He said: "When we are thinking of buying this type of gun, we knew that the only danger to this gun will be, if a Radar which can locate this gun in seconds is invented, then as a matter of fact any guns—*Sofma* or *Bofors* both will be useless for us." But the opinion was that 10 years or 15 years will be required to perfect that Radar. He said: "Sir, in February, 1986, America perfected that Radar and not only that it perfected, it supplied to Paki-

stan. The moment it supplied to Pakistan, in that package he said, then the only thing which will weigh with us is the shoot and scoot capability which we never understood." He tried to explain to us. I will explain it to the House. He said: This maneuverability means this. When our gun fires, the Radar in 30 seconds will locate the exact place of the gun and within 40 seconds to 50 seconds, the enemy can destroy the gun by a counter-attack. We cannot afford this. We can only afford this type of gun where it can after firing the first burst changes position. The only gun which could change its position was *Bofors*." Now, may I ask a question to the House. Could any Army Chief take the risk of buying the gun which did not have the maneuverability of changing its position because the counter blast will come just in 40 seconds to 50 seconds? He took quite a long time in explaining to us about the burst fire, shoot and scoot capability. They took us to the scene. They took us as if to the war-field. They made a number of presentations to us. I am very sorry to say that this Report has gone to criticise the quality of that gun which was never doubted by the Opposition. Whenever we tried to say that we have got the best gun, the Opposition said "who had questioned you about the gun. We are only questioning you that some middlemen were there and they had swallowed the money." Now, we are again trying to debate whether this gun was good or bad. It is a very unfortunate situation. The Defence Minister on the floor of the House had said a number of times that please do not go on criticising the sensitive matter." The Army in all fairness were always saying that both the guns were acceptable to them.

".....Both are good guns. Some has a little edge on one point over the other; and the other has another edge over the first. So, plus and minus we will go on balancing. At one stage, we thought that *Sofma* would be a little better." And when the security environment changed, then Gen. Sundarji said:

'I would have failed as the Chief of the Army Staff if I had not reversed the decision.' Now may I ask: Does it lie in anybody's mouth now to go on saying everything? It is the height of irresponsibility. We should discuss those matters with a sense of great responsibility.

Assume, My Lord—I am sorry; I am used to addressing like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Again, Sir, we have seen the most complex problems being examined by the most seasoned Judges.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now I have become used to abuses. It does not make any difference. You are talking of the minority.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: It is fortunate that these have fallen to their lot.

MR. SPEAKER: I am just telling you that people have made me used to all these things.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I can't trade abuses.

MR. SPEAKER: Standards have fallen so low.....

[English]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I was saying that.....we have seen Supreme Court Judges, a Bench of 13 Judges of the Supreme Court sitting and deliberating for months together; and sometimes you know what happens. Seven are on one side, and 6 are on the other. Whoknowss whether 6 are right, or 7 are right? But one thing we know; and this was taught to us by great Judges when we entered the profession. It

has been said: '...No guarantee that the decision is correct. But it is deemed to be correct, because it is the decision of the highest authority.' So, similarly, parliament has adopted the JPC report. JPC may have come to a wrong conclusion; but there has to be an end of the matter. After all out time, every minute which we spend here, means some burden on the Exchequer. And once figures were supplied by the Lok Sabha: the expenditure is staggering. And we are not tired of discussing this subject over and over again, again and again, and again and again. What for? Only for one purpose. We must go on saying: This Government is corrupt; this is corrupt; this is corrupt.' Go on throwing mud; some will stick. But, unfortunately for them, even in this report, not a single word has been stated as to this conclusion of the JPC, because they have only quoted that JPC has accepted this: This much amount was paid to three foreign companies. But they say 'winding up charges' and we have no evidence to show that this was bribe." Once you have no evidence, then, surely, again and accepted theory all the world over: 'Suspicion, howsoever strong, cannot take the place of truth.' If this were not so, then the rule of law will vanish. Then the only law will be: 'Give a bad name to a dog and hang him.' That we cannot permit. Even Indira Gandhi's assassins were tried; and we all know that it took us four years to hang them. Why? We know situations which happened in Pakistan. The man was assassinated, and the killer was also wiped out at once. We do not believe in this. We say we have a rule of law.

I remember one case: Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was murdered. I went to Nepal as an Advocate General, for extraditing his assassin. The Nepal Government was dragging its feet. Then I had to appear before the court. I said 'What are we asking for, from a friendly country? We are only asking: Please hand over this man for trial; and we are proud that we have a totally independent judiciary. The whole thing will be gone into. Not that we

[Sh. Jagan Nath Kaushal]

will take him and we will hang him. We will put him on trial; and after the trial, if he is found innocent, he will be acquitted." I must say that the Judge reacted so well. He said: 'Yes, I agree; you have an independent judiciary.' Now, once we have established independent organs, then we have to go by the rule of law. And the rule of law is: 'You cannot pronounce a verdict of guilty unless there is incontrovertible evidence.'

Now, May I read last para on page 24 of the C&AG's Report. It reads as follows:

"Although the Ministry had decided in may 1985 that procurement of imported weapons and equipment would be made directly from the manufactures and agents eliminated, it did not obtain a categorical written assurance from Bofors in regard to the engagement of agents. According to the findings of the Joint Committee of Parliament, Bofors paid SEK 319.4 million to three companies not domiciled in India. In the absence of a suitable provision in the contract to exclude agents, no reduction in cost to the extent of payments made to the agents could be sought by the Ministry from Bofors."

So, this is the entire criticism. Now let us have a look at the JPC's Report. We also went into the matter and JP summoned the Attorney-General for explaining to us what was the effect of not getting this clause incorporated in the contract. I would read only a few lines of his evidence which are reproduced on page 179 of this Report. It reads as follows:

"The Attorney-General expressed the view that since the Government of India had made it clear that they would deal with Bofors directly and had insisted that there should be no middle-

man in the transaction, it became a condition precedent to the contract."

This is what the attorney-General says. He further says as follows on the same page:

"Therefore, Bofors were bound to fulfil that condition. He added:

The condition precedent to the performance of the contract that there shall be no middleman can be proved in a court of law though it is not found in the terms of the contract. Such a question has arisen before the Supreme Court. There is a ruling of the Supreme Court also.

Asked whether it was not necessary what a clause to that effect should have been specifically included in the contract, the Attorney-General replied:

No, I won't say it is absolutely necessary to incorporate because terms are between two parties. Condition precedent can also be oral. It is not enjoined that it should be necessary in writing."

They are unfortunately deprived of the opinions of the Attorney-General. so, naturally, they would only say, why did you not incorporate it in the contract. Since you have not incorporated it in the contract, you are not in apposition to recover whatever you have paid to those three foreign countries. I am sorry to say that we have debated and The stand of the Bofors in this was because of the winding up charges. We could withhold all those contracts because of confidential commerciality; in the absence of it, we have no material before us to say they were bribed; in fact, there could not be any bribe; the reason being that those three contracts which were terminated did not relate to this contract at all; those contracts related to the business of Bofors all the world over. But,

since Shri Rajiv Gandhi insisted that we did not want a middle man, well, they got panicky; they approached those agents and they said, sorry, if you want to terminate our agreement, then pay whatever you think proper. The Bofors people explained to us in their evidence that only three causes were open to us: either we could go for an arbitration or we could go to a court of law or we could settle it with them. They said we thought if we followed any other procedure, that would be cumbersome; why not settle it with them. So, they settled that this much to you, that much to him and so on for winding up the contract. There is a finding of the Prosecutor of Sweden. The finding is that since there is no evidence, therefore, it cannot be proved that the stand of the Bofors was incorrect. The JPC went into these matters, as I said, like judges. Today I do not want to use any strong expression against this Report because you warned us before we started this discussion. You told us not to criticise the conduct of the JPC. But surely, we will criticise the findings of the JPC. This finding is totally untenable. Now, let us come to the other matter.

The C&AG has tried his level best to convince everybody that this gun which was bought was not technically sound. Well, this I must again say, it is not his domain. It is not at all his domain. This is the domain of the Army and the Defence Ministry. His domain only is whether the accounts have been properly maintained, whether money which has been withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India has been properly disbursed whether a proper authority has disbursed this amount; not that they should have bought this gun or that gun. Then, surely the C&AG of India will become a super military chief, which nobody can.

