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Wednesday, March 12, 1986

Phalguna 21, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 12, 1986/ Phalguna 21,
1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Can Mr. Chavan be taken away
without permission, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even if it is of his
own accord, can you stop him ?

— — Now Questions. Prof. Dandavate.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Upper Age Limit for Civil Service Examinations

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

(a) whether Government have been
receiving large number of representations for
retaining the age limit of 28 years for the
Civil Service Examinations ;

2

(b) if so, whether Government have
given these representations a serious consider-
ation particularly in view of the fact that
often students lose their study-years owing
to various factors beyond their control such
as strikes etc ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose
to give a fresh look to the whole matter
harmonising the interest of the youth as well
as achievement of the goal of high standards
in services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The
Government has been receiving representa-
tions for retaining the upper age limit for
appearing in the Civil Service Examinations
at 28. The Govt. has carefully and seriously
examined the matter taking into account the
interest of the youth as well as the need of
public service. The Government's objective
is to recruit, under strict competitive condi-
tions, young men and women fresh from
graduation and train and mould them to suit
the behavioural and skills requirements of
the Civil Services. Normally, candidates for
the Civil Service Examinations would acquire
minimum educational qualification by the
time they attain the age of about 21 years
which leaves them about 4 to 5 years time to
appear for the examination under an upper
age limit of 26 years. Therefore, even if
some students lose some time on account of
reasons beyond their control, still they have
adequate time to appear for the examination
with in an upper age limit of 26 years.
Therefore, Govt. has considered it appropriate
to restore the upper age limit of 26 years
with effect from the Civil Services Examina-
tion, 1987.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the hon. Minister tell us whether it is a fact that till 1971 for civil service examinations the age limit was 24 years and then in the year 1972 it was increased to 26 years? Is it a fact that after that there was a considerable demand among the educationists, among the students, students' organisations and teachers' bodies, and after consulting a number of scholars, experts, and university authorities, in 1979 this age limit was extended to 28 years? Against this background what are the special reasons (beyond what you have mentioned in the answer) that compelled you to increase the limit?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is correct that until the year 1971 the upper age limit was 24 years. It is also correct that in 1972 it was raised to 26 years. But the remainder of the question of the hon. Member (as far as I am able to see from the record) is not based on correct presumptions. Every expert body, every authority, which was asked to give an opinion in the matter, every committee which went into it, has repeatedly advised that the upper age limit should be maintained at 26 and some have even gone to the extent of saying that it should be restored to the old upper age limit of 24. It is no doubt correct that a decision was taken in late 1978 to increase the age limit to 28 years. But, from the record, I am in a position to state that that decision was taken against the advice of those who were asked to give their opinion; and those who were asked to give their opinion reiterated that the age limit must be 26 years. But for reasons which are not easily discernable a decision was taken in September-October, 1978 to increase the age limit to 28 years. The hon. Member knows very well who took that decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before I put the second question, on the spill-over of the first question, I want to seek a clarification. Then I will put the second question. As far as consulting the opinion of various experts and various bodies is concerned, is it not a fact that the National Students' Union set up a 5-member committee and that committee submitted a unanimous recommendation to the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1985, that

it should be 28 years? Further, is it not a fact that Jamia Milia, Patna University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University had already recommended and students' bodies and teachers' bodies have already recommended, that it should be 28 years? So, you may first clarify this point before I go to the second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : They are talking about the experts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They also had experts in their committee. Just because the National Students Union is connected with the Congress, don't suppose they are no experts.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Some students belonging to the National Students Union did make a request that we should keep the upper age limit of 28 years. But after a delegation of that body met me and I explained to them the entire background and showed to them how recruitment to the Government suffers and will continue to suffer if we have an upper age limit of 28 years, the impression that I gained was that they were satisfied with the explanation given by me, and they agreed before me that the upper age limit of 28 might be kept only for this year's examination and it could be restored to 26 from the Civil Services Examination, 1987. The NSUI has taken a very reasonable position and I am grateful to NSUI for appreciating the decision of the Government. *(Interruptions.)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not very good, Say very bad. I have taken permission to ask second supplementary. It was spill over of the first.

Is it not a fact that all those experts and scholars who had pleaded for keeping 28 years as the age limit had argued that so long as the disparity between urban region on the one side and rural and backward region on the other side remains, because the urban areas are subject to the influence of mass media, they have number of good educational atmosphere and other things whereas in the backward areas and rural areas, these facilities are lacking, it should be 28 years. Is it not a fact that not particularly elitists of the urban areas but rural

areas population, their representatives, educations, from those areas insisted that so long as this disparity continues, at least till that period, the upper age limit should be 28 years and consistent with the approach in the Budget, will you take cognizance of this particular disparity between rural and urban and try to stick to the upper age limit of 28.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you remove this difference in terms of education. There should be one set of education to all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If that happens, we would be very happy. I do not know when it is going to happen. If examinations are also removed, this 28 year limit is not necessary.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I do not know of any expert body which has recommended that age limit should be 28 years based upon the so-called rural-urban divide. I know that a large number of expert bodies have examined all aspects including the so-called rural-urban divide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you consulted rural experts ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why does he say, so-called rural-urban divide ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Kothari Committee, Union Public Service Commission, the Director of S.V.P. National Police Academy, National Trading Conference on Training of Civil Servants and various others have taken into account all the aspects and advised that it should be restored to 26 years. Why I say so-called rural-urban divide is, we do not agree with the assumption that rural families can afford to educate their children for a longer period of time. On the contrary, the advice we have received is, rural families are anxious that after examination, their boys and girls, their sons and daughters, should take the competitive examination at a very early date and that the luxury of extended education is really a luxury which is available only to the urban areas and not to the rural areas. If we increase the age limit to 28, we believe, it will be a distinct advantage to the urban areas rather than rural areas.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think, you are not going back further to 24 years.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Is it not a fact that most of the so-called experts from their childhood come from urban areas and from upper caste and highly educated families ? Is it not a fact that Indiraji herself recognised the fact that the so-called lower caste and rural folk and artisans and other people are not able to send their children early to the schools as the urban people do ? They are not able to provide special training for their children. That is the reason why for a very long time, they have been asking about the upper age limit.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I appreciate the sentiments of hon. Member but the facts are otherwise. Today, the minimum educational qualification is only graduation and if you work out the number of years which a student will take to acquire this minimum educational qualification, you will find that he will acquire the graduate degree when he reaches about 21 or 22 years of age. We are allowing three chances. Every candidate, we believe, can avail of these three chances in succession, before one reaches the age of 26 years.

The age is only one factor which we have to take into account, the age span of education. There are a number of other factors. For example, we have to have a certain amount of homogeneity in the recruitment. We have to be able to catch them young to mould them for the specific requirements of the civil service. We have to get the full benefit of service from them, the full term of service in Government before they are entitled to full pensionary benefits. We have to inculcate in them habits and methods of working which will suit the civil service. I do not think that we can look at it merely from the point of view of some rural families not being able to send their children to schools. (Interruptions) The point is every student can complete his graduation before he reaches the age of 22 years and, therefore, three chances will be available within the upper age limit of 26 years.

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He had appeared for civil examination !

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I know one or two instances where the boys of the rural area could not take the examination though they had topped the list in their university examinations. What can you say about such cases ? They were late in joining the schools and so, they could not complete their graduation before the age that is prescribed by the Government. So, they could not appear in the IAS and IPS.

What do you say about such classes, especially when they are people from backward classes who are neither SC nor ST ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is really the same question and I have said that it only takes 15 years of education to get a degree.

MR. SPEAKER : The question should have been put otherwise. The question should have been as to how the rural people who are getting education from the rural schools which have not the facilities that are available in the urban areas, stand up to the competition with those getting education in advanced schools.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I entirely agree. If the hon. House agrees with me, 15 years is the time that is required to acquire a graduate degree. The question is not really the upper age limit but to provide special coaching facilities in rural and backward areas.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Who is doing it ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have to provide special coaching facilities in rural areas, to enable these boys and girls to compete in these examinations. When we took this decision, we have also simultaneously taken a decision to establish coaching centres in backward areas to enable graduates in the rural areas to compete in this examination. If you examine closely, you will find that it has nothing to do with the upper age limit. The upper age limit only provides for three chances which is provided for.

Tree Plantation

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***247. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to chalk out a special plan for planting trees in each State ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan ; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Action Plan has been chalked out.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS :**

(i) The funds available from major central sources for 1986-87 are :

Programme	Rs. (crores)
1. Social Forestry	36
2. National Rural Employment Programme and rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme-earmarking for Social Forestry.	219

(ii) Other allocations are partially available from Desert Development, Drought Prone Areas, Soil Conservation, Dryland Farming and other Programmes.

(iii) Besides, the States are expected to provide approximately Rs. 150 crores for the afforestation programme.

Statement

The Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board and accepted by the State/UT Governments for implementation has the following key elements :—

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE-
LANDS :**

Each State/U.T. Government has been requested to identify wastelands in their territory whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm lands.

2. PEOPLE'S INVOLVEMENT :

This will be ensured by the following measures :

(a) **Decentralised Nurseries :** People's nurseries i. e. kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc., will be motivated to meet the increased demand of seedlings.

(b) **Farm Forestry :** Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational policy in regard to distribution of seedlings should be evolved.

(c) **Tree Growers' Cooperatives :** Tree Growers' cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) **Voluntary Agencies :** The grass-roots agencies, Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) **Tree Pattas :** Strips of land along roads, rails, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

3. NODAL AGENCY :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. SEED :

The States/UTs. have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

5. LEASING OF LANDS :

The State/UT. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

6. FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES :

Must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

**7. URBAN FUELWOOD AND
GREEN BELTS :**

The States/UTs. have been requested to ensure that towns and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. DEGRADED FOREST AREAS :

States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

9. **FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS :**

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

10. **GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS :**

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

11. **MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION:**

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

12. **MONITORING AND EVALUATION:**

The State/U.T. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: May I know from the hon. Minister what action the Government propose to take on the suggestions made at a recent seminar on tree plantation, that India must fully exploit the high potential afforded by tree plantation for providing rural employment and also for raising the rural income and further whether the Government propose to revise the National Forest Policy in view of the said suggestions ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : We have already taken decisions as far as the afforestation Policy is concerned. The stress is now that the social forestry should be made a people's programme instead of a programme to be taken up by the Government Department and in this regard a strategy has been evolved and the statement which is attached with the answer identifies the whole gamut of the question and the national wasteland development programme and the strategy.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

The statement shows that people will be involved in decentralised nurseries, farm forestry, tree growers, co-operatives, voluntary agencies and tree pattas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any financial assistance will be given to the people who involve themselves in these activities which you have mentioned in the statement.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The answer itself is there in the main reply that for Social Forestry Rs. 36 crores have been earmarked. For National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme a sum of Rs. 219 crores, have been earmarked and there are some funds from the Desert Development, Drought Prone Areas, Soil Conservation, Dryland Farming programmes. From all these sectors funds will be available to be deployed for tree plantation.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

I want to know whether any subsidy will be given or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission in this regard is that if we could conduct a survey in the entire country about the rate of mortality state-wise, I think, many facts would come to light. So far as my district is concerned, the rate of mortality there is more than 50 per cent. Under these circumstances, I would like to request the Government to constitute a high level committee at the district level which should go into the question and find out whether tree plantation was done there or not and if it had not been done, whether there was any administrative lapse in it or not. Under these circumstances, it is very necessary to find out this fact. Another suggestion which I want to give is that the farmers who..... ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you give suggestions and make submissions only or will you put the question too ?.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I want that the hon. Minister should order a district-wise survey to find out the rate of mortality and view this problem seriously. I want to know whether he would order such a survey ?

[English]

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : It is a continuous process. The State Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency which will monitor the whole programme. Here and there there may be some lacunae which have to be looked into. It is a good suggestion for action.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, maximum loss from deforestation is caused to the Adivasis and it is disturbing their economy. The hon. Minister has mentioned about the scheme under which the wasteland can be allotted to those who want to cultivate it. I want to know whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government under which such wastelands would be allotted to the farmers for social forestry ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Yes, Sir, such a scheme, as asked by the hon. Member, is already there and if there are some people, voluntary organisations which are traditionally attached to forests, they can be given land on lease. There is provision in this regard and they can be allotted the land.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : My question is about all tribals, who live in forests and are attached to the forests. I want to know whether Government propose to formulate a separate scheme for them ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Tribals are also included in them.

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I want to know whether Central Government would formulate a separate scheme for each state
..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. N. Reddy.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is not reading.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let the Minister come nearer.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Before the Government spells out a special plan for planting trees in each State, is it not a fact that there is senseless denudation of forests and destruction of greenery/vegetation is on the increase and if so will the Government take special steps to prevent such senseless destruction of forests and vegetation ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, as far as we are concerned, we are taking every step and guidelines are being issued to the State Government and to the concerned agencies for taking care that the forests are not degraded. Sir, it is a fact that in certain areas there are reports and we just initiate action and take up the matter with the State Governments.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister (a) whether it is a fact that according to the satellite imagery which has been taken on certain areas of India, the forest cover is not even half of the revenue records of that area and (b) whether it is a fact that areas which are also under forest cover have been denuded to a degree where it is very very thin.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : This is a fact that the satellite imagery has shown that the actual thick forest is almost half, somewhat more than half, of the total area which is shown as forest land. It is about 13 percent when the declared forest area is 22.7 percent or something like that, subject to correction. This is also a fact that certain areas, certain forests are really denuded and they are in a degraded condition.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : In part (a) of the question, I had asked whether the forest cover has come

down to half of the total area. He says it is 22.7 million hectares. In U.P. it is not more than 4 to 5 per cent. Is that correct ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I am saying that 22.7 percent is the total forest area which has been shown. The forest cover shown by this satellite imagery is about 13 percent.