SHRI A. CHARLES: But the Opposition says so. That is the contention of the Opposition.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Nobody can. And, may I ask with the utmost respect, can any Government function, if they do not trust their Army Chief? Can any Government function? And more so, we are proud of saying it, because once Gen. Sunderji was before me, I made enquiries. They say that he is one of the rare Generals of the world. That was what people were telling. Now, we go on doubting their integrity! It is very unfortunate, highly unfortunate. Nobody can be safe in this country if we go on doubting the integrity of the highest amongst us. And we must learn that this is not the way to function in a democracy. Democracy means rule of law. Unless you have evidence, please do not utter any slanderous thing against any person. It takes years and years to build a person and it takes one moment to destroy a person.

I would, therefore, submit this. Unfortunately we are now having this debate in the absence of the Opposition, I am sorry for it, they should have been here and I am pretty sure. Fortunately one member has come. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES: He has to resign. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIV SOBHANADREESWARARAO (Vijayawada). Sir, I am on a point or order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: On what subject?

SHRI V. SOBHANDAREESWARARAO: On this very point on which the discussion is going on, the C&AG's report. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. He is still a member.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): If he wants to raise a point of order there is nothing stopping him. But an hon. member is on his legs. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you time to participate in this debate.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Do you not give me the privilege to raise a point of order, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can even give you time to participate in the debate later. I will give you time to reply to this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your reply will not do.

[*English*]

I will have to do it, whatever it is. Let me handle it. It is all right. First, I must make sure whether there has been any infringement of the rules.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Because, never before in the annals of Lok Sabha a report presented by the C&AG was discussed in this House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I got it. It is overruled. I did not go outside the rules. It can be done.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Let me complete. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Firstiy, no aspersions are allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing it, Mr. Charles?

[*English*]

I can handle situation. The simple question is, the hon. Member's objection is simply overruled because there is no such rule which binds us not to discuss.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. The House is supreme and it was a unanimous demand from the House. And I have said in my observations that I am going outside precedents, it is a special case, it is not to be treated as a precedent afterwards also. This I made clear and I think it was a genuine demand of this House. I acceded to this request because it was very unusual.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Nothing goes on record, whatever he says.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Now before I conclude, I should draw the attention of the House to the last point, which has been taken and that point was, whether financially the country gained by entering into the transaction with the Swedish people rather than the French people. This is what they say. Again I will say Sir, the finding of the JPC, after cross-examining the Expenditure Secretary and after cross-examining other relevant witnesses of the Negotiating Committee, is that the country stood to benefit to the tune of Rs. 193 crores. They have not criticised at all. They are saying that this did not

*Not recorded.

happen, this did not happen, this did not happen. I say all these things were probed by the JPC. Unfortunately nobody is here. Otherwise, I would have asked them to point out any one point which has not been gone into by the JPC. The JPC has gone into the whole matter. They have gone into the whole matter like judges. Thirty Parliamentarians were sitting there. And if those thirty parliamentarians came to a conclusion and the conclusion was accepted by Parliament, that is the final disposal of this issue. But they want to keep this issue alive. Unfortunately as a political gimmick and like Goebel's go on repeating an untruth go on repeating it hoping a time may come when people might accept it. I am quite sure that our people will not accept it. We have gone into the matter. Parliament has debated this matter. Parliament has given its verdict and it is not open to any authority to challenge the supremacy of Parliament.

Thank you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the commencement of this debate, the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair and I had requested that any communication received by the Speaker from the C&AG may be placed on the Table of the House. He assured me that the matter will be placed before you. Now you are in the Chair. I request you to put your hand into the pocket, take out the communication and let it be placed on the Table of the House so that we are further guided by it.

SHRI SPEAKER: I think the hon. Member Shri Banatwalla might know that the Defence Minister has also got the same letter and they are free to place it on the Table of the House on behalf of the Government. I will not deter them.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having allowed this discussion though unprece-

ented in character I am sure that this discussion will stand out as a landmark in the history of parliamentary democracy in India as it is a very clear and unmistakable assertion of the supremacy of Parliament.

16.00 hrs.

At the same time, however, I am afraid that the conduct of several parties in the opposition, not the total opposition but several parties in the opposition, will go down in the annals as an unpardonable attempt to scuttle parliamentary democracy for their unforgivable attitude of first asking for the discussion and then resilling from their position.

We have the report of the C&AG before us. This report confines itself to certain aspects of the whole matter regarding Bofors, viz. evaluation of the gun system, the financial aspects relating to contracts and the contractual performance including licensed production. The report raised several questions and has also raised several doubts. Now these questions and these doubts may not be now. Our JPC may have gone into all these aspects relating to these questions and doubts. But despite the report of the JPC, C&AG has deemed it fit to raise these very questions and doubts in the particular report.

In the first place, he complains that there has been an inordinate delay in submitting files to him. He called for the files in July, 1986 and they were made available to him on and from June, 1988. There are explanations given by the Government that these files were required for post contractual matters as also matters in connection with the JPC meetings and the on-going debates in Parliament. We have these explanations before us. Nevertheless one feels that perhaps files could have been made available to the C&AG rather expeditiously. However, the C&AG report raises certain other ques-

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tions and it is time for the Government to even reiterate the position in order to answer those questions and in order to dispel those doubts. We are told in the report that in July, 1987 the Indian Mission in Sweden suggested the possibility of the Bofors submitting the entire gamut of transactions for audit by Indian Audit authorities. A suggestion was there—suggestion not directly from Bofors, but we received the suggestion from our Mission in Sweden and the report wonders why this suggestion was not accepted. It is high time also for the Government to clarify as to why this particular suggestion was not pursued by the Government of India. We are thankful to you for this discussion at the earliest opportunity so that these matters can be duly clarified, even reiterated in their clarifications.

We are told that the technical evaluations suffered from several deficiencies. I will not go into all those deficiencies. They are mentioned there in the report, and the hon. Member, Shri Jagannath Kaushal, has dealt with them at length. We were told however, that the Army Headquarters changed their opinion with respect to the gun. The matter has already been dealt with. But I would like to draw the attention of this House to a very important sentence, a statement, an assertion, a doubt or a suspicion that has been created by the Comptroller and Auditor General when he said: "Neither the need nor the reason for the fresh evaluation of February, 1986 is clear." Now, the opinion about the guns and the change of opinion was by the Army headquarters itself. Therefore this serious aspersion has been cast upon the Army Headquarters and this particular sentence unfortunately tries to shake the faith of the nation in the Army Headquarters. It is a very serious matter. I wonder how the Opposition that asked for the resignation of the Prime Minister, did not ask for the resignation of the entire Army

Headquarters. Through the aspersion that has been cast, the confidence of the entire nation in the Army Headquarters is tried to be shaken as to why they were changing their opinion on the sixth occasion. On five occasions they reiterated in favour of Sofma and on the sixth occasion they came for the Bofors. That is a very serious aspersion. I am sure that the Government will again come forward with the rebuttal on this very important aspect to see that such doubts are not created as far as our Army Headquarters is concerned.

There are several points that the Report raises, only as matters of questions and certain unsubstantiated doubts. We are further told that the deliberations of the Negotiating Committee suffered from certain constraints. The constraints that are mentioned are that they were not supplied the copies of the G.S.Q.R. and they relied on minimum acceptable parameters, that no matrixes were supplied though asked for by the Committee, and that the Negotiating Committee felt in 1986 that it would not be correct to decide on the strength of trial evaluation conducted during 1980 to 1982 and that fresh trials were needed, still no fresh trials and further trials were made, and that no trials regarding improvements claimed to have been made by Bofors had been conducted. These are also serious allegations which try to create several doubts. The Government owes it to the nation to dispel the doubts that are created by all these points that are mentioned in the Report. The Report says that the recommendation of the Negotiating Committee was not on the basis of the evaluation but on the basis of the final recommendation of the Army Headquarters in February, 1986. This, once again, casts aspersions on our Army Headquarters. What does the Government have to say in the matter?

There is also an important point brought out by the Report. And we learn that the Prime Minister's office conveyed the ap-

proval of Bofors gun system on 24th March, 1986. But while communicating the approve on 24th March, the Prime Minister's office stated that instructions on methodology of evaluation would follow. Sir, the contract was signed on the same day when the approval was received from the Prime Minister's office without waiting for the instructions on methodology of evaluation. These instructions were received the very next day. One would, therefore, like to know as to what was the hurry. Not even for a day they waited to receive the promised intructions from the Prime Minister's office on the methodology of evaluation. Sir, these and several questions are there which will have to be cleared and answered no doubt.

About the engagement of agents we are told that in May 1985 the companies were informed that services of Indian agents must be dispensed with. The instruction was that the services of 'Indian agents' be dispensed with. The question raised in the Report is: Why not even these foreign agents? Why was the condition so stipulated as to apply to the Indian agents, that the services of Indian agents be dispensed with and not the foreign agents? This is a point that has to be clarified by the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): The Defence Minister at that stage had stated that in 1980 Defence agents had been banned. Mr. Arun Singh stated on the floor of the House that Defence agents had been banned. This is not the question of Indian or foreign.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I did not know that he was already in the Government.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: No, I quoted the Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Nor this

Report is addressed to all of us. (*Interruptions*). I am addressing the question to the Government that these are the various questions. Howsoever weak the Government may feel, these are the questions that have been raised in the Parliament unless the Government once again clarify in order to see that all doubts are dispelled on this particular question. The Report also insists that there was no formal provision in the contract that the services of agents will be dispensed with.

The hon. Member, Mr. Jaganath Kaushal, has dealt with that point very well. He has referred to the opinion of the Attorney General and that is also incorporated into the Report of the JPC that the Attorney General was of the opinion that though it was not necessary to incorporate this particular point in the formal contract itself, a condition precedent to the contract holds valid. Though a condition precedent to contract may hold valid. Though a condition precedent to contract may hold valid, yet as a matter of abundant caution the point ought to have been included in the formal contract and the question arises as to why this abundant caution was not taken and whether in future such abundant caution would be exercised. Sir, the Audit concludes, and I quote:

".....it is the natural and inescapable conclusion that in the absence of a suitable provision in the absence of a suitable provision in the contract to exclude agents, whether Indian or foreign, irrespective of domicile, no reduction in cost to the extent of payment made to agents could be sought by the Ministry from Bofors."

Now, this is the conclusion of the audit, the observation made by the audit. It is necessary that our PAC should go into the whole question. My appeal to this particular House is that it should not be impatient in coming to any final decision merely on the basis of the

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report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. It is not the last and the final word. He is not the final authority and it is not the final word. The report has to go to the PAC. We have to be patient enough to see that the report in depth is examined by our PAC and we must refrain from coming to any final opinion before the PAC report is made available. There are several points. As I said, the C&AG report states that the Defence Ministry accepted the time frame for the delivery of ammunition which was less advantageous than the earlier offer by Bofors. The question arises, why? Let the question be duly answered. We were told that there were delays in making certain contractual payments by the Ministry with the result that heavy penal interest had to be paid. Why were these delays in contractual payments? What is being done in order to see that the whole system is streamlined? With respect to the payment of commissions to the Indian agents, we were told that the Ministry of Defence had laid down certain norms. But these rates have not been made applicable to defence purchases made through the Director General of Supplies. So, increased commissions have been paid. We want to know from the Government why these norms laid down by the Defence Ministry were not made applicable to the purchases made through the Director General of Supplies, which has resulted in this phenomenon of higher rates of commission being paid.

Sir the Committee of Defence had recommended to dispense with the services of agents as far as possible. What has been done to see that this particular recommendation is implemented in the case of obtaining the various supplies from the Director General of Supplies? However, as I said, the entire report is nothing but a series of certain questions and a series of certain doubts that have been raised. They might have been answered by the JPC. Yet, in spite of the

report of the JPC, the Comptroller and Auditor General has deemed it fit to raise them again. I will only conclude by appealing to every Member of this House not to rush to conclusions and not to form opinion merely on the basis of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Sir, I quote from the '*Practice and Procedure of Parliament*' by Shri Kaul and Shri Shakdher, page 22,

Vol. I: "The audit reports of the C&AG stand automatically referred to the Committee on Public Accounts. These form the basis of investigation by the Committee, which submits its report thereon to Parliament."

The Parliamentary democracy counsels patience with Parliamentary procedure. We must exercise that patience. Just as the Opposition was totally wrong and impatient trying to substantiate their demand on the basis of the report, similarly we will be accused of the same impatience in trying to come to conclusion without this report having been examined by the PAC. I appeal that as per our procedure the report should automatically go to the PAC. That is the parliamentary procedure. It requires patience from us, patience with the procedure, in order to save the institution.

Let the PAC take up this very report and give it top priority, investigate it thoroughly and report to this Parliament on paragraphs 11 and 12 of the C&AG report. This may be the last session that we are having but, if need be, we may be summoned for a day or two so that the report of the PAC is also laid on the Table and we have early report before us. We owe it to the nation that the procedure should be duly complied with and no final judgement should be made without compliance of the entire procedure.

We also understand that there is some CBI inquiry going on with respect to some matters, some documents which were published in the newspaper "The Hindu". You only to do us that you have learnt from the Government that inquiry is still on. Let that inquiry be concluded as expeditiously as possible. Even earlier when I was speaking on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, I had appealed to the Government that it is in the interest of the Government itself and of democracy in our country and of the entire parliamentary institution, that every doubt should be cleared as expeditiously as possible. There is certain procedure still to be gone through and, therefore, I appeal once again to this House not to come to any conclusion. Let the report stand automatically referred to the PAC. I am sure the PAC will sit day and night giving it top priority and report to this House on each and every sentence that is incorporated in paragraphs 11 and 12 of this particular report. There are serious aspersions that have been cast. Serious aspersions would have been cast on the highest army officers also. This is a matter that cannot be taken lightly. Therefore, let us have the report of the PAC as expeditiously as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, I think both sides of the House and all concerned would agree that this discussion under 193 is rather unusual. When the hon. Deputy Speaker was in the Chair, he categorically made a statement right at the beginning of the discussion that normally a C&AG report once laid on the Table of the House stands referred automatically to the PAC and after the PAC analyses the report, the PAC report is discussed and thereby through the PAC report's discussion, we will discuss C&AG report. But unfortunately the genesis of this discussion does not arise from the Treasury Benches but rather from the Opposition. The

very first motion was sought for by Prof. Madhu Dandavate himself.

In fact the hon. Speaker is aware and so are the other Members of the Business Advisory Committee aware that even after the first meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, neither Prof. Madhu Dandavate nor my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy, the then hon. Members of Parliament had even indicated to the Speaker or to the office of Parliament that they wanted to withdraw or not their motion for discussion under Rule 193. In fact, at the BAC it was specifically made clear that as an exception, considering the turmoil that is going on in the House, considering the fact that the Opposition, even since the Report has been laid on the Table of the House, has been demanding the resignation of the Government, the resignation of the Prime Minister and —rather unfortunate scenes took place in this House. I hope the House never witnesses such scenes again! I have seen—as a child sitting in the galleries—this House functioning for the past two generations. I have never thought that this House will come down to this level when I become a Member of this House. Unfortunately, it did happen and taking into consideration the circumstances, your good-self decided that it was necessary to clear the air and have a discussion. I am sure this discussion doesn't lend any finality for it will fore-close the issue. The Public Accounts Committee will look into the matter. It would do this in the normal course of its duty. I am sure the House would also see the Report of the PAC at the future time.

Sir, we have seen the exemplary behaviour of the former hon. Members of Parliament who signed today morning, if I may be sarcastic. Regarding the cause of their resignation, one wonders whether they know really as to what they have done. One normally resigns from Parliament when one is of the opinion that the Parliamentary Institution itself has broken down and as a matter of protest finding this Institution useless, one resigns. Has this Institution throttled them in any manner? Has their freedom of speech

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been affected in any manner? On the contrary, they were being literally begged to come and participate in a discussion freely and frankly. But they were unwilling and reluctant. They did not want the truth to come out. They did not want the reality to come out. Rather, they wanted to use the CAG Report as a black-box and say: "Oh, this is an indictment of the Prime Minister. Therefore, he must resign. "I would like to ask, one thing. Suppose it can be established that the CAG Report is not an indictment of the Prime Minister but of their new leader of the Opposition, the former Member. I do not want to take his name. We all know that he was once the Finance Minister. If it was an indictment against him, then one would understand their resigning on moral grounds saying: "Since our leader has been indicted, therefore, we resign taking on ourselves the collective responsibility of errors that he had committed."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I go into the nitty-gritty of the report on paras 11 and 12, I think it is important for all of us to understand as to what the CAG is, as a constitutional authority and what is he authorised under law, to go through.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, under Article 149 of the Constitution of India, it is very clear that the Comptroller and Auditor General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States etc. So, it has been very clearly and specifically stated under Article 149 of the Constitution that the CAG shall perform such duties. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act 56 of 1971, under Section 13 categorically and specially lays down in Provision (a):

"To audit all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India and of each

State and of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly and to ascertain whether the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it."