Denotified Communities and Nomadic Tribes

*248. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are denotified communities and nomadic tribes in most of the States ;

(b) whether Government have taken any census of these tribes ; and

(c) if so, what is their population, State-wise ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Question does not arise.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Government have, on several occasions, made it clear on the floor of the House that the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be revised. Accordingly, twice a Bill was introduced and it was referred to a Joint Committee. But the Bills lapsed as the Lok Sabha was dissolved. May I know whether the Government is still thinking of revising the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and if so, for that purpose, whether they will try to enumerate the nomadic tribes and the ex-criminal tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : Sir, Government is considering revising the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We are going to put a comprehensive Bill before Parliament. It is only the Parliament which is competent to revise it. At that time we will see all aspects of it, whether they are *vimukht jatis*, who falls in the category of Tribes.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : What is the hitch in having a census ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The question is not taking of any census because according to the Constitution caste and community-wise enumeration can be done only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In respect of others, no such enumeration is possible.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : The Minister says that these people cannot be enumerated. But when the Government intends to include them under either the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, what is the harm in doing it ? In this country we have been having yearly census of the born-free and roaming-free tigers and other wild life. How is it that we cannot have a census of these people, these nomadic people. We have schemes to rehabilitate criminals, but we do not have any scheme to rehabilitate these ex-criminal tribes. What is the reason ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Tribes are not criminals.

[Translation]

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people belonging to high castes get concessions meant for Harijans and Scheduled Castes in Gujarat. The State Government has also written to you in this regard, but there has not been any improvement. Educated and well off people who do not belong to backward classes are availing of all facilities meant for the Harijans and Scheduled Crstes. I want to know as to what action the hon. Minister is taking in this regard ?

SHRIMATI RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Similar complaints have also been received from other States as also from the people belonging to Scheduled Castes who

have been shown as Scheduled Tribes. The State Government have also filed similar complaints. The Central Government have considered it in detail and we propose to lay a comprehensive list before the Parliament soon.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : From Karnataka some tribes have been recommended for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes, and that is a community which has some historical background. They were wandering in forests. This community is called the Nayak community. They are also called beda, the hunting community, and also Valmiki. There is only discrepancy in the nomenclature, but they are almost equal in all respects. The Government of Karnataka has already sent this proposal, for approval, to the Government of India. But, so far, the Government of India has not taken any interest in this. Due to this there is a lot of trouble for those people who are actually in the forests. They want to come up in life, to have education and to be in the mainstream of India. But, so far, the Government of India has not taken any interest in this. I want to know why the Government is indulging in these delaying tactics. This is an important and vital matter. Why have the Government not taken it seriously?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : We are quite serious and we are taking all possible care to bring forward a comprehensive list before Parliament.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The people who are working in the Assam tea garden areas are considered as Scheduled Castes in other parts of the country, but in Assam they are not being so treated. The Government of Assam and the Assam Pradesh Congress(I) have requested the Central Government to treat them as SC ; but there is no reaction. May I know what is the view of the Central Government about it?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Government of Assam has made them as OBC i. e., Other Backward classes and

they are treated in the State as OBC and facilities are given to them from the State. When we bring comprehensive list before the Parliament, we will see all aspects of it.

Delay in Completion of Central Projects

*249. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of central projects that have slipped by two years or more, the number of projects that have been delayed by less than two years and the names of projects that have slipped by 11 years, according to the monitoring of 183 Central projects under implementation undertaken by the Ministry ;

(b) the total amount of escalation in investment and costs of these projects as a consequence of this delay ; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite their execution as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Of the projects being monitored by this Ministry 49 projects have been delayed by less than 2 years, 56 projects between 2—11 years and 3 projects namely Bokaro Steel Plant, Moonidih Coal project and Calcutta Underground (Dum Dum—Tollyganj) projects by 11 years or more from the original dates.

(b) The total costs of the 108 delayed projects as now anticipated comes to Rs. 43,154 crores as against an original amount of Rs. 24,803 crores. This increase is due to numerous reasons including delay in execution.

(c) The following steps are being taken to expedite the implementation of these projects,

- (i) Preparation of realistic project implementation plans.
- (ii) Effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report and Quarterly Status Report Monitoring System.
- (iii) Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditions completion.
- (iv) Inter-Ministerial coordination and inter-action.
- (v) Close follow-up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, Consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker Sir : The Minister has given the reply stating that out of 183 projects which are in progress, 108 projects are getting delayed from two to eleven years. Because of this inordinate delay in the execution of these projects, the cost escalation from the original estimate has almost doubled, i. e., the estimated amount was Rs. 24,803 crores and now, as on date, the escalation cost has been estimated at Rs. 43,154 crores. One of the main reasons for the loss of the public sector undertaking is the delay in the execution. If you calculate the burden on the investment, the accumulation of interest and the production loss, it is nothing but criminal waste from the point of view of the nation's economy. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—apart from the 108—whether he will assure the House that the remaining 75 projects would be completed as per the schedule.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : There has been delay. Of the 108 projects, some of them are less than two years delay, some of them are from two to eleven years delay and some of them are eleven years and more delay. The reasons are that there has been slippages, there has been delay in the acquisition of land.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, he is only asking whether you will take steps so that there will be no further delay.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : We have already taken steps. Thanks to the Prime Minister's wisdom that he has created a Department, called the Project Implementation Department. (*Interruptions*)—That Department has brought greater consciousness among the Ministers and the Project Authorities ; number two, pressure for achieving cost and time schedule ; number three, action and help for solving problems and removing bottlenecks by the concerned authorities and Number four, follow-up through discussions with Ministers and the Project Authorities.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker Sir, my second supplementary is that whatever the Minister has stated in his reply about keeping in touch constantly with the monitoring and implementation authorities and other internal ministerial meetings, whether the Government has identified the area where actually this delay is occurring. Unless you pinpoint the areas where it is lagging behind.

MR. SPEAKER : That is there in the reply.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Unless you identify the area where the delay of two to eleven years and more is occurring, the things will not improve. I am unable to understand how to call it. I would like to know whether the Government has identified the areas where actually the delay is occurring.

MR. SPEAKER : It is in the answer itself.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker Sir, certain projects are monitored by us. We send the monitoring report to the project people, concerned Ministry or Department, etc. There are certain projects where monthly monitoring is there. We also send flash report to the Prime Minister and in that flash report there are indications of problematic areas and also the milestones that we have crossed and the milestones still to be crossed.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Since this is a special Ministry with a special task I would like to know in case a project is not implemented as per the schedule what action are you going to take against your colleagues ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I have already said that the flash report goes to no less a person than the Prime Minister every month. The Prime Minister is there on our neck to take effective action and we take effective action.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Sir, there are certain projects which are definitely being monitored by the Government of India in respect of States and for their successful implementation Government needs total participation and cooperation of the respective State governments. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take personal and effective steps to see that the Tube Railway Project, circular Railway Project and the second Hooghly Bridge project of Calcutta which are taking long time for completion because of the non-performance and totally hostile attitude of the State Government get completed ? Will the Minister examine the matter and take steps accordingly ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The hon. Member knows the reason of the delay of Calcutta Underground Railway. The main reasons of the delay are : problems of land acquisition ; learning process because it is a first project of its kind and inadequate construction performance. *(Interruptions)* Only the other day I had a meeting with the Chief Minister of West Bengal to remove certain bottlenecks. Well I would not say—now they will all be getting up and shouting—that we are not getting any cooperation from the State Government but I will say that we are not getting cooperation to that extent. *(Interruptions)* Our people who want to work are not allowed to work.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, many projects are pending from Andhra Pradesh. We are marching towards the 21st century. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to clear those

projects during this century ? The projects are—Ichimpalli, Pollanaram, Telugu Ganga and Vizag steel plant. I want a categorical answer as to when you are going to clear these projects.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Sir, the clearance part is not on me. It is for the Planning Commission. The hon. Member should ask the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Clearance to Bhensatori Irrigation scheme in District Guna, Madhya Pradesh

***250 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhensatori Irrigation Scheme in District Guna (Madhya Pradesh) has been pending clearance of the Union Government (Ministry of Environment and Forests) for about nine year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the requisite clearance would be given to the scheme ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The proposal for diversion of 295.146 hectares of forest land for the Bhensatori Tank Project which was received in the Department on 11.1.1984, was rejected on 24.6.1985.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : According to the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, forest coverage in Madhya Pradesh has gone down by 17 per cent and the forest area has come down from 10.86 million hectares to 9.02 million hectares,

However, the officers sitting at Delhi in their airconditioned rooms accept or reject certain schemes taking the forest areas indicated on the maps published many years ago. I know that this particular area is totally barren. There are no forests, but they have rejected this scheme just on the basis of the old maps. Will the hon. Minister kindly check up again on the basis of the survey of the National Remote Sensing Agency and by sending some officers at the spot and find out the correct position? This is specially so, because this interior area of my Parliamentary Constituency, Guna, is a place, where there is not only irrigation problem, there is shortage of drinking water also. In view of this, people refuse to negotiate the marriages of their daughters in this area, because they will have to walk for miles to fetch drinking water. Will the hon. Minister kindly send some officers on the spot to find out the correct position before rejecting my request?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I do not know about the information which the hon. Member has got. According to the information which we have, we have to sacrifice 36,907 trees if we just clear this project. As the House is aware, we passed the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 only because the forests were being cut indiscriminately affecting the ecology of this country and endangering the whole civilization of this country. We had to bring that Act. Since 1980 the rate of deforestation and conversion of forest land for other usages has come down.

The Forest Conservation Act was passed in 1980. Cases which had been cleared by the State Governments and where notifications had been issued for converting the forest lands for some other usages, projects etc., and actual orders had been passed for deforestation, those cases were not covered under the purview of this Act of 1980. This particular case came to us in 1984 after the Forest Conservation Act was passed. But the work on this project started in 1980 without bringing this to our knowledge and without taking our clearance. It is just by passing the authority of this Parliament and getting no clearance according to the Act from the Forest Department of the Government of India. Therefore, the Prime Minister

has taken a decision and has also given a directive that all those cases in which just by passing the clearance, without taking the clearance, the work has been started, should be rejected outright and should not be cleared.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : In view of the new fact conveyed to you by me, will you kindly reconsider this case because there is actually no forest and this area is a totally barren land? I request the hon. Minister to send his officers for an on-the-spot study to see whether any forest is left in the area before finally rejecting it. Secondly, keeping in view the survey of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, will the Minister see that new maps are drawn so that the future schemes will not suffer the fate which my scheme has suffered? First of all, the State Governments will not be required to send those schemes when there is no forest. If the maps are redrawn, the question of rejecting clearance does not arise in such cases where there are no forests.

(Interruptions)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : May I most respectfully inform the hon. House member that wherever there are such projects, our officers inspect the areas on the spot and a decision is taken only after the matter is reported to the Committee. In this particular case, according to the reports which we have got, it is they who have reported that the work had already started in 1980 and it came to us for clearance in 1984 and again it is they who have reported that we have to sacrifice 36,709 trees.

MR. SPEAKER : He is saying that it may be reviewed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : In view of the submission made by the hon. member, the Minister may clarify..... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Officers are not sent there.

MR. SPEAKER : You have pointed it out.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You get yourself satisfied.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I quite appreciate the suggestion made by the hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER : You send a man there and find out. That is all.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Thank you Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : The hon. Prime Minister is here and I would like to bring to his kind notice this important matter. Forests are very useful to the country and there is no doubt about that. But irrigation dams are more useful to the nation. Many useful proposals from the State Government to construct dams are pending with the Central Government and due to disagreement by the Forest Department, these useful proposals could not be taken up. If these dams are constructed, thousands of hectares of land could be irrigated. So it is necessary to rethink about these long-pending proposals. In my constituency, for instance, there are two proposals pending for the last 20 years.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Sir, let us have an Half-an-Hour Discussion on this. There are hundreds of projects lying like this.

MR. SPEAKER : We have talked about it. What more can we do ? Mohanbhaiji, you put the question.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : I request the hon. Prime Minister to take into consideration these very useful proposals and also to explain his views on this issue

which is of national importance. In Saurashtra, there is scarcity of drinking water also and these dams will be very useful, if constructed.

MR. SPEAKER : The request will be given due consideration.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : This particular question is regarding one project. I would like to state that not only for this project, but for all those projects, when the Committee takes a decision and recommends certain things either for rejection or for giving clearance, all the facts are taken into account as to what benefits would be derived by the completion of that project and as to what sacrifices we have to make. In this particular project, the benefits that we may derive are very low in comparison to the sacrifices that we have to make.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MIHTA : There are certain projects where there does arise an unavoidable competition between the ecological requirement and the economic development. As for example, in Gujarat, many sensitive works are suffering for want of clearance from the Forest Department. Will the hon. Minister consider to take a little more elastic approach where the question of economic relief comes unavoidably with the ecological requirement?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As a matter of fact, there is no conflict between the two. The economic development is a must. But, the economic development should not be such so that it may spoil the whole ecology of the country, otherwise it is very difficult to live in this country. Because of this degradation of forests, droughts, floods and all sorts of things just happen which bring more losses to our country, than the benefits by these so-called economic development programmes.

Allocation of Funds to Karnataka for Wasteland Development

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

(a) whether any allocation of funds has been made for the Karnataka State for wasteland development ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider making allocation of funds for this purpose in the context of the acute scarcity of funds faced by Karnataka for the fourth year in succession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Rs. 43 crores have been allocated for social forestry in the Seventh Plan for Karnataka State which includes afforestation on wastelands.