It is very clear that the CAG's jurisdiction is totally financial.

Now, coming to paras 11 and 12 of the Report, one would see from the very manner in which paraphrasing and paragraphs have been done by the CAG that, firstly, in Para 11, he handles technical evaluation, evaluation of ammunition, thereafter financial evaluation, and lastly contracts and performance. And then in Para 12, it deals with payment of commission to Indian agents. It is extremely clear that he is aware, his institution is aware, that they dealt with not merely accounts, not merely financial evaluation, but dealt categorically with technical evaluation for which, with due respect, I do not think, his office or his institution has the desired expertise, why desired, any expertise to deal with as to whether a particular gun or a particular ammunition or requirement of the armed forces is necessary or not necessary and whether the evaluation was correct or not. I sincerely doubt about (a) the technical competence, (b) jurisdiction and fundamentally, whether supervisory control exists. Sir, the only reference which could be made to the hon. Prime Minister and has been made by the CAG's Report is, in fact complimentary and no derogatory. It is surprising that the Opposition stand as one—I am sorry, I amend—stand as one but for a few of patriotic sincere, committed Members of Parliament and demand the resignation without knowing what they are doing. They say that the Report has indicted the Prime Minister. This Report, on the contrary, goes ahead and says that they feel that certain observations made by the Prime Minister have not been followed and point a finger out of that. On the contrary, on the method of financial evaluation, they have castigated

the department. Mr. Chairman, Sir, who was the Finance Minister at that time, I ask myself? Was it Mr. Rajiv Gandhi? Or was it the former Member of Parliament?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who was the Finance Minister?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: An hon. Member of Parliament from Allahabad who resigned today, Shri V.P. Singh. Except for him, who was the Finance Minister at that time who had approved the procedure? After all, it is well-known fact that the then Secretary for Expenditure was a Member of the Negotiating Committee. It is a well-known fact that in every review meeting that the Finance Ministry used to take, the Report used to appear as to how and to what level negotiations are taking place. Can he deny it? That is exactly why they never wanted a discussion, because this Report is not the one which will indict the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, rather indicted Shri V.P. Singh. It is very clear that this Report has even on the technical evaluation raised questions as the hon. Member Mr. Banatwalla said, on re-assessment of the ex-Chief of Staff. It is unfortunate to say the least. It raises question on his decision making, his process of assessment—which is extremely unfortunate—knowing very well that Gen. Sundarji had justified in detail which Shri Kaushal had very categorically and clearly explained to all of us, as to why the change of decision took place between Sofma and Bofors, and how the security environment changed with the very fire finding radar coming into operation.

When we are denied by the United States of America a mere chip in the name of high technology, one of the most modern radars is given overnight to Pakistan. Is it wrong on the part of our Generals to say, no we must have a gun that can defend itself, that can shoot and scoot from the place? How can anyone question that, unless of course one wants to question it?

The way in which going beyond jurisdiction, going beyond known trends and systems questions have been raised, all I can

say is that it is unfortunate. Whether it is right question or wrong question is for the PAC and for the Government and ultimately for us in the Parliament to decide. But as it stands today, does the C & AG have the jurisdiction itself to raise the question of technical evaluation? I have serious doubts.

I would like to move a little further. The C & AG refers to what is called the General Staff Qualitative Requirement and says that it did not exist. He also admits in the Report that there are orders of December 1961 and February 1983—long before Shri Rajiv Gandhi took oath as the Prime Minister of this nation—which categorically said that for foreign equipment, manufacture design which is found suitable by the Defence, definitely a GSQR is not required. Even though this has been mentioned and acknowledged by the auditors, they still go on to say that this was lacking. I do not want to draw conclusion or cast aspersions or make allegations. I only want to leave the question open. I would like to place the facts and let allow the people of this country to decide what exactly has happened.

If one takes the issue of whether the Prime Minister actually has been indicted or not, it would be relevant to point out that in the Report, in Para 11.5.07, categorically the Prime Minister's Office directions have been set out, where the Prime Minister's Office felt that a better system or methodology must be ultimately culled out for assessing equipment. It is a matter of view, policy. It shows how careful the Prime Minister as an individual has been, how he has gone into every detail, how with abundant caution he has looked into it and felt not satisfied, though of course he does not challenge or question the Chief of Staff's decision. Yet he felt that at least for the future, a process must be laid down, a methodology must be laid down. What is the harm in that? It shows the sincerity of purpose the man has. If this is considered an indictment. I can only say that my friends who were there on the other side till some time ago do not know the meaning of compliments.

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

After all, if there is any way in which the C & AG could communicate his approval about certain individuals in the Government, it is through reports. He has categorically communicated his approval and to say that this Report is the one which should be used to ask the Prime Minister to resign, is ridiculous to say the least.

Let us look at the financial evaluation side, whether these are right or wrong—I do not want to go into the question. I am personally convinced that there does not seem to be really anything wrong with it. Yes, there is a matter—on the matter of exchange value increasing. An amount of Rs. 14 crores seems to be the difference, for which more than adequate, 10 free guns were obtained. That has been recorded by the C & AG. Of course, he has presented his point of view. It is his duty to do so and he had done it. But we have not seen his criticism on the procedure and evaluation. Financially, who is to be blamed? The present Prime Minister or the then Raksha Mantri, Shri Rajiv Gandhi or the Finance Minister, who decided the financial evaluation? He is the authority on financial matters in the Government of India. The then Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh has been indicted in this report, I shall repeat once again.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the issue of the price, and the manner of calculation of what is called, 'net present value', undoubtedly, it is true that questions can be raised by the Auditor and questions have been raised. These need to be looked into by the Public Accounts Committee. A strong view point is there that this is the right procedure, the only procedure that was available. But on the overall, what is most important is that within a period of two months, the Negotiating Committee had brought down the prices drastically—I can only compliment them—from a price of Rs. 1,619 crores, to a price of Rs. 1,422 crores. If one can bring it down within a period of a month and a few days,....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Saving how much?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Rs. 193 crores.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Rs. 193 crores, I think the Negotiating Committee deserves to be complimented. They have done a good job. (*Interruptions*) Yes. May be like a good Auditor, the Comptroller and Auditor General, decided to find a few defects and flaws. The manner in which it was done;—it is their job—one cannot find fault with that and it is also the job of the Public Accounts Committee to look into it and see seriously whether it is right or wrong. But, on the overall, one is very clear that if there was any intention on the part of anyone in the negotiating team to see that some kickbacks were obtained, then they would not have negotiated and forced the suppliers to come down by Rs. 193 crores. It is reasonable. If a man wants to make money, he does not try to beat down the price. He may, in fact, like to increase a little more, so that his kickbacks become more.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without taking too much time of the House, I would only like to say that the question of agents, whether a foreign agent or Indian agent or a foreign-cum-Indian agent, is not relevant. What is relevant is whether there were bonafides or not, on the part of the Government in trying to ensure that direct negotiations took place. Who negotiated with the Negotiating Committee? Was it Anatronics or X, Y or Z? No. It was directly Bofors. Then, where does an agent come? Suppose, some one in Bofors wants to syphon off a little money from the contract, is it our business? I do not say that they have done it but, if so, is it our business? It is the business of the Swedish Parliament. It is not our business. We are to look after our side of the fence or are we to start becoming holier than then, with regard to the whole world. We want a good deal; we want good guns; we had them. We got good rates; we got the best rates in the world. That is all we are worried about. Here, what others are worried about is whether some money has

been paid from Bofors to someone else, and per chance to some other country. (*Interruptions*) Definitely not to ours. They are trying to find out whether per chance some connection can be made from somewhere and they are rather desperate. It is because they have no other issues? I would understand if they had raised the issue of employment two years ago or price rise two years ago. I appreciated when my friend Dr. Datta Samant once in a while raised a few labour issues. There are fundamental issues which people of India are facing. Instead of that why we are doing shadow boxing. Why is there so much of drama at the expense of the exchequer? Why are they shying away from the responsibility? If they had felt genuinely that there are valid points in the Report and that it is the Government which should be made to resign because an independent Constitutional authority had held against them then why don't they come and discuss it? Nobody had stopped them. Originally they wanted to discuss the Report but on second thoughts after reading the Report they came to the conclusion that it may boomerang and that is the reason why they have not come and today their resignation in itself is an acceptance of the fact that their leader is the one who had been indicted.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while we are discussing this report, I would like to make a critical appraisal of the contribution made to democracy and the democratic system by our colleagues from the opposition, in discharge of their duties in Parliament.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have come to the conclusion that while writing the history of the historians will certainly write about Shri Rajiv Gandhi that.

[*English*]

There was a man who inherited the vision of Jawaharlal, of scientific humanism. He had that perspective of Mahatma Gandhi,

of love and *Ahimsa*, non-violence, which is accepted now through him all over the world, by top leaders of the world and nations of the world. Here is a man who has all the determined dynamism of Indiraji and, above all, he himself has a tremendous political sagacity.

Why am I saying so? Kindly see right from the begining of his career. He made a mark on the international scene to get into his stride, as it were,—the very first time for the meeting of the six, then in the United States, addressed the Congress, addressed that famous Press Conference. It is not easy to face such a Press—critical and hostile. He came out with such flying colours that everyone in the international comity accepted him as a statesman. Now, what did the Opposition feel? They had thought, when he came, that the image was of a good youngman who had no experience of politics. So, the only thing he has is his clean image which has been boosted by the Press. Therefore, the Opposition thought and some of the people in the Congress also felt that here was a small and weak baby.

[*Translation*]

The Opposition Members were of the view that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was a baby who could easily be moulded the way they liked.

[*English*]

And when they found that this could not be done, they felt frustrated. The frustration of the Opposition becomes very clear because strategy after strategy the way they failed, I can only compare ourselves with the Opposition. We were also in opposition for some time. But under the leadership of Indiraji, how we managed to get them out in just 2 1/2 years.

[*Translation*]

Sir, we never ran away, we stood our ground firmly. Each one of us had sufficient grit to match their strength. At that time, Janata Party too had come to power with the

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similar overwhelming majority. Yet our Members did not change their stand and Shrimati Indira Gandhi chalked out such a strategy that all of them were voted out of power. It was the then Prime Minister who had to resign. They elected Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister but after some time another Prime Minister came to the scene. But when he found that he could not muster majority support in the House, he ran away after dissolving the House without facing it. Today we find those very Members sitting in the Opposition. I am really distressed to note their attitude right from the beginning till date. They could have restored the tradition of a healthy democracy and could have discussed important issues. Just now one of our colleagues said that a number of basic issues like poverty, unemployment and foreign policy were before our country. There is not one but innumerable issues on which the Opposition could give some concrete suggestions. When the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18 years I heard one of the hon. Members pointed out that it was his suggestion. But if it was his suggestion, why did he remain silent for 4 years? Now, when they found that they were not in a position to do anything, they thought that they should find some issue to tarnish the clean image of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and thus succeed in their designs. The Members of our own party helped them in achieving this objective. One of my friends working with a newspaper told me that they doubted if Rajiv Gandhi was as innocent a person as he appeared to be and they felt that he was a very shrewd person. He said that as a part of his manoeuvres, he might have planted a Member of the Ruling Party in the Opposition. Now how far can this be true? My submission is that they cannot think of anything else and they feel that this person must have been sent by him. Every move of theirs ultimately turned against them. This time, they came with renewed vigour and brought in the Bofors issue. If you remember, they raised the Fairfax issue earlier. He was our colleague occupying number two position. These people demanded that an enquiry should be conducted in the

matter and the Government readily agreed to set up a Parliamentary Committee. But the Opposition did not agree to the proposal and instead wanted the enquiry to be conducted by a Supreme Court Judge. When a Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed, they dragged in the Bofors issue. When we told them about the appointment of the Supreme Court judge, they said that this was not proper and the matter should be handed over to the Parliamentary Committee. When the question of appointing a Joint Committee was being considered, they felt that they were going to fall in their own trap, since the Government agreed to this demand also.

I would like to submit that when the question of constituting a Joint Parliamentary Committee was raised, they felt that with their own presence in the Committee, the responsibility will fall on them and every kind of evidence will be there. When the process of constituting the Committee started, they got panicky because they felt that they were trapped in their own net. Later on they declared that they would not join the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

My submission is that when the demand to constitute Joint Parliamentary Committee was accepted, the Members of the Opposition themselves gave the suggestion and moved the Substitute Motion to the motion moved by the hon. Defence Minister for appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee and its terms of reference. I would like to tell as to who moved the Substitute Motion. It was moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Dinesh Goswami, Shri C. Madhav Reddi, leader of the Opposition, Telgu Desam Party, Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, Shri Indirajit Gupta and Shri Janga Reddy. All these gentlemen raised the same demand and stated in their substitute motion :-

[English]

"That the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, the Attorney-General and all investigating agencies of the Government of India 'shall' render such assistance to the Committee as may be required by the

Committee for the purpose of this inquiry."

[English]

[Translation]

What sort of points are raised by these people? When the Government constituted a Joint Parliamentary Committee, they ran away. Thereafter, they started blaming others and raising issues inside as well as outside the House and there was only one motive behind it. They did co-operate in the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Thereafter, even when a discussion on its report was taken up in both the Houses, they created scenes there also. With regard to that final report, my colleague Shri Jaganath very aptly pointed out that there is a finality of everything. As per the Rule of Law, if a bench of the Supreme Court gives a judgement, it can be reviewed by a larger bench, but can a High Court or a District Court challenge the verdict of the Supreme Court?

[English]

I will examine all the facts again *denovo*. I am an independent authority. I have the right to do so.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

It would be like reversing the course of the Ganga. I am telling this because the hon. C.A.G of India has been misled by the following words in the Constitution.

[English]

For the purpose of leave, salary etc. he will be treated at par with the Supreme Court Judges.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Only for removal.

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You see how the people are misled by words.

Actually, you see the wordings:

"There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court."

That is the only reference to Supreme Court in this whole Chapter V—Articles 148 to 151. But should he or somebody else start thinking that he is equivalent to the Supreme Court?

What is the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General? He has to audit the accounts of the Government of India, its agencies and the State Governments and submit their reports. He cannot have independent evidence, he cannot call witnesses, he has no judicial authority, he has only to rely on the records and papers submitted, nothing more. The moment he submits his report to the Government, it goes to the President. After due scrutiny from the Department, the President signs and causes it to be laid on the Table of the House. The moment, it is laid on the Table of the House, it becomes property of the House. It is automatically submitted to the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, in terms of the rules, considers the audit report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Committee examines the representatives of the various Ministries concerned in regard to the matters referred to in the audit report. The Committee is assisted by the Comptroller and Auditor General in the examination of the accounts. What is the duty and the role, jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General? To assist the Parliament and thereby the Parliamentary Committees? The Parliamentary Committees have all the sanction, status and dignity of the Parliament. None less. He has to assist the Parliamentary Committees. The reports are examined by the Parliamentary Committee, who will submit it to the House and the

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House later on can consider it. The Public Accounts Committee may or may not accept the report, may reject the report totally. The Committee would also examine the Department. Who can take evidence? The Public Accounts Committee can call witnesses and officers.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Even the CAG can be summoned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, he can also be summoned. Therefore, is it mandatory, is the decision or the Report of the CAG final like the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of law and in the matter of validity of law? I would beg to submit that the CAG's jurisdiction is only to audit and give its report on the documents that it has examined and assist the PAC. The PAC may accept it or may not accept it and may examine more evidence.