Rs. 100 lakhs have been allocated to Karnataka in the Central forestry sector under the centrally sponsored scheme viz. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation. Besides, funds to the tune of Rs. 9.30 crores have been allocated under externally aided Social Forestry project in 1985-86. Funds were also made available to Karnataka under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Rural Development Department, viz., the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), utilising which also afforestation is to be undertaken,

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the wasteland available in Karnataka is about 25 lakh hectares. The Karnataka Government has set the ball rolling to implement the guidelines given by the National Development Council. The Karnataka Government had already sent this proposal to the Central Government for clearance. May I know from the Government, whether the NDC has given clearance for the development of 121/2 lakh hectares of wasteland ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I do not follow the question. May I ask him again ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, 25 lakh hectares of wasteland is available in Karnataka and out of that the Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for the

development of 121/2 lakh hectares. I would like to know from the Government, whether the National Development Council has given its clearance for this project ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, the project is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : For the year 1986-87, the Government of Karnataka made it as peoples' movement. They want to develop 1,78,000 acres of waste land and they have asked the Government of India for a special assistance of Rs. 85 crores, in addition to what is available in the Plan. In view of the prevailing drought conditions in Karnataka, will the Government consider favourably the request of the Karnataka Government ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as the special grant for drought is concerned, this is a subject matter of the Ministry of Agriculture. We are not concerned with that. As far as the allocation of funds for social forestry and the share of the Central Government is concerned, I have given the figures. As far as this particular project is concerned, they have sent a request for a special grant. The funds are actually available under NREP and RLEGP. As soon as they utilise those funds from those particular schemes, if there is a paucity and when a request will come, certainly we will look into it.

SHRI K. S. RAO : The total area of land under cultivation is said to be 140 million hectares, whereas the wasteland is said to be 170 million hectares of land in the country. Instead of breaking our heads for finding resources for our plan, if Government were to think in terms of giving this land to the poor people in the area, that itself can generate thousands of crores per annum. Will the Minister consider without loss of time, distributing this wasteland to the local poor, and give some finance to them ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : I have already told this hon. House that we are making all efforts to involve as many people in this programme of social forestry and wasteland development as possible, in this particular

area. For that, pattas and other things have also been taken into account. Just distributing land and providing funds will not create an atmosphere. By distributing land and giving money, forests will not come up. A movement has to be launched, and we are all for that—viz. that it should be treated as a people's movement.

MR. SPEAKER : Question 252 Dr. T. Kalpana Devi. Absent. Now Question 253—Mr. Mullappally Ramachandran.

Allocation to Kerala for social forestry

*253. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of funds allotted to the State of Kerala by the Union Government for social forestry schemes during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) whether funds have been made available to the State of Kerala from any other national or international source for the above purpose ; and

(c) whether the Union Government have monitored or called for reports on the utilisation of the said funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 152.53 lakhs was released as grant by the Central Government to Kerala State during 1984-85 for the centrally sponsored scheme 'Social Forestry' including Rural Fuelwood Plantations'. In addition, Central assistance at a minimum of 10% of NREP allocations, amounting to Rs. 212.00 lakhs was earmarked during the year for the social forestry programme.

(b) A Social Forestry Project is being implemented from 1984-85 with World Bank assistance. Under this, Kerala State will be eligible to get from Government of India additional Plan assistance of about Rs. 26 crores.

(c) The Central Government have called for reports on the utilisation of these funds.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN : The State of Kerala is blessed with luxuriant forests containing rare species of animals and birds. Our beloved Prime Minister, when he was visiting the Silent Valley was fully convinced of the beauty of our forests. Unfortunately, forests in Kerala are being depleted day by day, for one reason or the other. On the one hand, Government of India is trying its level best to promote afforestation on a larger scale. On the other hand, the very philosophy of afforestation is being diluted by the same Central Government by indiscriminately granting exemptions from the Forest Conservation Act of 1980. These exemptions are given, as I understand it, as a result of undue influence over certain officials at the Centre. Moreover, according to the Forest Minister of Kerala, 24 exemptions have been granted by the Central Government recently. And these forests lands are being used for non-forest purposes in Kerala.

May I know from the hon. Minister how does the Government intend to compromise between the philosophy of afforestation and also of dilution of the policy of afforestation of our country ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : There is no question of diluting the policy of forests conservation. The guidelines which have been given by our Prime Minister are quite clear, viz. that while considering projects for clearance from the forest angle, we have to see that the benefit which we derive from a particular project is so vital and the loss which we have to suffer is very minimal. The areas which have got some special variety of forests are not to be disturbed. The eco-system should not be disturbed. We are taking every step, and our forest policy is forest conservation, and not forest degradation, for the sake of any project.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Schemes for use of Forest Land in Maharashtra

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

(a) the number of Maharashtra Government proposals for use of forest land for non-forest purposes pending with Union Government for sanction ;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of non-sanctioning of these proposals within reasonable time, important development scheme are being held up and general development of the state is being hampered ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to dispose of these pending proposals at the earliest ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Eight.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Final decisions on pending proposals will be taken as soon as information or clarifications sought from the State Government are received.

Agreements with Middle East Countries

*246. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Middle East countries in January, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited ;

(c) whether any agreements have been signed with those countries ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. I paid official visits to Iran, Kuwait and Bahrain in the second week of January, 1986.

(c) I visited Iran from January 11-12 for the third session of the Indo-Iran Point Commission. At the end of my deliberations there, I signed the Agreed Minutes of Joint Commission with the Foreign Minister of Iran. A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Iran for 1986-88 was also signed during the visit. No agreements were signed during my visits to Kuwait or Bahrain.

(d) All topics of bilateral interest covering spheres of economic and industrial cooperation, trade, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation were discussed and the mutually agreed conclusions were recorded in the Minutes. The Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Iran lays down specific agreed decisions aimed at promoting cultural relations between the two countries.

Achievements of Antarctica Missions

*252. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of success achieved in its objectives by the Antarctica Mission ;

(b) whether the last Expedition had reportedly polluted the area on leaving ; and

(c) the positive gains achieved so far by these Missions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Major objectives of the Antarctic expeditions have been to set up a base for operations in Antarctica and provide infrastructure for scientific research. These have been achieved and scientific studies are being intensively conducted in the fields of meteorology, biology, geology, geophysics and oceanography. Infrastructure facilities include living accommodation, laboratory facilities and communication links both by satellite and High Frequency between India and Antarctica.

(b) No Sir.

(c) India's accomplishments in Antarctica have been acknowledged and appreciated by all the Antarctic Treaty countries. By virtue of its work in Antarctica, India has been admitted as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty and as a full member of Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. Information obtained by India in the field of meteorology, biology, geology, geophysics and oceanography is being exchanged with other countries.

Revision of Rules Governing Central Government Employees

*254. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to redraft the service rules relating to leave, discipline and pension of Central Government staff ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Government have been reviewing various aspects of the service rules relating to leave, discipline and pension on an on-going basis whenever there is need for it or proposals are received in this regard.

Development of Wasteland

*255. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the total wasteland in the country ;

(b) if so, State-wise details ; and

(c) the scheme prepared for the development of wasteland in the country in general and Madhya Pradesh in particular ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) There is no comprehensive and repeat survey for the country as a whole to provide precise estimate of wasteland. According to information given in the various reports including that of National Commission on Agriculture (1976), National Committee on Backward Area Development (1981) and Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1980), an overall estimate is that an area of about 175 million hectares in the country is affected by the problem of soil erosion and land degradation.

(b) The State-wise break-up of 175 million hectares is not available.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

The Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board for the development of wastelands for implementation by all the State Governments/ Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh has the following key elements :—

1. IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE- LANDS :

The State Government/Union Territory has been requested to identify wastelands in their territory whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm lands.

2. PEOPLE'S INVOLVEMENT :

This will be ensured by the following measures :

(a) **Decentralised Nurseries :** People's nurseries i. e. kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc., will be motivated to meet the increased demand of seedlings.

(b) **Farm Forestry :** Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational policy in regard to distribution of seedlings should be evolved.

- (c) **Tree Growers' Cooperatives :** Tree Growers' cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

- (d) **Voluntary Agencies :** The grass-roots agencies, Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

- (e) **Tree Pattas :** Strips of land along roads, rails, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

NODAL AGENCY :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

SEED :

The States/UTs. have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

LEASING OF LANDS :

The State/UT. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES :

Must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well

as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

7. URBAN FUELWOOD AND GREEN BELTS :

The States/UTs. have been requested to ensure that towns and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. DEGRADED FOREST AREAS :

States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

9. FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS :

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

10. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS :

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

11. MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION:

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION:

The State/U.T. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Incentives to Attract best Trainer Talent

*256. **SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new work culture in the administration is proposed to be infused through a package of incentives to attract best trainer talent for administrative training institutions as reported in the *Times of India* dated 13th February, 1986 ;

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

(c) whether the proposal is to be extended to all trainer talent in various other professional institutions ?

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

(b) The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) The package of incentives has been drawn up only in respect of the faculty of training institutions, training central civil service personnel. However, the Chief Ministers have also been addressed commending the guide lines for adoption in State Training Institutions.

Statement

The details of the incentives to be extended to the faculty of the training institutions under the control of different Ministries/Departments to attract the best trainer talent, are summarised below :

- (i) The emoluments of faculty members other than permanent faculty members may be raised by 30% of their total emoluments (including direct and indirect monetary benefits) while posted in the field. The pay/special pay of permanent faculty members should also be enhanced on similar lines.

(ii) The head of the training institution on may be given a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 250/- per month.

(iii) Other things being equal, those who have had a Successful tenure on the faculty of training institutions may be given preference in matters like promotion.

(iv) On completion of his tenure with the training institution, the Department concerned would arrange for the next posting of the faculty member according to one of three options exercised by him.

(v) Each child of the member of the faculty continuing his education at a Centre other than the place of the training institution should be given leave travel concession twice a year, to be able to join his parents.

(vi) Each training institution should draw up a programme for constructing adequate number of residential quarters for housing its faculty members. Till then, the possibility of allotment of houses from General Pool or hiring accommodation on Government account and renting it to faculty members may be made.

(vii) The incentive scheme will take effect from 1 January, 1986.

(viii) The incentive scheme would cover the training institutions meant for Group 'A' officers in the beginning and will be gradually extended to training institutions meant for the other Groups of officers.

Training Imparted to Extremists in Canada's Eagle Combat and Body-Guard Training School

*257. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2 07 answered on the 4th December, 1985 regarding operation of terrorists training school in Canada and to state :

(a) whether Government have ascertained further findings as a result of the investigations conducted by the Canadian authorities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Indians indulging in terrorist activities received training in the "Eagle Combat and Body-Guard Training School" operating in Canada ; and

(c) whether such persons have been identified and if so, the details about them and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Canadian Government have informed us that concerned Canadian agencies have completed their detailed investigation. The findings of these investigations will be made available to the Government of India as soon as their report is finalised.

(b) and (c) Government of India have conveyed their concern to the Canadian Government at the possibility of those trained in the Roy Maia school indulging in terrorist activities directed against India and have requested information of the personal particulars of those who have been trained in the Roy Maia School. The response of the Canadian authorities in this regard is awaited.

[*Translation*]

Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps at international level so far to control trafficking in narcotic drugs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the U. K. or any other country has made any offer to the Government of India to take joint initiative to control trafficking in narcotic drugs ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Government is in constant touch with international bodies such as the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ICPO/INTERPOL Heads of National Narcotics Law Enforcement Agencies, etc., with a view to evolving adequate measures to control, while in transit, the trafficking in narcotic drugs.

(b) Indian has been closely cooperating with international agencies not only in regard to quick transmission of information on smugglers, but also on the preparation of a draft Convention on Illicit Traffic of drugs. India will also be participating in the Ministerial level International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking scheduled to be held in 1987 in Vienna.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Provision of Adequate Funds for Hill Area Development Programme

***259. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Special Regional Development Programme, Union Government have made provision of adequate funds for drinking water, roads, education, fuel and fodder for Hill Area Development Programme, whereas no provision has been made for these items under the Desert Development Programme ;

(b) whether these problems of desert areas are similar to those of hill areas and to some extent more acute ; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to increase the amount of Rs. 245 crores provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Desert Development Programme and also include the aforesaid items keeping in view the area and population there as compared to that of hill areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Provision for water, roads, education etc. in the desert areas are made from the State Plan.

(b) The problems of desert areas are different from those of the Hill areas.

(c) No, Sir. A statement is given below.

Statement

The Desert Development Programme aims at controlling the acute desert conditions in the hot and cold arid zones of the country. The schemes under this programme are specially designed to redress the imbalances arising out of its prevailing geographical conditions and these schemes include fuel and fodder plantation.

The aforesaid programme is complementary to other on-going programmes in the State Plan which provides for schemes for socio-economic growth and infrastructure development like drinking water, roads and education.

In case such schemes are included within the scope of the Desert Development Programme, its objective of controlling acute desert conditions would be diluted and it would become less effective.

The Government of India, with the approval of the National Development Council (NDC), has changed the pattern of assistance under the Desert Development Programme from 50-50 cost sharing between the Centre and the States to 100% Central assistance in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) thereby providing financial relief to the states who can invest the funds so released on schemes for infrastructure development and socio-economic growth in the desert areas.

The provision under this programme is Rs. 245 crores for the Seventh Plan period (1985—90) as against the Sixth Plan provision of about Rs. 95 crores. Since the outlay for this programme has already been

stepped up by over 250 per cent during the Seventh Plan as compared to the Sixth Plan, the provision cannot be increased further.

[English]

Setting up of Environmental Courts

*260. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up of environmental courts on regional basis in view of growing litigation over environmental pollution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which such courts are likely to be set up ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (c) In a recent judgement, Supreme Court suggested that since cases involving issues of environmental pollution, ecological destruction and conflicts over natural resources are increasingly coming up for adjudication and as these cases involve assessment and evaluation of scientific and technical data, it might be desirable to set up Environmental Courts on regional basis with one professional judge and two experts drawn from the Ecological Sciences Research Group. Keeping in view the nature of the cases and the expertise required for its adjudication. This suggestion is under examination.