It is again stated in the rules that he has to examine the matter on the basis of the documents etc. placed before him. If this is so, I would beg to submit, would a CAG become an authority on financial matters. I say, even the Supreme Court cannot do it. Supposing a matter on a technical subject goes before the Supreme Court, for instance, a question like what is the best equipment for a surgical operation comes before the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court will appoint a special Committee to examine and study the matter and give its report but will never come to the conclusion itself. But, here what do we see? The Parliament appointed a special Committee, a Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine a matter which normally comes under the jurisdiction of a Public Accounts Committee. The JPC had the same power and jurisdiction as that of the Public Accounts Committee for that limited purpose. This Committee was specially appointed by a special Resolution which says that the Auditor General must, should and shall assist the Committee. And, what the Auditor General says in its report is amazing. The JPC requested the Attorney General to

appear before it. The Attorney General came before the JPC, gave evidence on law points. He could have very well said that this appears to be the discrepancy. What does he say to the JPC? The JPC at page 32 of its Report says:

"The Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General in the absence of the Comptroller and Auditor General—(he was at that time away)—informed the Committee that the documents already available with them and additional papers supplied to them did not appear to throw any light on the matters under inquiry by the Committee and from the professional audit angle no comments seem possible."

That is what he said to the JPC. Now, suddenly a few months later, you discover that on the basis of the same papers you can come to a different conclusion. Can he blow hot and cold like this? Who is he trying to deceive? He refused to cooperate and refused to comply with the resolution of the Parliament. He flouted the resolution of the Parliament. There is no other word for it. Not only this. I will point out to you one more thing. He asserted later that "this is not enough. My jurisdiction is much more." This is what he said. When it was pointed out to him that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had already gone into this question, why are you going into the same matter again, he said and I quote:

While audit has taken due note of the Terms of Reference of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and finding, with all regard and consideration, this review has been conducted in discharge of the obligations under provisions of the Constitution and in terms of Comptroller and Auditor General's Duties and Powers of the Service Act."

He had also said that: "I brought it out to the notice that it does not circumvent in any way his powers."

So, he insists further in pointing out that

he has every right to exercise his jurisdiction irrespective of what the Joint Parliamentary Committee as representing the Parliament has done. Not only this. It does not stop there. After the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it was debated here. It was approved by the Parliament. This was also brought to the notice and knowledge of the Comptroller and Auditor General. When he gave his Report in February or when he signed it on April 26, did he not know this? Yet if a man says "I have a right to examine even the overriding view of the Parliament, then, where do we stand? What is the sanctity of Parliament? Now, we are in a peculiar situation. Banatwallaji says "He has come with the Report. It should go normally to the Public Accounts Committee. We would have allowed it to go to the Public Accounts Committee. But again as I began by saying, the Opposition insisted by giving a notice, no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition Prof. Madhu Dandavate of the Janata Dal and Shri Jaipal Reddy had given a notice for discussion under Rule 193. How can he blow hot and cold? They wanted a discussion. They told the Speaker that "We must have a discussion." They first said:- "This Government will not submit its Report. It will not place the Report because there is something." Unfortunately, the Report leaked. These days there is so much of leakage on this Department that one really wonders what leaks you need to plug and where you will go on doing it. This Report was signed on 26th April. It was given to Government on 27th. Our Parliament Session ended on 15th May. Naturally, any Report deals with so many others Ministries. Has it not to be examined by those Ministries—Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Defence and so on—Five, Six Ministries—Ordnance and Clothing, Works and Engineering, Research and Development organisations etc? Have they not to be examined before they are submitted to the President? So, if it had been submitted immediately here, then also we would have been taken to task: "How did the Government not examine this?" So, we submitted it to the President. As soon as the President signed it on the first day, we submitted it.

If we had submitted it on the last day, they would have said, "you have submitted it on the last day and there is no opportunity for us to discuss it or make a study of it." This is what they have said. We said: 'All right; we will submit it.' And it would have followed the due course: it would have gone to the PAC. But they say: 'No; we must ask for a debate.' The moment they asked for a debate, and the moment you, Sir, conceded the debate, they were foxed. They did not know what to do now.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): When was it leaked out to the Press?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Nearly eight days ago; before it was laid here, Indian Express and others had already started giving it—Shri Madhu Dandavate himself commented: 'How do they know this? From where do they get it?' But the beauty is, the sagacity that I talked of, of this young leader, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is this: he is so clean of heart, straight of heart. He said: 'All right; it is what you want. Is it that? Come on; I have nothing to hide. Do you want a Joint Committee? I will have a Joint Committee. Do you want a debate here? All right; I accept a debate here.' This they do not imagine. Then they get beaten. When they get beaten, they fall in a further trap of their own. Because they do not know anything, or what to do, they started creating all this *hulla gulla* of asking for the Prime Minister's resignation.

I beg to submit this: during the last four years, the way they have behaved, is something like this, as I said. When there are hounds coming after him, what does a wise man do? He throws a bone at them. Then immediately all the pack pounces on that bone; and then they are at it for some time. Further on if they come, then another bone. Now, this is what has happened with the Opposition. During the last four years, they have been licking this bone called Bofors. Only one object, nothing else. So, therefore, we have this situation when it comes up for discussion. I entirely agree with Shri Jagan Nath Ji that we must know where we stand. What are we discussing? As I said, it is like,

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as I said, the Supreme Court saying: "A District Judge has over-ruled our decision. We will now consider it again."

Are we going to make a joke of Parliament? With all respect to the Auditor-General, he has gone totally beyond his jurisdiction. (*Interruption*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: That is what was said by the other speakers in the House also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And the proof of the pudding lies in the eating. Now, to show how he has gone beyond his jurisdiction, I would say this. My fear is that merely because the word 'General' occurs there, in this name, the Comptroller and Auditor General—probably he thought: 'I am also a General. As a General, if Sunderji can do something, why can't I? Sunderji has at least experience all his life, of handling the guns, and knows what it is; and what shoot and scoot is, what burst-fire is. I do not need to know anything about that; I only know accounts. But I can over-rule Sunderji, and I can decide whether this gun was a proper gun or not.' This is what he has said.

Mr. Banatwalla is not here. But he pointed this out, you know. He came to that conclusion that it is not mentioned here. So, see the words. This is what he says at paragraph 11.3.24:

"The following points were noticed on the basis of records made available to Audit:..."

He is relying only on the records, mind you.

The JPC has taken evidence of General. Sunderji of the artillery expert. All those witnesses were examined. Now, this gentleman has seen nothing. To be very frank, the Auditor-General does not himself look at everything. It is his junior who examine things. Where is the time with the Auditor-General to examine everything by himself. I do not know what he has done in this case. He must have

probably put this thump or signatures on what his juniors put before him. I have said, we accept it; O.K. Fine. On page 13, it reads as follows:

'Army HQ on the basis of trials conducted in India and abroad during 1980-82, had on as many as six occasions..."

These six occasions have bothered him too much. I will point out how. Then it further reads as follows:

"(December 1982, August and November 1984, March, September and October 1985) reiterated their order of preference, that is, Sofma first and Bofors next. The Ministry, however, stated in February 1989 that this was factually incorrect."

They pointed out from Gen. Sunderji's evidence and from all the documents that there was no such thing as preference; it was this and that; both were equally good; one was a little here or a little there not good, depending upon how they should be evaluated. Therefore, the Army pointed out that that was factually incorrect. On the same page 13, it further reads as follows:

"It contended that Army Hqrs had on these occasion merely ranked Sofma first and Bofors second..."

Not this in preference to that. This is what the conclusion he was trying to draw. Then on the same 13 page, it further reads as follows:

"And this reflected at best a marginal preference from the purely technical angle...."

Now, this is the conclusion which the learned AG is trying to come to. Then again on the same 13 page, it further reads as follows:

"It is difficult to appreciate the aforesaid contention of the Ministry as the order of preference of Army HQ was clearly Sofma first and Bofors second. Neither the need nor the reason for the fresh

evaluation of February 1986 is clear...

"General"?

Now, is this his jurisdiction? Who is he to decide this, what is preferable? Gen. Sunderji himself stated on oath before JPC that he would have failed in his duty if he had not, on the basis of availability of radar by the enemy which could have detected the heat emerging from the fire of the gun in 30 seconds, preferred gun which could shoot and scoot and move from that area within seconds. So, the radar itself could not detect that. I think any person with common sense can understand this thing. But if the Chief of the Army Staff is saying this, who is qualified? Not only this, not only he, I will show you persons of equal calibre. First there is the Chief of the Army Staff. Then another person is the Director-General of Artillery. On page 71 of the JPC's Report, it reads as follows:

"Asked to comment on the performance of the Bofors gun on the basis of his personal experience as an expert in Artillery, the Director-General, Artillery stated in evidence:

"I would say as an Artillery Officer that the biggest advantage of the gun which we are now using lies in its ability to be used both in mountains and in the plains. During the demonstration we fired with this gun even in higher angles. This has the ability to fire in different projections. Then it has the ability to burst fire. And the third most important thing is that it has its own auxiliary power unit to get into action and get out of which is very important especially in the mountains and plains."

This was the point made. And the third most important thing is that it has its own auxiliary power unit to get into action and get out of it. This is very important, specially in the mountains and plains.

And, who is the authority? Artillery General? General Sundarji, the Chief of the Army Staff or the Auditor General? Just because there is a mention of the word

[*Translation*]

Our Party has General Secretaries too. We have also generals.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I have served as Advocate General.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Correct, Kaushalji. Thank God. You as Advocate General did not say 'Attorney General'. If all Generals decide to give their verdict on what guns should be taken and preferred to the Army, I think we will have no Army in this country. (*Interruptions*) You have to think of that. But, my dear Sir, I would like to submit that as far as this report is concerned—and my friend Shri Banatwalla wants PAC to waste its time on this report—as far as these paragraphs are concerned, which deal with the JPC, they do not deserve to be touched with a pair of tongs. They do not deserve to be looked at. Constitutionally he is *functus officio*. He is without jurisdiction, as anything decided, as Jagan Nathji pointed out, without jurisdiction is a nullity in law, a nullity in the rule of law.

And, I have pointed out to you even of facts how this does not hold water, for a minute: Therefore from the point of view of the rules, from the jurisdiction point of view, from his capacity and on any ground that you may consider, it is so. Financial ground, I can understand, he has said it. But there also, what is his duty? Was there an approval? Was it spent within that means? Was there an authority to spend? He agrees that the Finance Minister has okayed it. If he want to indict he should have indicted that Finance Minister. He does not do it. When everything is within the approval then what is his jurisdiction to point out? He raises this issue again and puts it before the country. I do not deny, Sir, what he has said. Here is a learned man, experienced man, seasoned man, who had occupied senior positions in the Government. Such a person, we cannot say that he

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is ignorant, or is acting in a manner without knowledge, is acting in a simplistic manner of a simpleton. You cannot make such an allegation. So, then what is the conclusion? That means, the man has done this deliberately. And if you do certain things deliberately to flout the authority of Parliament, whose creation you are, whom you are supposed to assist, if that is what you do, I am afraid, Parliamentary institutions will lose their credit.

And as I began by saying, unfortunately, the Opposition has fallen in this trap. Somebody gets some leaks from somewhere, these days people get tempted to lean out things. Thakkar Commission report, leak out. When we said, "Discuss".

[Translation]

We said, all right, you may discuss it, but they said that they would not discuss it.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

Because there is some secret and you are hiding it.

On all these grounds the Opposition has felt frustrated. The said part of the whole thing is this. As I said, when we were there, we did not run away. Because we treated ourselves not as an Opposition, but as an alternative to them. We had known, we knew, that we had ruled. We had been in power. We had the responsibility of running this country and that we would come back again. We had that confidence. We had that confidence. Why? We had also confidence in one leader. This is something that we must remember. The strength of Congress since independence movement has been in fact that it accepted one leader and went by that leader. Firstly it was Gandhiji, after Gandhiji it was Panditji, after Panditji, it was for some

time Lal Bahadurji, but otherwise Indiraji. See the sagacity again and the wisdom of the partymen.

When the great number two went to that side with some other *gyanies*, you know what was whispered in the Central Hall? They started saying. "Oh, you just wait; hundred people, because all of them have been given ticket by so and so, hundred Members of Parliament will join, will come away, who will go with this young man, he has no backing nothing; we made him the Prime Minister. You will see everyone will come, follow us." They also started giving the number of the ex-President of India. How to bring about a revolt? One of the members of the press asked me in the Central Hall, "Satheji, you had been in opposition. What do you think? How many people will go?" You know what I said.

[Translation]

You will see, nobody will go. The Congressmen are very intelligent and they will not join them unless they find them in a commanding position. Just wait and see, no one will go.

[English]

And that is what happened. Even in those bad days, see the sagacity of congressmen. We were out of power, defeated very badly, but we rallied behind one leader and that was Indiraji. And that is how we come back. Those stalwarts of the Congress, who used to say 'Indira is India' at the boatclub were the first to jump out and go away and betrayed her. Where are they? What happened to them? This is a party which has believed in one leadership, democratically accepted it and had faith in it. Show me any team in any sport. Unless they have a captain, in whom the entire team has faith, can the team win? The same thing is true in politics also. This has been the strength of the congress. This is the strength today. This party unanimously had chosen one man, has faith in one leader and that is where the strength lies. And that is also where the

weakness of the opposition lies because there everybody is a leader. No one will accept one man. Let them name any one from the opposition, sometimes it is Nataraj, Vishwamitra, sometimes it is some Raja, sometimes it is somebody-else, some *lal*, some *pila*, somebody. What is this? No one will accept anybody's leadership. They may come together for a negative purpose. They may come together today to have this gimmick, to have this stunt, make a laughing-stock of themselves—the whole country knows and even the child on the street knows.

[*Translation*]

Now only 2-3 months of the term of the Parliament are left.

[*English*]

Hardly two or three months are left for the elections. What sacrifice are you trying to do? What is this great gimmick that you are doing? What are you trying to prove to the people? That you refused to participate in the debate that you asked for; that you did not have the guts and the courage to have a dialogue in the House, the debate in the House on your own very resolution; that you ran away from it; that you started doing the tamasha for three days of asking for the resignation? All right, even if you wanted that, you did not have the guts to move a no-confidence motion which is the only parliamentary way of removing a Prime Minister. But whom are you trying to fool? You think you can fool some people in the media? No, Sir. Even media is wise enough to see through your game. Some persons in some media are there, who, even if anything happens to our side, good, bad or indifferent, they will always be against Rajiv Gandhi. Therefore, they will support your gimmick as a big sacrifice. You cannot take this country for a ride in this manner.

Again you stand thoroughly exposed in Lok Sabha. Knowing fully well that there are only three months left, you have decided to resign and made a very great drama of it.

'You will at the most lose three months' salary. But what about your colleagues in Rajya Sabha, who are from your party? Why do they not resign? If they feel that with this Government under the leadership of this Prime Minister they do not want to participate in the parliamentary procedure and process, if that is what you are trying to show, then the same leader of this party also is a leader therein the other House. There also he speaks on behalf of the Government. Then why are you participating in the parliamentary process there? Is there any logic? Therefore, on grounds of reason, logic commonsense, morality, the opposition stands totally exposed. And I have no doubt that this country, the common man, has no interest in it. You go back to your constituency in your village. We have gone to our places. Do the people there bother about what Bofors is? To them Bofors, bluffers and all that mean the same—that means, nothing. They are concerned about their day to day problems of break and butter. They are concerned about getting a job. The young man is there in a family who has no job. The biggest worry of that family is that at least one person in that family should get a job. What are they bothered about? They are bothered about how they will solve the problem in their village, how they will have roads, how they will have electricity, how they will have drinking water. These are the problems. And when such things are being done by the Congress Party under the leadership of Prime Minister, who, when you were busy with Bofors, was going round the whole country, going into the deserts, going into the forests, going to the Adivasi villages, in their huts and *jhonpris*, to study their problems, and after two years of study and having discussed with all the concerned at all levels he came to the conclusion that the only way to tackle the problems of the people at the grassroot level is to give the power to the people at the grassroot level. He announces this. That also is a gimmick to you. Power to the people you do not want to give. You do not participate even in that debate. Tell me one instance in the last four and an half years where opposition has come forth with one solid positive suggestion for the good of the

[Sh.. Vasant Sathe]

country? But negative everything. If they think that the role of the opposition is only to oppose, they are sadly mistaken. The word is not opposition. The democratic word should be the alternative. You may sit opposite. But they think opposite means supposition and therefore they must oppose good, bad everything of the Government. Under this feeling they have really gone from bad to worse. Now this Government has caught the imagination of the people with these programmes and policies. By Panchayati Raj every man in every village knows that now he is getting the power directly from the Centre of this country. By Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, every young man in each house feels that he will get a job. Then there are other programmes—giving power to the Municipal Committees in the urban areas, seeing that the elections are held properly, women getting greater representation, youngmen getting voting right from eighteen onwards. Please tell me, Sir, if these things will not enthuse our common people, what else will enthuse? Bofors? I cannot imagine the wisdom of the people in the Opposition who think they they can go to the people with these sort of gimmicks. With this, I do not think that this Report should go to the PAC because as a special case you decided it to be discussed here. Normally it would have gone to the PAC. I would not submit to the House that it should not go to the PAC because unnecessarily it will be a waste of time of the PAC. As I showed, it is entirely without jurisdiction. I am referring only to these two paras. For the rest of the things, it can go to the PAC. These two paras should be deleted from this Report and should not be sent to the PAC at all. The final verdict has been given once. Though there is a finality, even now the House should say that we give our finality to this that this has no substance whatsoever.