Special Assistance to Writers Working for Welfare of Tribals

*261. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give special assistance to those writers and journalists who are working exclusively for the development of tribals ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry, however, provide grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations taking up programme for the development of scheduled tribes. The Ministry also awards fellowships to scholars registered in recognised universities for doctoral and post-doctoral courses to encourage in-depth study on socio-economic problems of tribal people and tribal areas. Publication assistance to suitable literature on tribal development and financial assistance to research organisations for undertaking research and evaluation studies are also given.

Visit of Minister of External Affairs to U.S.A.

*262. PROF. K. K. TEWARY :

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited the United States of America recently and had wide-ranging discussions with the U.S. authorities ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions covered various subjects of common interest in the bilateral, regional and international fields. They have enhanced understanding and will promote cooperation to mutual benefit.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative Credit Society CMERI, Durgapur

2404. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the initiation by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute Co-operative Credit Society for lands from Asansol Durgapur Development Authority for house building purposes to the members of the society was stopped by the Director, CMERI in 1982-83 ;

(b) whether during the same period letters were issued by the Director, CMERI TO ADDA for allotting lands for the same purpose to a handful of persons ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) In his capacity as its Chairman, the Director, CMERI, barred collection of funds by the Secretary of the Cooperative Credit Society for setting up a Housing Cooperative Society since there was no consent from the Board of Directors of that Society.

(b) and (c) Some applications by groups of staff who had formed individual Cooperative Housing Societies, were forwarded to Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority by the Director for consideration. The consent of the Board of Directors was not needed in their cases.

Forest (Conservation) Act

2405. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government have expressed certain operational difficulties in the present structure of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and asked for delegation of powers to them in keeping with modern management methods ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the difficulties being experienced and the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) A few State Governments have expressed the feeling that there should be a provision under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for delegation of powers to the States. However, the delay is mainly due to the submission of incomplete proposals by the State Governments and the delay in replying the queries made in this regard by the Central Government. As such a delegation of powers under the said Act is not deemed necessary.

Technically Qualified Manpower in Computerised Electronics

2406. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) the number of technically qualified
manpower in the fields of computerised
electronics which is available at present in
the country ;

(b) the details regarding the targets
required for technically qualified manpower
in this field during the Seventh Five Year
Plan ; and

(c) the steps taken to make it available
through training to the personnel in this
field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPART-
MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT,
ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND
SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :
(a) The estimated number of technically
qualified manpower available in the field of
computers with Degree/Diploma in computer
discipline is 3,000. In addition, there are
about 2000 people who have learnt
computers as part of their curriculum in
other disciplines.

(b) The estimated targets required for
technically qualified manpower in this field
during the Seventh Five Year Plan are :

1) Ph.D	:	450
2) M. Tech.	:	6000
3) B. Tech.	:	6000
4) Master in computer Applications (MCA)	:	8000
5) Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA)	:	30000
6) Diploma in Computer Engineering (DCE)	:	3000
7) Certificate Courses	:	30000

(c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

*Steps taken to meet the requirement of
computer manpower during 7th Five
Year Plan*

The estimated requirements of computer
manpower during 1985—90 and the output
from the existing programmes is as under :

	Ph. D.	M. Tech.	B. Tech.	MCA	DCA	DCE	Vocational Courses.
Estimated requirements.	450	6000	6000	8000	30000	3000	30000
Output from existing programmes.	60	1300	3100	1800	7000	400	2700

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

(i) *1 Yr. Post Graduate Diploma in Computer
Applications (DCA)*

This programme is being carried out
jointly with University Grants Commission.
Already 32 Universities have been covered
under this Programme.

(ii) *One & Half year Post Polytechnic Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA) :*

This programme is being carried out jointly with Ministry of Human Resource Development. The programme has so far been initiated in 25 polytechnics. Another nine polytechnics are being considered to be covered under this programme.

(iii) *One & Half Years Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications in Hindi Medium:*

So far 8 centres have been supported for this programme.

(iv) *B. Tech :*

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

(v) *M. Tech :*

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

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

This programme is jointly supported by Department of Electronics and University Grants Commission/Ministry of Human Resource Development. 20 centres have already been covered under this programme.

(vii) *Vocational Courses :*

This programme at the level of ITI (Industrial Training Institute), provides one year/six months courses in the application of computers. This is a joint programme with DGET. Already 13 institutes have been covered and another 7 are being added under this programme.

In addition to the above, DOE has supported programmes for continuing education, diploma in computer engineering maintenance and teachers training courses.

The above programmes will be expanded to more centres in the coming years.

Any plan to expand the education base for computers is faced with two major constraints namely (i) shortage of teachers and (ii) long gestation period of training. In view of this, it may not be possible to meet fully the requirements especially at doctorate and higher engineering level.

An important element of the strategy of the Department of Electronics is to increase the faculty base which will have multiplier effect on the output of computer educated personnel. Further a number of schemes for in-service training, evening courses and short-term courses are being planned. Use of audio-visual techniques, computer aided instructions and television network for imparting training in the areas of computers is also being examined. Department of Electronics is also considering participation of public and private sector organisations, large industrial houses etc in meeting part of the requirement especially at the lower level of computer education.

Education in general and technical education in particular being mostly the responsibility of State Governments and to some extent that of the Union Ministries of Human Resource Development and Labour, Department of Electronics discussed the above programmes with the States, Union Territory administrations and the concerned Union Ministries of HRD and Labour in a meeting called by Department of Electronics on November 14, 1985. At this meeting the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to draw up crash programmes for meeting the gaps in requirement of computer educated personnel. While the centre could provide them expert advice and guidelines for planning, implementation etc., the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to arrange their own financial resources except for some seed money from the Centre.

SC/ST Students in Sainik Schools

2407. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in the country and the number of students in each school ;

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each School ; and

(c) the details of concessions being given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission and after admission in the Sainik Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are 18 Sainik Schools in the country. School-wise strength as also the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31.1.1986 are given in the statement below.

(c) For admission to Sainik Schools, 15% of the seats are reserved for boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes. No minimum qualifying marks have been prescribed for admission of boys belonging to scheduled Castes/Tribes and they are admitted on the basis of their inter-se merit as evidenced at the entrance examination/interview.

Some State Governments have adopted liberal norms for grant of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Statement

Strength of Sainik Schools as on 31st January 1986

S. No.	Name of the School	Total Strength	No. of students belonging to Scheduled Castes	No. of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes
1.	Bhubaneswar	583	57	38
2.	Nagrota	456	38	—
3.	Kazhakootam	598	51	6
4.	Bijapur	587	45	16
5.	Satara	625	79	20
6.	Tilaiya	923	103	59
7.	Balachadi	501	62	37
8.	Kapurthala	623	49	—
9.	Amaravathinagar	566	70	22
10.	Chittorgarh	562	35	32
11.	Kunjipura	632	47	2
12.	Ghorakhal	475	52	16
13.	Sujanpur Tira	386	30	12
14.	Imphal	338	1	126
15.	Goalpara	650	47	102
16.	Purulia	497	91	17
17.	Rewa	501	37	22
18.	Korukonda	505	79	27
Total :		10008	973	554

Progress of Schemes for Tribal Development in Bihar

2408. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the implementation of various schemes for tribal development in the tribal districts of Bihar under the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the schemes included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the allocations and targets under each scheme ; and

(c) the strategy chalked out by Government to arrest or nullify the rising discontentment among the tribals in Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Out of a total amount of Rs. 639.33 crores including Rs. 69.35 crores Special Central Assistance earmarked under Tribal Sub-Plan programmes during Sixth Plan period about Rs. 569.33 crores were spent by the Government of Bihar in various schemes for tribal development. According to reports, 3.99 lakhs families were assisted under family beneficiary programmes as against the target of 2 lakh families.

(b) During Seventh Five Year Plan the State Government proposed to earmark about Rs. 1239.68 crores for the Tribal sub-Plan areas out of total State outlay of Rs. 5100 crores. This is exclusive of the SCA. A total No. of 4.59 lakh tribal families are proposed to be assisted under various family beneficiary schemes. The main schemes involving tribal development are under Agriculture and Allied Sectors including Minor Irrigation, Cooperation, Water and Power Development, Industries and Minerals, Transport and Communication Education, Health and Housing.

(c) Development activities have been intensified by the State Government particularly for redressal of forest grievances, providing drinking water, primary education, medical and fair price shop facilities. Special Central Assistance for supplementing

the efforts of Bihar Government has been increased from Rs. 69.35 crores during Sixth Plan to Rs. 95.89 crores during Seventh Plan.

Clearance to Nagarajuna and Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

2409. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. and Godawari Fertilisers and Chemicals have been cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for manufacture of Fertilisers, etc ; and

(b) if so, whether environmental guidelines kept in view while giving such clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. and the Godawari Fertilisers and Chemicals projects have not been referred for clearance from environmental angle.

Increase in Erosion by Deforestation

2410. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether erosion is increasing every year due to deforestation in the country ;

(b) whether Government consider for afforestation to all river banks, small or big in the country ;

(c) if so, details of the programmes ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Available lands on river banks which are fit for plantations, are being gradually afforested under various afforestation and soil conservation schemes. Aerial seedling for afforestation has also been carried out in the Chambal ravines.

(d) The question does not arise.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Forestry Programmes

2411. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to develop an operational guide for monitoring and evaluation of the social forestry programme to prevent mass-scale deforestation of the country particularly to caution the paper, pulp and allied industries that the forestry department would be unable to provide raw material indefinitely ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) how is it proposed to be implemented to save the country's forest wealth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government propose to develop an operational guide for the monitoring and evaluation of the afforestation programme.

(b) The Guide would help monitoring progress of items like production of seedlings (both departmental as well as through decentralised nurseries), distribution for planting, survival rate, utilisation of funds, tree patta scheme and participation of industries in the national programme of afforestation of wastelands.

(c) The monitoring and evaluation is proposed to be implemented through the State/U.T. Administrations, working primarily through the Departments of Forests and Rural Development, as also through non-governmental organisations (primarily for demonstrative extension and training as well as for involving local communities).

Industries are being encouraged to afforest non-forest wastelands distant from habitation and to promote forestry on degraded farmland to meet their raw material needs as well as, wherever possible, local community needs.

Preservation on Environment and Ecological Balance in Rural Areas

2412. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken by Government to inculcate the spirit of dedication and commitment for the preservation of environment and ecological balance in the rural areas specially among the farmers and those whose living is based on forestry ; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the steps taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) A statement is given below :

Statement

Various steps taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan and proposed to be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan include :

1. Involvement of farmers in rural areas on large scale in tree planting activity through the ongoing social forestry projects, national rural employment programme and rural landless employment guarantee programme.
2. Involvement of fringe population and forest dwellers in harvesting of timber and fuelwood, collection and processing of minor forest produce.
3. Employment of rural poor and tribals in forest areas and forest fringes in all developmental activities connected with afforestation, soil conservation and their maintenance.

4. Some States have adopted the procedure of sale of fuelwood, poles etc. from depots at concessional rates to reduce the pressure of fringe population on forests arising from illicit fuelwood gathering. As a measure of conservation of fuelwood in rural areas to reduce the pressure on forests, fuel-efficient chulas are being distributed amongst the rural farmers under different programmes of the Government.
5. Efforts are being made to popularise alternative sources of fuelwood like biogas, solar energy, kerosene etc. to reduce the pressure on the forests.
6. Extension activity to raise the level of consciousness for preservation of the environment and forests.
7. The rural farmers are an identified target group for intensive extension for adoption of tree farming on marginal and sub-marginal agricultural lands under the ongoing social forestry projects in the States.
8. Organisation of eco-development camps focussing on environmental activities and themes involving youth and students.
9. Support to seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences on a variety of subjects dealing with integrated development with a view to create awareness for the preservation of environment.
10. Production of films and audio-visuals.
11. Setting up of centres for non-formal environmental education programmes.

Relation with Scandinavian Countries

2413. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state : steps being taken to establish more closer cultural, industrial and technological relations with the Scandinavian countries particularly Norway ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : India has close cultural, industrial and technological relations with the Scandinavian countries, including Norway. There are a number of agreements between India and Norway such as Cultural Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding in the field of electronics, Memorandum of Understanding in the field of environment. India is also the recipient of aid and technical assistance from Norway. The Crown Prince of Norway accompanied by Princess Sonja paid an official visit to India from 1st to 10th February, 1986. It is expected that the visit will lead to further strengthening of the close cooperation between India and Norway.

Computerisation to Improve Efficiency of Public Servants

2414. SHRI P. R. KUMARA MANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed considerable information and expertise and are conversant with many Ministries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and future plan for improving the productivity of public servants and better and more accurate evaluation and control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Informatics Centre has been providing following services to various Ministries/Departments Government of India :—

- i) To conduct feasibility studies and developing computer based Management Information Systems (MIS)
- ii) To design, develop and implement the MIS ; and
- iii) To provide computer based facilities to the Government Departments make use of the MIS developed National Informatics Centre.

The Information Systems developed by NIC for Government are in the areas such as Finance, Financial Resources, Energy, Agriculture and Water Planning, Statistics, Industry, Commerce, Urban Development, Health, Human Resources and Transport. In these areas information systems are being progressively developed for assisting effective planning and control by the Department in their respective areas.

Ecological Conditions of Sunderbans

2415. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken to improve the ecological conditions in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal ;

(b) whether any plan has been formulated in this behalf ; and

(c) if so, its broad outlines and manner and mode for implementation ?

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

- (a) 1. A national park for protection of wildlife in Sunderbans has already been established.
2. 2585 sq. km. with 1330 sq. km. core area of Sundarban National Park constitutes one of the 15 Tiger Reserves of India under Project Tiger Scheme of the Government.
3. It is further proposed to include Sunderbans in the network of Biosphere Reserves in India for conservation of biological diversity.
4. Research is being undertaken to understand the structure and functioning of the Sundarban mangrove ecosystem particularly to evaluate the impact of man-induced stresses such as fisheries, agriculture, clear-felling, tourism etc. with an objective to develop conservation strategies based on sound ecological principles.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is a Management Plan to control human activities in Sunderbans. All forestry operations in the reserve have been stopped. This programme receives Central assistance under the Project Tiger Scheme.

Transfer of Jurisdiction of fort of Maharani Jhansi Lakshmibai

2416. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the historical fort of Maharani Jhansi Lakshmibai has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Defence Ministry to the Government of U.P. ;

(b) if so, since when ; and

(c) reasons for the same and the terms of transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government sanction has been issued for the transfer of the historical Fort of Maharani Jhansi along with appurtenant land (50 acres) to the Archaeological Survey of India for being maintained as a National Monument.

Government have also agreed to grant lease for 45 acres of land and transfer 5 acres of land to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for beautification and landscaping in accordance with the approved plan. This transfer of land will be in exchange of equivalent value of land to the Ministry of Defence.

Composition of National Wastelands Development Board

2417. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the composition of the National Wasteland Development Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : The composition of the National Wastelands Development Board as notified in the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests Resolution No. 7-22/85-FRY (P) dated the 7th May, 1985 is as follows :—

Dr. (Mrs.) Kamla Chowdhry	...	Chairperson
Chairman, Advisory Board on Energy	..	Member
Three Members of Parliament	...	Members
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Departments of :	...	Members
—Agriculture and Cooperation		
—Rural Development		
—Environment		
Secretary, Finance (Expenditure)	...	Member (Finance)
Secretary, Department of Agriculture Research and Education and Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	...	Member
Special Secretary (Forests & Wildlife) and Inspector General of Forests.	...	Member
Representatives of Voluntary Agencies, Cooperative Institutions, etc. (not exceeding six) to be nominated by the Chairperson of the Board in consultation with the concerned agency.	...	Members
Secretary, Department of Forests and Wildlife.	...	Member-Secretary.

Inclusion of more Population in Tribal sub-plan Area in Bihar

2418. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines had been issued to the Government of Bihar to include more Tribal population in the Subplan area under modified Area Development Approach (MADA);

(b) if so, the criteria being adopted for this purpose ;

(c) the number of additional scheduled tribe people included in sub-plan area under MADA ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise. In Bihar 41 pockets of tribal concentration (MADA) covering 2,338 villages having a scheduled tribe population of about 4.99 lakhs were carved out during the Sixth Plan period. During the Seventh Plan period, the State have been advised to identify clusters of tribal concentration in an area having a total population of 5,000 and a tribal concentration of fifty percent or more. So far no proposal has been received.

Radio active Mineral and Heavy water in Sikkim

2419. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that radio active minerals/Heavy water are found in Sikkim ; and

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken to extract these minerals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Radioactive uranium bearing minerals have been noticed during the geological exploration and surveys in some rocks in the Legship - Mamring - Gompa-Keozing-Tarku tract in West and South Sikkim district and in Rongoli-Rhenock area of East Sikkim, district. Heavy water as such is not found in natural conditions.

(b) Based on geological favourability factors, the radioactive anomalies located in Sikkim have been given a lower priority and surveys have therefore been shifted to other high priority investigations elsewhere in India.

Setting up of Indian Council of Forestry Research

2420. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an Indian Council of Forestry Research in the country ;

(b) if so, full details in this regard ; and

(c) the purpose behind setting up of such council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The Government are considering proposals for reorganisation of forestry research in the country which inter-alia include the setting up of an Indian Council of Forestry Research. The details are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

Action under water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

2421. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of persons in Union Territories against whom action has been taken under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act during the last three years to date ;

(b) the number of persons punished so far ; and

(c) the number of persons acquitted by the court and the number of cases still pending in the courts in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Action has been taken against forty industries.

(b) There has been no conviction in respect of the cases instituted so far. However, direction has been issued by the courts in respect of thirty industries to set up the treatment plant within a time limit prescribed by the court.

(c) There has been no acquittal by the court so far. Ten cases are pending in the court.

[*English*]

Meeting of National Integration Council

2422. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present composition and term of the National Integration Council ;

(b) the dates on which it has met during its current term

(c) the progress of the follow-up on its recommendations ; and

(d) the likely date of its next meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) The present N. I. C. was re-constituted on 19.2.86. The list of its members is given below in the Statement. It is a continuing body and does not have any fixed term. The date of its first meeting has not been fixed yet,

Statement***List of Members of National Integration Council (1986)***

	Prime Minister	— Chairman
I. Union	1. The Union Home Minister	— Member
Ministers and	2. The Union Finance Minister	-do-
Chief Ministers.	3. The Union Minister for Human Resource Development.	-do-
	4. Chief Ministers of all the State and Union Territories which have Legislatures.	-do-
II. Leaders of national parties recognised by the Election Commission.	1. Sh. Kamalapati Tripathi, Working President, Indian National Congress (I)	-do-
	2. Sh. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary, Communist Party of India (Marxist).	-do-
	3. Sh. C. Rajeswara Rao, General Secretary Communist Party of India.	-do-
	4. Sh. Chandra Shekhar, President Janta Party.	-do-
	5. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Presiden, Bhartiya Janta Party.	-do-
	6. Sh. Sharad Pawar, President, Indian National Congress (S).	-do-
	7. Sh. Charan Singh, President, Lok Dal.	-do-
III. Leaders of regional parties recognised by the Election Commission and having at least one representative in either House of Parliament.	1. Sh. M.G. Ramachandran, President All India Anna DMK.	-do-
	2. Sh. M. Karunaanidhi, President, DMK.	-do-
	3. Sh. B. V. Abdulla Koya, General Secretary, All India Muslim League.	-do-
	4. Sh. Chitta Basu, General Secretary, All India Forward Block.	-do-
	5. Sh. Jagjivan Ram, President, Indian National Congress (J)	-do-
	6. Dr. Farooq Abdullah, President, J and K National Conference (F).	-do-
	7. Sh. Biruchon Doley, President, Plains Tribals Council of Assam.	-do-
	8. Sh. O. Lukose, Chairman, Kerala Congress.	-do-
	9. Sh. Eapen Varghese, Chairman, Kerala Congress (J).	-do-
	10. Sh. Tridib Chaudhari, General Secretary Revolutionary Socialist party—	-do-

11. Sh. S. S. Barnala, President, Shiromani Akali Dal. -do-
12. Sh. Nar Bahadur Singh Bhandari, President, Sikkim Sangram Parishad. -do-
13. Sh. N. T. Ramarao, President, Telgu Desam. -do-
14. Sh. D. S. Patil, General Secretary, Peasants and Workers Party of India. -do-
15. Sh. P. K. Mohanta, President-in-Chief, Assam Gana Parishad. -do-
16. Sh. Maulana Abdul Haque, Working President, United Minorities Front. -do-

IV. Eminent Public figures.

1. Shri G. Parthasarathy -do-
2. Shri Frank Anthony -do-
3. Shri P. N. Haksar -do-
4. Shri Satyajit Ray -do-
5. Shri M. F. Hussain -do-
6. Shri S. Banegal -do-
7. Shri Khushwant Singh -do-
8. Baba Amte

V. Business

1. Chairman, FICCI -do-
2. Chairman, ASSOCHAM -do-

VI. Labour

1. Shri Ramanujar, President, INTU C -do-

VII. Commission

1. Chairman, Minorities Commission -do-
2. Chairman, UGC -do-
3. Chairman, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. -do-

VIII. Media

1. Shri Prem Bhatia, Editor, Tribune -do-
2. Shri Vijay Tendulkar (Playwright) -do-
3. Shri Narendra Mohan, Editor, Dainik Jagran. -do-
4. Shri Nikhil Chakravarty, Editor, Mainstream -do-
5. Shri K. L. Nandan, Editor, Dinaman. -do-

Silicon Monocrystals and Wafers

2423. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are supporting indigenous manufacturing of silicon monocrystals and wafers even after the latest notification of July, 1983 ;

(b) whether the notification has made indigenous silicon expensive and excise duty 12 per cent and sales tax @ 4 per cent are adversely affecting the manufacturers ;

(c) whether the notification has reduced duty on solar crystal imports ; and

(d) if so, how Government are supporting indigenous manufacturing of silicon and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government is supporting indigenous manufacturing of Silicon Monocrystals and wafers by way of reducing import duty on input materials. Further, duty protection of 40% is available for wafers for semiconductor devices. Proposals are being considered to reduce the local duties on the products.

(b) Yes, Sir. The notification reducing the import duty to 0% on silicon for solar photovoltaic and in addition excise duty of 12% and sales tax 4% has made the indigenous silicon material expensive compared to c.i.f. price of imported silicon crystals and wafers, thus affecting the manufacturers adversely.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Equipment and Manpower in use for Locating Ancient Civilization in Bet Dwarka

2424. DR. D. N. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Archaeology Department is engaged in locating civilization in Bet Dwarka on the Gujarat Coast for several years ;

(b) if so, total funds provided and spent so far ;

(c) whether both the men and material at the services of the Archaeology Department are ancient and outmoded ;

(d) whether it is a fact that National institute of Oceanography which is helping does not have any modern equipment as had been used by the French in locating parts of Kanishka aircraft after it met with an accident off Ireland Coast ; and

(e) whether Government propose to provide modern equipment and manpower by the end of this century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE, (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has not been engaged in this activity. The Department of Science and Technology has sanctioned in October, 1984 a research programme titled "Marine Archaeological Studies in Indian Waters". Under this programme a survey and under water excavation of submerged part installations at Dwarka is to be undertaken through the National Institute of Oceanography over a period of three years.

(b) The total financial provision for the project is Rs. 13.86 lakhs, as against which a sum of Rs. 11.86 lakhs has been spent so far.

(c), (d) and (e) As a part of the Research Programme being supported by the Department of Science and Technology, essential modern equipments and appropriate manpower have been provided for undertaking the survey and underwater excavations,

Rate of Savings

2425. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state :

(a) the rate of savings achieved in the
Indian economy during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the size of total savings ;

(c) how does this saving rate compare
with the rate envisaged in the Seventh Plan ;
and

(d) what was the savings in the
household, Government and corporate sector ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.
PANJA) :** (a) to (d) A statement containing
the information is given below.

Statement**GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING**

(at current prices)

Year	* Rate of gross domestic saving (per cent)	Gross Domestic Saving (Rs. crores)			
		household sector	private corporate sector	public sector	total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1983-84	22.1	32443	3164	7217	42824
1984-85	22.1	36829	3589	6788	47206
Seventh Plan	24.3**				

Source : (i) Quick Estimates of national income, consumption expenditure, saving and capital formation, 1984-85 released by the Central Statistical Organisation in January, 1986.

(ii) Planning Commission.

* As per cent of gross domestic product at market prices.

** As envisaged in 1989-90 at 1984-85 prices.

**Criteria for Award of Padma Shree Etc.
Awards**

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

2426. **DR. CHINTA MOHAN :** Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

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

(a) whether any criteria have been
laid down for award of Padma Shree, Padma
Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Bharat
Ratna awards, and

(b) The details of the criteria for the
award of decorations as laid down in the
relevant statutes and rules are given in the
enclosed statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Awards	Criteria
1.	Padma Shri	The decoration shall be awarded for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants.
2.	Padma Bhushan	The decoration shall be awarded for distinguished service of a high order in any field including service rendered by Government servants.
3.	Padma Vibhushan	The decoration shall be awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants.
4.	Bharat Ratna	The decoration shall be awarded for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

Procedure to pay Compensation to Dependents of those who die in Foreign Country

2427. SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how compensation is paid to the dependents of those workers who die in foreign countries while employed there ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is inordinate delay in distributing the money to the dependents even after it reaches in the concerned collectorate ; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise all the State Governments to take steps for the immediate distribution of such compensation eliminating avoidable formalities ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) On receipt of information about the death, concerned Indian Mission/Post abroad immediately approaches the employer asking him to either remit all dues of the deceased including death compensation if payable direct to the legal heirs or to transfer the total amount thereof in Embassy's favour for onwards transmission to the legal heirs. The Foreign Governments through their Foreign Ministries are approached to expedite remittance of all dues of the deceased including death compensation if payable in cases where there are delays. When the money is received by Indian Mission/Post, it is remitted to the concerned district authorities in India (nominated by the State Governments) through local banks or by RBI draft(s) issued by the Mission/Post wherever banking channels are not available for disbursement to the legal heirs after necessary verification.

(b) Excepting one or two complaints about delay in disbursement of the money by the District authorities during the past 2/3 years, Government is not aware about inordinate delay on the part of the District authorities in distribution of the money.

(c) Assets of the deceased workers are distributed to the legal heirs by the District authorities on production of the legal heirs by the District authorities on production of the legal heirship certificate or the succession certificate to be issued by Judicial authorities depending upon the value of the assets. This requirement is as per the Indian laws. There are no other formalities besides this

Modernisation of Armed Forces

2428. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a concrete plan to modernise the armed forces ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Increasing emphasis is being laid on modernisation so as to equip Defence Forces with weapon systems of the latest technology.

For reasons of National security, it will not, however, be in the public interest to disclose details.

[Translation]

Manufacture/Acquisition of Aircrafts

2429. SHRI BANVARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state : the names of those Indian Air Force aircrafts which have been manufactured in India as also the names of those aircraft which have been acquired from other Countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) :

(i) Aircraft designed and manufactured in India are :—

HT-2, HJT-16, HPT-32, AJEET Trainer, HF-24 and Krishak.

(ii) Aircraft manufactured in India under licence are :—

Vampire, Gnat, Jaguar, MiG-21, MiG-27M, and HS-748, and Chetak and Cheetah helicopters.

(iii) Aircraft acquired from other countries are :—

Hunter, Canberra, MiG-23 MF, MiG-23 BN, MiG-25, MIRAGE-2000, Packer, Otter, AN-32, IL-76, AN-12, Caribou, Dakota, Boeing 737 and Iskara ; and MI-17, MI-25 and MI-8 helicopters.