17.42 hrs.

RESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has today received three more letters of resignations from the following Members:-

1. Shri Charanjit Singh Athwal,
2. Shri Ashok Kumar Sen, and
3. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao

The Speaker has accepted their resignations with immediate effect.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): What is the total now?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think it is seventy-two. It can be counted.

17.43 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[Translation]

Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1989 (No. 2 of 1989)—Union Government—Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories)—Contd.

SHRISHRIPATI MISHRA (Machhlisha-har): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Kaushal, Shri Vasant Sathe and other hon. Members have dwelt upon Bofors deal and the C&AG Report in detail.

Today the opposition benches are empty but it should not surprise us. After all, the elections are round the corner and they have to formulate a strategy for the coming elections. This action is a part of their election

strategy and whether it works or not is a different matter but this is one of the strategies which they have adopted.

The Bofors issue was in a way closed after the JPC report and the matter was erased from the public mind. But it has again come up and we have to see as to what are the actual facts of the case. Who would be interested in clearing this matter? I do not want to say as to who is interested and who is not in getting at the truth, but my question is that who would like this matter to be clarified and find out whether the allegations are true or not. Whatever may be the legal position, the general public is interested in knowing the truth. It is the Ruling Party which should be more interested in nailing the truth. It will be damaging to the interests of the ruling party if charges levelled against it are not probed and doubts are allowed to persist in the public mind. It will harm their interest. It is clearly in the interest of the Ruling party to get to the bottom of the matter and bring the facts to light.

The Opposition has been engaged in the exercise of raising the Fairfax and the Bofors issues since 1987. They have wasted much of the time of the House. I do not want to go into the number of hours which have been wasted but this is a fact which no one can deny. The same thing has been stated just now. As it is very relevant, I would also like to add a few points in this regard.

When the Fairfax issue was raised for the first time, the Opposition demanded appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. But going a step further, Hon. Prime Minister appointed a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court to investigate this matter although we are of the view that there was no need to order a probe by a Supreme Court Judge and a Joint Parliamentary Committee would have very well served the purpose, since this committee would have consisted of Members from both the Houses, to whom it would have submitted its report. But the Prime Minister, whom they are asking today to furnish the proof of his non-involvement, said that a person no less than a Supreme

Court Judge should look into the matter find out the truth. He desired that the truth should come out no matter what price one had to pay for it. But thereafter, things changed with the Opposition demanding JPC. Consequently, the JPC was appointed to go into this matter.

When a JPC was being demanded, where the hon. Members in the Opposition not aware that there were certain specified rules and procedures for setting up a JPC? They were all aware that the Chairman and the Members of such a Committee can be appointed as per the rules in this regard. In spite of that they started demanding that the Chairman of this committee should belong to the Opposition. They wanted to change the rules just for this committee. Although the Opposition was very much aware that rules could not be changed, they kept on insisting their demand. When the terms of reference of this committee were being approved, they moved several amendments. We remained silent-spectator amendments brought one after the other by the opposition were accepted by the Minister of Defence without any objections. Even when terms of reference were changed as desired them they did not participate in this Committee and went on harping their demand that the Chairman of this Committee should be from the Opposition. They wanted to be the judge as well as the witnesses although they were the complainants in the case. They were deliberately trying to create confusion because they were aware that there was no substance in their charges *re* Bofors. Their only intention was to create confusion among the people of the country to the maximum possible extent and prove the baseless charges as true so that confusion may persist.

Shri Banatwala and Shri Kaushal have also submitted that this report should not have been discussed in the House but should have referred to the PAC directly. I strongly feel that the points already dealt with by the JPC should not be touched again. Therefore, under the circumstances, it has become imperative from the legal as well as

[Sh. Shripati Mishra]

political point of view to have a discussion on the CAG report in the House and I agree to it that it should not be referred to the PAC after a discussion is held in the House on it. Particularly, paragraphs 11 and 12 should not, in any case, be referred to the PAC. I moved my proposal under rule 184 so that after discussion under rule 184, a division could be sought on the points on which they differ. But they preferred Rule 193 to Rule 184 to move their motion. Thereafter, the House could not conduct its business for 3 days because they constantly disturbed the proceedings by standing up and demanding the resignation of the Hon. Prime Minister. The reports of the CAG are examined by the P.A.C. in the normal course and lacuna in the Government functioning are mentioned in the Report but it is perhaps for the first time that our intelligent friends in the Opposition have come forward with a demand for the resignation of the Hon. Prime Minister on the basis of certain references in C.A.G.'s report. It can not form the basis for the resignation of the hon. Prime Minister. It has never happened still a demand was made so that discussion on the CAG's report could not take place in the House. The JPC has already dealt with the 5 main points involved. So they apprehended that if a discussion took place here, everything would become crystal clear and the confusion created by them will be cleared.

The first point related to non-preparation of the General Staff Qualitative Requirement Report. On this point, during the course of cross-examination the Defence Officials said that it was not necessary to prepare the G.S.Q.R. report, it was prepared in case of *...(Interruptions)...* I would not like to comment, I leave to you. I am sorry for whatever some of my hon. friends said, because this is not a political case but it speaks of the mental set up of the person. Therefore, there is no need to be worried about it. This is evident from the symptoms, the reality may be different, I do not know.

The Opposition wanted that this report

should not be submitted. The GSQR report is prepared when the item to be purchased is manufactured within the country. When the item is purchased from abroad, it is not necessary to prepare such a report. When a purchase is made from outside the country, the negotiating committee has to see whether the item with the given qualities suits our requirement or not. It was stated by them that a comprehensive description was made available to the negotiating committee by them and it was not necessary to prepare such reports. So it was not prepared.

The next point raised was regarding the comparative superiority of the French Gun to the Swedish Bofors. In this connection, I would not like to repeat the fact that Gen. Sunderji took decision in favour of Bofors Gun in view of development of a new radar system. The third point on which the CAG has made adverse comment is that the improvements to be made in the gun system were not undertaken by the company and the trial of the Gun was not carried out after necessary improvements were made. The JPC had examined the matter in detail so much so that a Sub-committee made field inspection of the improvements made in the gun and found them satisfactory. It was also stated that if a re-trial was to be conducted on the basis of the improvements, it would have taken at least one year more and it would have become necessary to enter into a fresh contract in that case. Under the circumstances, the improvements were checked and it was found that there was no need for a trial. The fourth point raised was regarding the cost of the Gun. The Bofors company did not reduce its price after the contract was signed as the French company did. It is a fact that it is not possible to change the contract once it is signed and besides, as it has been pointed out in the JPC report, there was an advantage in this deal because the Bofors Gun requires one person less to operate it as compared to the French Gun. As a result of detailed cost analysis, it was revealed that with a life-span of 20 years of the Gun, there would be a saving of Rs. 125 crores. If this factor is also taken into account, this contract was cheaper than the French System. The

decision was taken after looking into all these aspects. The C&AG and the Parliament or any other body for that matter are the creation of the Constitution and the Parliament has been certainly empowered to decide the nature and scope of functions of the C&AG. Who is the master, the person who issues directions or the person who has to carry them out? It is not difficult to decide this matter. Naturally, the person who issues them is superior and the person who carries them out would be his subordinate. It is an honour to be a subordinate to Parliament in a parliamentary democracy and there is no harm in it. The JPC report was discussed inside the Parliament, it was finalised and approved here and after the approval by the Parliament, there is no authority to which those points can be referred. The JPC has looked into those points and it cannot be referred to any other authority.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to inform the House that the Speaker has, today, received another letter of resignation from Shri Ananda Pathak, Member of Parliament. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with immediate effect.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 25, 1989.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 25, 1989/
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