[English]

Laboratory for Converting Opium into Heroin in Delhi

2430. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons have been running a laboratory in Delhi to convert opium into heroin ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection so far ;

(c) the number of places in the capital which are being used for manufacture of this drug ; and

(d) where from this drug is being smuggled into the capital ?

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

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

Plan to Control Water Pollution

2431. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to obtain foreign know how to control water pollution ;

(b) if so, from which country and which are the rivers included for pollution control ;

(c) whether there is any plan to utilise waste from rivers for productive use ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, offers of technical and financial assistance have been received from United Kingdom, France and United States of America for various activities relating to the Ganga Action Plan.

(c) and (d) Under the Ganga Action Plan provisions have been made for schemes to use treated effluents from sewage treatment plants for irrigation, pisciculture and bio-gas generation.

Setting up of Biotechnology Institutes

2432. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up bio-technology institutes in the country to train researchers in various scientific and technology field during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where these institutes are to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHI RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir. The programme of integrated manpower development of the Department of Biotechnology is to initiate multi-disciplinary Post Graduate teaching and training programme in various subjects of biotechnology. Instead of setting any new institutes solely for this purpose, teaching and research institution which already possess competence in these areas have been strengthened with additional faculty positions, funds, chemicals, equipments and specialised infrastructural facilities etc. These programmes have already been commenced in five Universities. In addition, the Department has also programmes for short term training in new techniques in Biotechnology to be conducted by different research institutions in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Bharatnatyam in Foreign Countries

2433. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to promote Bharatnatyam in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where schools to teach Bharatnatyam have been started ; and

(c) if not, whether any steps will be taken to have school to promote Bharatnatyam in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian dances including Bharatnatyam are being promoted through the visits of Indian troupes abroad, encouragement of cultural activities by our Missions in foreign countries and through the award of scholarships to foreign students for learning Indian Dance in India. No schools have been set up abroad exclusive for teaching Bharatnatyam.

Bharatnatyam is from time to time performed in Indian cultural Centres abroad. Teaching of Bharatnatyam on a regular basis in these Centres in subject to local demand and availability of resources.

Declaration of Bihar as a Backward State

2434. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Bihar has demanded Bihar to be declared as a backward State ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans for Installation of Pollution Control Measures

2435. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether to facilitate the corporate sector to instal pollution control measures in factories, recommendations have been made to make available loans on soft term basis ;

(b) whether these have been examined ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No such recommendation has been received.

(b) and (c) Dose not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cut in Seventh Plan Outlay for Uttar Pradesh

2436. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average per capita annual income has adversely been affected due to effecting heavy cut in the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether due to this, there is possibility of unexpected increase in the number of unemployed persons in the State ; and

(c) the action being taken by Union Government to provide employment opportunities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) Seventh Plan outlay for Uttar Pradesh is fixed at Rs. 10447 crores against Sixth Plan approved outlay of Rs. 5850 crores. State Plans are finalised in the light of availability of resources and plan priorities. The central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. National poverty alleviation programmes namely, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Programme are aimed at creating employment opportunities in the rural areas.

The self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth is under implementation in the country. During the Seventh Plan, the rate of growth of employment opportunities is expected to be higher than the rate of growth of labour force. Hence, the question (a) and (b) does not arise.

[*English*]

Licence for Manufacture of VCRs and Microwave Ovens

2437. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue industrial licences for the manufacture of VCRs and microwave ovens only to those units which give a commitment to indigenise within four years of starting production ;

(b) if so, the number of companies to be given such licences in the first instance ;

(c) how many such companies will be given licences in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) the expected production of VCR and microwave oven indigenously by the end of 1990 and the extent to which the need will be met ; and

(e) the estimated foreign exchange to be saved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government propose to issue industrial licence for the manufacture of VCR and microwave ovens only to such parties as are prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration, with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme, and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology.

(b) and (c) The applications received are at present being scrutinized by an inter-departmental Task Force.

(d) The estimated demand for VCR and Microwave ovens in 1989-90 is as under :—

VCRs	5 lakh nos.
Microwave Ovens	30,000 nos.

The demand is expected to be met indigenously.

(e) It is not possible to calculate the saving in foreign exchange at this stage.

Collaboration Agreements with Japan in Electronics

2438. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many collaboration agreements have been signed with Japan in the field of electronics and the areas of Technology covered ;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed or is proposed to be signed for colour picture tubes, V.C.R. (decks) and colour T.V. components ;

(c) how many of those collaboration agreements have been signed with public sector undertakings and how many with private sector undertakings ;

(d) whether any study has been made about its impact of indigenous production and indigenous industries ; and

(e) whether the collaboration agreements stipulate transfer of up-to-date technology by Japan to India, and if so, details thereof ?

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

end 1985, 112 collaborations have been approved with Japan and the areas include : Electronic component for TV, Radios etc., Analog Watches, Data Acquisition Systems, Floppy Disc Drives, single Multiplex Telecom system, Phono-cardiographs, micro-motors, two-way communication and Allied Equipment, Plain paper photo copiers, etc.

(b) In the area of Colour Picture tubes, a FC agreement has been signed between M/s. UPLC and M/s. Toshiba for the manufacture of CPTs, but this was still to be taken on record. Similarly, M/s. PDDL propose to sign a FC agreement with M/s. Hitachi for CPTs for which the FC terms have already been approved. The FC agreement for the manufacture of VCR Decks between M/s. BPL, Bangalore and M/s. Sanyo, Japan has been taken on record. In the area of CTV components the FC agreement between Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Sanyo has also been taken on record. Similarly, M/s. Electronic Consortium and M/s. Matsushita, Japan signed an agreement which has yet to be taken on record.

(c) Out of 112 technical collaborations approved, 29 are with Public Sector Undertakings and remaining are with Private Sector parties.

(d) Yes Sir, Import of technology is allowed only on a case to case basis after examining all aspects including its impact on the indigenous production.

(e) Yes Sir. The general procedure followed in ensuring transfer of upto date technology from Japan to India is the same as followed with respect to other countries.

Evaluation of Researches Utilised by Industries

2439. SHRI A. S. GOUNDER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the researches undertaken by laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the last few years and their utilisation by industries have been evaluated ;

(b) if so, the results of the same ; and

(c) the funds allotted for research work by C.S.I.R. laboratories during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) and (b) Though no evaluation has been made by Government, research programme of each CSIR laboratory are approved and regularly evaluated by its Research Advisory Council and the Executive Committee. These comprise of senior level representatives from government departments, industry and universities. Judging by the licence agreements signed for CSIR technologies over the past three years there is a increase in the utilization of CSIR knowhow as indicated in the following table :

	Year 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
No. of licence agreement signed.	117	134	134

(c) In addition to meeting the non-plan funds requirements, the Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 335 crores under the Plan Head for the CSIR over the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

New Heavy Armoured Vehicles Project

2440. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided location of new heavy armoured vehicles project ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) For setting up a factory for manufacture of Heavy Armoured Vehicles, a site in Jhansi

district of Uttar Pradesh is being considered. Government of Uttar Pradesh were requested to indicate the terms and conditions of transfer of land, availability of water, power and other infrastructural facilities which have been received and the same is under examination.

[Translation]

Joint Commission of India and Behrine

2441. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Commission on bilateral matters between India and Behrine has been agreed to be constituted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the points to be discussed at the meeting of the Commission to be held on 10 October, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to hold the first Joint Committee meeting in New Delhi on March 11—13, 1986. The Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee will be officers of the rank of Secretaries.

(c) The first Meeting is expected to discuss the scope and direction of further expansion of cooperation in economic, technical, cultural and related fields.

[English]

Ganga Purification Project

2442. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of towns and cities on the banks of river Ganga and its tributaries which are proposed to be covered under Ganga purification project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Under the Ganga Action Plan, 27 Class-I cities and towns including their outgrowths, situated on the banks of Ganga, as mentioned below, are proposed to be covered.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Rishikesh-Hardwar complex comprising Rishikesh, Lakshman Jhoola, Swargshram Muniki Reti and Hardwar.
2. Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh
3. Kanpur Urban Area
4. Allahabad Urban Area
5. Mirzapur
6. Varanasi Urban Area

BIHAR

7. Munger.
8. Ptna Urban Area including Hazipur and Sonapur.
9. Chapra.
10. Bhagalpur.

WEST BENGAL

11. Baharampur.
12. Nabadwip.
13. Hugli-Chinsurah.
14. Chandannagar.
15. Bhatpara.
16. Barrackpore.
17. Serampore.
18. Titagarh.
19. Panihati.
20. Bally.
21. Kamarhati.
22. Baranagar.
23. Haora.
24. South Dum Dum.
25. Naihati.
26. Calcutta Municipal Corporation including Tollygune-Jadavpur, South Suburban and Garden Reach and the remaining portion of the Calcutta Metropolitan District located on the banks of Ganga.
27. Haldia.

[Translation]

Afforestation in Himachal Pradesh

2443. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the places in Himachal Pradesh for which proposals of afforestation have been received from the State Government after conducting the survey ;

(b) the area of land proposed to be brought under forest ; and

(c) the funds provided for the purpose in Seventh Five Year Plan, Scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The proposals received from the State Government do not give specific locations and names of the places and the area to be afforested.

(c) Rs. 116 crores have been allocated for forestry in Himachal Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Allocation for afforestation is yet to be finalised.

[English]

Wages to Temporary Labourers Working in Border Roads Organisation

2444. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that daily wage of temporary labourers working with the Border Roads Organisation in the country and particularly in the Ladakh region is very low as compared to similar labourers working in other civilian organisation ;

(b) whether the rates of temporary labour charges in the Border Roads Organisation be placed on the Table of the House ;

(c) the reasons for difference in wages, if any ; and

(d) whether Government will propose to increase the wages of the temporary labourers working in the Border Roads Organisation to bring it at par with their counterparts in the civilian sector and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The wages of the temporary casual labourer deployed by Border Roads

Organisation, including those in Ladakh, are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, in accordance with the minimum wages fixed by the concerned State Governments. It is also ensured that the wages paid to these labourers are not less than the minimum wages prescribed by the State Governments concerned under the Minimum Wages Act.

(b) A statement showing the average monthly and daily wages of unskilled casual labourers deployed in the various Projects of Border Roads Organisation is given below.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Average Wages of Unskilled Labourers in Border Roads Organisation.

S. No.	Project and where located	Monthly rates	Daily rates
1.	Sewak (Assam, Manipur and Nagaland)	Rs. 315 to 376/-	Rs. 10.50 to 12.55
2.	Hirak (Bihar)	Rs. 476/-	Rs. 15.85
3.	Dhawak (Madhya Pradesh)	Rs. 360/-	Rs. 12.00
4.	Sampark (Jammu)	Rs. 345/-	Rs. 11.50
5.	Swastik (Sikkim and West Bengal)	Rs. 330 to 577/-	Rs. 11.00 to 19.25
6.	Chetak (Rajasthan)	Rs. 330/	Rs. 11.03
7.	Dantak (Bhutan & Part of Meghalaya)	Rs. 330 to 370/-	Rs. 11.00 to 12.35
8.	Deepak (U.P. and Himachal Pradesh)	Rs. 300 to 495/-	Rs. 10.00 to 16.50
9.	Pushpak (Assam, Mizoram, Part of Meghalaya and Tripura)	Rs. 330 to Rs. 360/-	Rs. 11.00 to Rs. 12.00
10.	Vartak (Arunachal Pradesh and Assam)	Rs. 330 to 390/-	Rs. 11.00 to 13.00
11.	Yatrik (Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	Rs. 350/-	Rs. 11.65
12.	Beacon (Jammu & Kashmir in Ladakh region)	Rs. 540 to Rs. 660/-	Rs. 18.00 Rs. 22.00
13.	Beacon (in other areas)	Rs. 360 to 450/-	Rs. 12.00 to 15.00

Felling of Trees for Electricity Production

2445. SHRI SARFRAZ AHMAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Jansatta dated 4 February, 1986 wherein it has been stated that 50 lakhs trees are to be cut for 107 Megawatt electricity production in various States ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to save trees which are likely to be cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the news item in Jansatta dated February 4, 1986, pertains to only one hydro-electrical project, viz. Indira Sarovar (Bodhghat) in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The proposal for the diversion of forest lands for the Indira Sarovar (Bodhghat) Project is still under the consideration of the Central Government.

Unemployed Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

2446. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed ex-servicemen in Kerala ;

(b) whether the facilities of rehabilitation are less in Kerala as compared to other States ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide adequate facilities for quick rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Kerala, the number of unemployed ex-servicemen in that State as on 31.12.1985 is 27,520.

(b) The pattern and nature of the facilities extended for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen varies from State to State. Hence it is difficult to quantify these and declare them to be less or more than in other States.

(c) Some of the steps being taken by the State Government of Kerala to promote the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen are :

- i) They are given preference for jobs in Class III and IV posts in Government sponsored companies and in certain types of Govt. posts. Besides a few categories of posts are filled exclusively by ex-servicemen.
- ii) Vacancies suitable for ex-servicemen for Class I and II posts are being identified.
- iii) Self-employment of ex-servicemen is being encouraged by means of reservation of seats in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, by grant of preference to them in retail distributorships, and by reserving mechanised boats constructed in Boat Building Yards of the Fisheries Department for Co-operative societies formed by ex-servicemen.

Statehood to Goa

2447. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to sanction Statehood to Goa Union Territory ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. GHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Suggestions for grant of statehood to some of the Union territories including the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are being received from time to time and are considered keeping in view the totality of circumstances and other relevant factors.

[Translation]

Retirement of Employees Working in Ordnance Factories

2448. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to compulsorily retire the employees working in ordnance factories who have completed 30 years service or crossed 50 years of age is under consideration of the Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government. However, under the standing orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs the cases of the concerned Government employees are reviewed by duly Constituted Committees as per the procedure laid down and their cases considered by the appropriate authority on the recommendation of this Committee. Such review of the cases of the concerned employees is done every year as per the standing orders.

Proposal for 'Development Beach Scheme'

2449. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for 'Development Beach Scheme' is under consideration keeping in view regional imbalance, backwardness and disparity in the country ; and

(b) if so, the time by which this programme is likely to be introduced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism has included a scheme for the development of

beach tourism and requested the State Governments to take up necessary steps to provide infrastructural facilities at suitable locations. The Department also requested the concerned State Governments to identify and forward suitable project proposals for central assistance from the Department of Tourism. The following projects have already been sanctioned :

- (1) Eight Beach Cottages at Kanya Kumari in Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs. 13.36 lakhs, and Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been released as advance during the current financial year.
- (2) Ahmedpur Mandi Beach Resort with 10 cottages and restaurant complex for Rs. 21.03 lakhs with an advance of Rs. 10 00 lakhs.
- (3) Construction of Tourist Bungalow and Cottages at Digha, West Bengal for a total sum of Rs. 40.17 lakhs. An advance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been released.
- (4) Construction of toilet block near sun Temple, Konark, Orissa for a total sum of Rs. 3.49 lakhs. An advance of Rs. 2.61 lakhs has been released.

[English]

Plan and Programmes for Electronics Industry

2450. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the plan and programmes of Government for the promotion of Electronics industry in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Government encourages setting up of electronics industries throughout the country in any

permissible area. No special measures are being adopted for West Bengal or for any other state. The State Government endeavours to create conditions conducive for setting up such industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required.

Expansion of INS Dronacharya

2451. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many people have been displaced at Cochin for the expansion of INS Dronacharya ; and

(b) action taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Approximately 250 families are in unauthorised occupation of the land required for the expansion of INS Dronacharya. The State Government is planning shortly to hand over a portion of the land to the Navy. When this is done it would require the resettlement of approximately 120 families.

(b) An amount of Rs. 18 lakhs has been paid to the Government of Kerala in March, 1985 for the construction of dwelling units for the rehabilitation of the unauthorised occupants in Rameshwar village Fort, Cochin.

Molestation and Eve-Teasing in Delhi

2452. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases of eve-teasing, molestations and rape reported in Delhi during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : The number of cases of eve-teasing, molestation and rape reported to Delhi Police during the year 1985-86 are as follows :—

Year	Eve-teasing	Molestation	Rape
1985-86 (from 1.2.85 to 28.2.86)	843	96	80

Seminar on Developing Countries and Nuclear Issues

2453. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on 'Developing countries and Nuclear Issues' was held in New Delhi in January, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the names of the developing countries delegates from which participated in the Seminar ;

(c) the main observations and suggestions made thereat ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir, a workshop on this subject was organised joint by the India International Centre and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses on January 20th, 1986 at the request of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, which met in New Delhi from January 17—19th, 1986.

(b) No delegates from any country as such participated in the workshop, which was attended by Indian academicians and others interested in security issues and some members of the Independent Commission on Disarmament Issue and experts assisting them.

(c) The theme paper for the workshop was titled "Developing Countries and Nuclear Issues". The discussions covered a wide-range of security and disarmament issues.

(d) Government of India's views on these issues are well-known and have been stated a number of time on the floor of this House

[Translation]

Scheme for Defence and Development of Indo-Tibet and Indo-Nepal Borders

2454. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by Union Government for the defence and development of Indo-Tibet and Indo-Nepal borders ;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Plans for the defence of the country's borders have been formulated and are constantly reviewed keeping in view the security environment. It would not be desirable to disclose details in this regard.

Economic development of the border areas, as of other parts of the country, is an ongoing process under a number of schemes of the Central and State Governments.

[English]

Procedure for Payment of Pension

2455. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Personnel has a proposal under consideration for sending the pension by money Order or cheque to the account of every pension holder directly immediately after his retirement to make the process simple ;

(b) if not the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to ensure the delivery of pension book one week prior to the retirement of the employee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Pension disbursement procedure provides for the payment of pension through the nation-wide network of —

- i) Treasuries, or
- ii) Pay and Accounts Offices, or
- iii) Public Sector Banks, or
- iv) Post Offices, (wherever applicable)

as opted by individual pensioners. Pensions are also remitted by postal money order on the option of pensioners.

(c) There is no pension book as such, but there is a Pension Payment Order. Instructions already exist for the issue of the Pension Payment Order month before the date of retirement of government servants.

Tihar Jail Staff Strength and the Number of Undertrials

2456. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of prisoners/under trials presently lodged in Tihar Jail, Delhi ;

(b) what is the existing staff strength (category-wise) to cope with the prisoners under-trials as against the sanctioned strength stating the reasons for the shortfall in the strength, if any ;

(c) whether it is a fact that to overcome the problem of overcrowding in Tihar Jail there was a proposal to construct a new jail at Mandoli some years back and

(d) if so, when the proposal to construct a new jail was mooted and the reasons for not taking up the project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) There are at present 3,435 prisoners/under-trials lodged in Tihar Jail.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposal was mooted during the year 1978. Land for a new jail measuring 58.62 acres has been acquired at Mandoli, Shahdara. The work of erecting the boundary wall has been completed at the site. Funds have been provided under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the construction of the new jail at Mandoli.

Statement

S. No.	Category of Staff	Sanctioned Staff	Staff in production
1	2	3	4
1.	Dy. Inspector General of Prisons	1	1
2.	Superintendent of Central Jail	1	1
3.	Superintendent of District Jail/Deputy Superintendent of Gr.I	1	1
4.	Deputy Supdt. Grade II	2	1
5.	Medical Officer Grade.I	1	1
6.	Medical officer grade. II	3	3
7.	Office Superintendent	1	1
8.	SAS Accountant	1	1
9.	Assistant Superintendents	15	15
10.	Head Clerk	1	1
11.	U. D. C.	5	4
12.	Stenographer	1	1
13.	L. D. C.	5	5

1	2	3	4
14.	Head Warders	39	30
15.	Warders	292	271
16.	Matron	7	6
17.	Pharmacist	3	3
18.	Store-keeper	1	1
19.	Tailor Master	1	1
20.	Teacher	1	1
21.	Weaving Master	1	1
22.	Male Nurse	2	2
23.	Nursing Orderly	2	2
24.	Mistri Fitter	1	1
25.	Driver	2	2
26.	Asstt. Factory Supervisor	1	1
27.	Carpenter Master	1	1
28.	Peon	1	1
29.	Dak Carrier	1	1
30.	Orderly	1	1
31.	Cook	1	1
32.	Sweeper	13	11
33.	Chowkidar	2	1

The few posts lying vacant at-present have not been filled because of continuance of "economy ban" imposed by the Central Govt. with a view to reducing expenditure.

Irrigation Projects Causing Ecological Imbalance

2457. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether major irrigation projects are causing ecological imbalances ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to check and control such imbalances ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The problem of water logging and salinity in the command of major irrigation projects are caused due to lack of adequate drainage. Command Area needs to be developed concurrently with the engineering works-construction of dam and the canal network-to optimise utilisation of irrigation potential as well as to avoid ecological imbalance. Land levelling, grading and drainage works are provided in the command area only on a limited scale so far.

Incentives to Frontline African States

2458. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide certain incentives for frontline African States in a bid to loosen the economic stranglehold of their people ;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives proposed to be given to those African States; and

(c) whether Scandinavian countries have offered similar incentives to Africa also?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government of India supports the objectives of the Southern African Development Coordination Conferences (SADCC), an Organisation of nine frontline African states with its headquarters in Botswana which has been set up to reduce economic dependence upon South Africa and to increase collective self-reliance. Towards this end, the Government of India has offered SADCC technical cooperation and project assistance in various fields ;

(b) The primary features of the offer of support communicate to SADCC are offers of 300 fellowships for the period 1986-91 to trainees from the nine frontline countries under the Indian Technical and Economic

Cooperation (ITEC) programme ; services of 100 experts from India to these countries for technical advice, techno-economic studies etc. over the same period ; assistance in the field of medium and small industry by setting up an institution framework to promote this sector ; assistance to the Regional Training Council in Swaziland and association of Indian companies in projects in a variety of economic sectors that may be pursued by projects in a variety of economic sectors that may be pursued by these countries ;

(c) The Nordic countries have also offered assistance to the SADCC countries, including the field of transport and are in process of working out precise plans and programmes.

Improvement of National Highway No. 44 as all Weather Road

2459. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that movement of traffic on National Highway No. 44 remains suspended occasionally due to landslides keeping Mizoram, Tripura, part of Manipur and Barak Valley Districts of Assam cut-off from the rest of the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for improvement of the road to make it an all weather road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) National Highway No. 44 connects Shillong (Meghalaya) with Agartala (Tripura) via Badarpur in Assam. The sector from Jowai to Agartala is with the Border Roads Organisation. It is an all-weather Highway and is maintained under Scale I Maintenance at a maximum expenditure of about Rs. 12,800 per kilometer per annum.

Landslides on this National Highway occur at times mainly during the monsoon which cause road blocks and affect vehicular traffic partially in Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura. However, improvements of the National Highway are under execution by strengthening the road pavement and weak bridges.

Amount Allocated to Haryana for Social Welfare Schemes

2460. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Haryana Government during 1985-86 for various social welfares schemes ; and

(b) the amount utilised by Haryana Government during the above period ?

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

(b) Information is being collected from Haryana Government.

Statement

Name of the Schemes	Amount allocated to Haryana Government during 1985-86
Schemes of post-matric Scholarships for scheduled Castes/ Sheduled Tribes, imple- mentation of PCR Act and liberation scavengers.	During 1985-86 proposals in respect of the schemes of Post Matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, implementation of PCR Act and Liberation of seavengers have been received from the Government of Haryana. A sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been released as Central share for implementation of Post Matric Scholarships Scheme during 1985-86 in Haryana. Balance of Central assistance in respect of the schemes of implementation of PCR Act and Liberation of seavengers is he up for want of requisite clarification from the State Government.
Scheme of Scholarship to Physically Handi- capped.	As against allocation of Rs. 4 lakhs, sum of Rs. 3,84,486 has actually been sanctioned to Haryana Government under the Scheme.
Scheme of Special calls in the normal employ- ment exchanges for pro- moting employment of the handicapped.	During 1985-86, grant of Rs. 14,000/- has been released.
District Rehabilitation Centre (DRC).	During 1985-86 grant of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been released so far to the State Government of Haryana for setting up DRC in Mahandergarh District, Haryana.

[Translation]

(d) if no, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

Illegal Cutting of Forests

2461. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to illegal cutting of forests in various States ;

(b) if so, the places from where Government have received complaints in this regard with the details of complaints made ;

(c) whether Government propose to issue strict directives to State Governments to check illegal cutting of forests ; and

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Prime Minister has addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories identifying specific areas of action on conservation of existing forests. The Prime Minister's directives inter-alia include strengthening of forest protection force, systematic and thorough inspection by forest officers, control on movement of timber and control on saw and veneer mills.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Place/Distt.	Nature of complaint.
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	Chhota Nagpur	Illegal felling of trees.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla and Jabalpur	Illegal cutting of forest.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Illegal felling of trees.
4.	Chandigarh	Northern sector	Lopping of trees.
5.	Delhi	Delhi	Felling of trees.
6.	Assam	Kachugaon, Haltugaon	Timber smuggling.
7.	Bihar	Chhota Nagpur	Forest cutting.
8.	Haryana	Mahendragarh, Gurgaon.	Illegal felling of trees.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba and Kangra	Illegal felling of trees.
10.	Kerala	Appan Kappu Malleppuram Idukki.	Organised illicit felling and destruction of forest wealth.
11.	Madhya Pardesh	Barwaha, Bastar, Raigarh, Jamgaon, Chhindwara.	Illegal cutting of trees.

1	2	3	4
12.	Orissa	Athgarh Reserve runnga and Kiralag, Reserve Forest.	Timber smuggling and destruction of forest.
13.	Rajasthan	Banswara, Aravali Hill Range, Pali, Ajmer, Barmer, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur.	Felling of trees.
14.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri, Dharampuri, Morapur Range, Vallipuram.	Illicit felling of trees including sandalwood.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti, Garhwal, Badaun, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Sitapur, Uttar Kashi.	Illegal cutting of trees.
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Illicit cutting and smuggling of timber by armed gangs.
17.	Delhi	Narela	Illicit cutting of trees,
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Illicit cutting and removal of timber.
19.	Bihar	Hazaribagh, Singbhum	Jungle cutting by Jharkhan Mukti Morcha.
20.	Gujarat	Kaira, Panchmahal.	Illegal felling of trees.
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Forest destruction
22.	Karnataka	Kuppagudda, Nanjayanara, Agrahar.	Illegal cutting and smuggling of timber.
23.	Kerala	Kozikode	Large scale destruction of forest.
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal	Illegal trade of fuelwood and cutting of forest.
25.	Orissa	Simplipal, Mayurbhanj	Damage to forest.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti, Kheri, Chamoli, Gaziabad, Mussoorie, Dehradun, Bijnor.	Illegal felling of trees.
27.	Bihar	Hazaribagh	Illegal cutting of trees.
28.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Illegal cutting of trees.
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Illegal felling of trees.
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad, Gaziabad, Jaunsa, Bawar.	Illegal felling of trees.

[English]

Steps to Preserve the Ecological Balance

2462. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps adopted by Government to preserve the ecological balance in the country till date ;

(b) whether any time bound programme has been suggested to the State Governments ;

(c) if so, the details of such programme ; and

(d) the extent of successful work completed in this regard during the last three years ?

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

Statement

Steps adopted by the Government to preserve the ecological balance in the country include :

- Ecologically fragile and biologically rich areas are being preserved as national parks, sanctuaries and proposed biosphere reserves.
- 53 national parks and 247 wildlife sanctuaries have been set up for protection of threatened species of plants and animals and their diverse habitats. 13 sites have been identified for designation as 'Biosphere Reserves' in which a wide spectrum of living resources would be conserved in their natural state.
- Besides protection of forests, concerted measures have been adopted for planting of new forests and trees. Social forestry, farm forestry, desert development, soil conservation and eco-regeneration programmes have been intensified. A National Wasteland Development Board has been set up to bring 5 million hectares per year under fuel and fodder.
- During the last three years (1982—1985), 713.6 crores seedlings were distributed for farm forestry and block plantation. 1.264 million hectares were afforested under the social forestry programmes.
- Forest Conservation Act, 1980, has considerably reduced the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes.
- With the implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 the rate of diversion of forests for non-forestry purposes has been brought down from 1.5 lakh hectares to 6500 hectares (average) per year.
- Department of Environment at the Centre and in 18 States and the Union Territories, inter alia, examine development projects from environmental angle and suggest necessary safeguards to prevent adverse impact.
- Central Pollution Control Board and its counter parts in 18 States are trying to ensure that air and water pollution from various polluting sources is kept within the permissible limits.
- Out of 4054 industries of medium and large sector 2076 have installed effluent treatment plants.
- Special programmes for public participation and awareness creation are encouraged.
- Eco-development camps, field demonstration projects and action-oriented eco-development research projects are implemented.

- Nearly 80,000 students and youth have been involved in eco-development programmes.

Proposal for "Modernisation Reserve Fund"

2463. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has proposed a "Modernisation Reserve Fund" in its action paper as reported in the Economic Times of 13th February, 1985 ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether such a fund for private sector is keeping with the present Government policies of encouraging Central Public Sector units to raise funds from the Public through shares and fixed deposit schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The PHDCCI have recently submitted a paper to the Planning Commission containing some suggestions for achieving the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the context of the need to provide funds for industry, a general suggestion has been made for the creation of a Modernisation Reserve Fund for the purpose of modernisation of industry. However, no details have been furnished by the PHDCCI.

Developments of Konkan Coast

2464. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Konkan Coast of Maharashtra is an ideal coast from the point of view of beautiful natural surroundings as well as fishing centres ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake ocean development projects in this backward coastal region of Konkan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Some potential sites have been identified in the coastal region of Konkan for the construction of fishing harbours and small fish landing centres which will increase the present fish landings in the region. The other projects relating to ocean development include survey of the continental shelf with research vessels for living and non-living resources including exploration of mineral and placer deposits.

Naval Training School on Malvan Coast, Maharashtra

2465. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malvan, a coastal town in the Sindhu-durg district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra is a suitable place for Naval Training School besides being a historical place having the famous "Sindhudurg Sea Fort" which was built during the regime of Shivaji Maharaj ;

(b) whether there has been a long standing popular demand for the setting up of a Naval Training School on the Malvan Coast ; and

(c) if so, the response of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Malvan has never been considered as a site for the establishment of a Naval Training School.

(b) Government is not aware of any such demand,

(c) Does not arise.

**Infrastructure for the Transfer of Technology
Developed by C.S.I.R.**

2466. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar has played an important role through its research and development efforts at the utilisation and conservation of natural resources, especially minerals and energy ;

(b) if so, whether any infrastructure has been built to transfer the technology developed by laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to the industries or the common man ;

(c) the broad outlines of such an infrastructure built ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Several techniques and technologies have been developed by Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar for better utilisation and conservation of minerals and energy. Some of these are recovery of coal from coal washeries, beneficiation of low-grade ores of chromite, iron, manganese and magnesite, utilisation of ore fines through pan sintering and energy saving oil fired burner.

(b) and (c) All unencumbered in-house technologies developed by CSIR laboratories are commercialised through the National Research Development Corporation, a public sector enterprise under the Government of India. Other technologies developed with the collaboration or financial inputs from users are directly transferred by CSIR. In addition, the Polytechnology Transfer Centres set up by CSIR in ten State capitals, interact with the regional tiny and small scale units for transfer of technology.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps for Indigenisation of Consumers' Electronics

2467. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state what steps the Department of Electronics are taking to ensure maximum stress on indigenisation of consumers' electronics like VCRs, etc ; in the country, bring down their prices and bring them within the reach of a common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The main products in the Consumer Electronics sector include radio receiver sets ; tape recorders/two-in-ones ; black and white and colour television receiver sets ; and video cassette recorders (VCR)/video cassette players (VCP).

Almost all components required for the manufacture of radios tape recorders/two-in-ones ; and black and white television receiver sets are now being manufactured in the country. These products are, therefore, indigenised.

As regards colour TV receiver sets, about 20% of the components going into them are available indigenously. The percentage of imported components in CTV is expected to come down to about 60% by 1986-87 ; and become nominal from 1988 onwards. The major steps taken to indigenise components, including those going into colour TV sets, include delicensing of the components industry and allowing MRTP and FERA companies to manufacture components, so that the resources and the capabilities of such companies are available to establish large scale production of quality components, at reasonable prices.

As regards VCR/VCP manufacture, only such parties will be promoted as are prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration, with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme ; and

which have the requisite in built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology. Thus, a definite indigenisation programme is built into the VCR/VCP manufacturing policy.

The other major steps taken to promote establishment of a genuinely indigenous consumer electronics industry and bringing down prices include :

- (a) Issuing industrial approvals liberally with viable production capacities, so that economies of scale are derived and healthy competition encouraged.
- (b) board-banding of industrial licences/ approvals.
- (c) permitting import of technology, where required to establish appropriate base, or strengthen/update existing base, with simultaneous emphasis on its absorption, adaptation and upgradation, to avoid repetitive technology imports.
- (d) reduction in duties on components so that these become available to the equipment industry at reasonable prices ; as well as reduction in customs duty on capital goods required for the manufacture of components and products.

Holland and French Assistance in Curbing Industrial Pollution

2468. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether the Holland and French Government have shown interest in assisting part of the cleaning of the industrial pollution in industrial towns on the banks of Ganga viz. Kanpur and Varanasi ;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed to be rendered by these countries ;

(c) whether Government have accepted their offer or are still considering it ; and

(d) if so, at which stage the matter lies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Dutch Government have offered assistance for an integral sanitation project in Kanpur for treatment of wastes from tanneries and domestic sources as well as for the overall environmental improvement of the Jajmau area. The French Government have offered assistance for setting up a sewage treatment plant in Varanasi which will also recover bioenergy.

(b) The assistance offered are both for financial and technical aspects.

(c) The offers are still under consideration.

(d) The project proposals are under evaluation.

Space Project of ISRO

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the next space project is to be launched as per the space programme of the ISRO at Thumba in Kerala and details thereof ;

(b) whether ISRO Thumba has any plans for collaboration with any other country to launch its project ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the allocation of grants made to the ISRO Thumba and ISRO Madras respectively during the Seventh Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a), (b) and (c) The Space research activities in the country in Space Applications, Space Technology and Space Sciences are carried

out by the Department of Space through the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) at Thumba is one of the ISRO Centres, where research and development in space technology, viz. sounding rockets and satellite launch vehicles, is taking place. Two major launch vehicle projects viz. the Augmented Statellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) Project and the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle Project (PSLV) are now being handled by VSSC. No foreign collaboration is involved for either of these projects.

Details of the Indian Space Programme, its objectives, achievements, etc., are contained in the approved Space Profile for 1980—90, which has been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19.8.1981. The performance and programme of the Department of Space, including the activities at Thumba and also ISRO's collaboration with other countries, are contained in the Annual Reports and Performance Budgets of the Department of Space, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) The allocation of funds for the various activities and programmes of the Department is made under the broad categories, Space Technology, Space Applications, Space Science and Central Management. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba is an ISRO Centre, and as such, funds are allocated not as grants but in accordance with its requirements to carry on the projects and programmes and also regular R and D activities. There is no ISRO Centre at Madras.

Payment of Stipends in Sainik Schools

2470. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ensured the sanction and payment of stipends at uniform rates in all Sainik Schools of the country ; and

(b) if so, the exact position in this regard and the rates at which the stipends are paid in each one of the Sainik Schools

and also the norms for the sanction regarding income of parents in each school as also the total number of stipends available at each Sainik School ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government of India, the State Governments Union Territory Administrations have instituted scholarship schemes to enable children from weaker sections of society to study in Sainik Schools and avail of their education facilities. The State Government scholarships are admissible only to those domiciled in the concerned State. The discretion regarding laying down of income limit of parents, and other conditions for award of such scholarships, rests with the individual State Governments.

The Ministry of Defence awards scholarships, subject to a maximum of 36 full scholarships per school, to the children of Defence personnel, including ex-servicemen.

The total number of scholarships available to students in each Sainik School is not fixed and depends on the number of boys eligible for various scholarships.

Ordnance Factory in Orissa and other States

2471. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA

WADIYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Ordnance factory has recently been sanctioned and set up in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether other States have also demanded setting up of Ordnance factories ;

(c) if so, the details of the demands State-wise and the decision taken thereon ; and

(d) if no decision has been taken so far the likely date by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes Sir, an ordnance factory is being set up in Bolangir district of Orissa.

(b) to (d) Location of ordnance factories is decided on techno-economic and strategic considerations. On requests received from States/Union Territories viz. Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, they have been informed that their requests would be kept in view while deciding location of new ordnance factories.

In addition, requests were received from Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for location of the factory for manufacture of Armoured Vehicles. Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been informed that a site in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh is being considered for the purpose. Government of Andhra Pradesh has been informed that apart from the ordnance factory being set up in Medak district, it has been decided to locate a new unit of Bharat Dynamics Limited, at a site contiguous to the above project.

Effect of Challengers Burning on Functioning of INSAT-1B

2472. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functioning of the INSAT-1B has been adversely affected by the burning away of Challenger in the United States in January, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the programmes in the field of tele-communications and Space research would be adversely effected in India and the alternate strategy being worked out to salvage the damage on this score ?

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

(b) The loss of US-NASA Space Shuttle orbiter "Challenger" and the resulting hiatus of Space Shuttle flights have a potential of impacting the INSAT-1C and INSAT-1D satellite launchings and the associated Indian Payload Specialist Flights. The impacts and the implications are expected to be clearly and fully known in the next two months. To meet an eventuality where a timely Space shuttle launch for INSAT-1C is not feasible, the alternative of launching INSAT-1C by an expendable launch vehicle is being investigated.

Publication of Map Marking Kashmir as Muslim State

2473. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kashmir has been marked as a Muslim State in the Diary published by the Students wing of the Jamayitha Islami (Students Islamic movement of India) in Prathiksha Publications of Calicut in Kerala ; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to put an end to these anti-national and divisive designs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) A Diary published by the Students Islamic Movement of India through Pratheeksha publications, Calicut, contained a World Map showing the State of Jammu and Kashmir in Green colour indication thereby that it was a part of "The World of Islam" which apparently referred to areas having a predominantly Muslim population.

A Criminal case under Section 153-A/B IPC has been registered by the local police against those connected with publication of the Diary. Action for seizure of the copies of the Diary, wherever seen, has been taken by the local authorities.

Visit of Canadian Foreign Minister

2474. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada's foreign Minister visited India in the 3rd week of December, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held by him with the representatives of Government of India ;

(c) whether he also talked about the Indians living in Canada and indulging in terrorism and anti-India activities ;

(d) whether Government of Canada has initiated extradition action against those individuals mentioned in part (c) above ; and

(e) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussion of the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark with representatives of the Government of India would enhance understanding and promote cooperation between India and Canada.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Mazagon Docks, Bombay

2475. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Blitz dated 28th December, 1985 wherein

it has been stated that there have been irregularities on mass-scale in Mazagon Docks, Bombay in assigning contracts, under indenting and excess supply of costly items ;

(b) whether there has been pilferage of Docks property on a large scale ; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if so action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pilferage of off-shore stores worth approximately Rs. 10 Lakhs has been reported.

(c) The issues raised in the press report have been looked into by the Govt. and except the allegation relating to the pilferage, others have been found to be of no substance. The Management has taken action against those responsible. The case is also under investigation by the local police. Govt. have also restructured the top management to improve the overall performance of the undertaking.

Change in Recruitment Policy

2476. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to change the existing recruitment policy in Government to promote better and fuller employment to educated youth ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Recruitment policy is framed to recruit the best talent for various jobs in Government. This policy is under constant review to serve

the objective by Ministries/Departments controlling a particular cadre or service. The scheme of the civil Services Examination, through which recruitment is made to all India Services and non-technical Central Civil Services is also kept under review by the Department of Personnel and Training.

[*Translation*]

Kota Atomic Power Plant

2477. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Unit I of the Atomic Power Station, Kota has been lying closed since long and earlier also it had been closed for two years ;

(b) if so, the nature of defects in the said unit which our scientists have not been able to rectify so far ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Unit I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shutdown in March, 1982 due to a light water leak from one of its end shields. After repairing the end shield, the Unit was synchronised in February, 1985. The Unit had a continuous run at a power level of 170 MWe for about 2 months during the period March—May, 1985. The Unit has been shutdown since May 20, 1985, as the light water leak from the end shield recurred. Investigations revealed a new leak path in the same end shield at a location adjacent to the previous one.

(c) The repair work is expected to be completed by middle of 1986.

[*English*]

Drug Abuse in Universities

2478. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University to set up a special cell to tackle the problem of drug abuse ;

(b) if so, whether Government have suggested that these cells could be patterned on the one set up in Bombay University ; and

(c) if so, whether an inter-ministerial group on drug abuse has been functioning to monitor and review the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Citizenship to Sri Lankan Stateless Persons

2479. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 43,000 persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka have been granted Sri Lankan citizenship during the month of December, 1985 and January, 1986 ;

(b) whether the citizenship was given under the 1984 agreement between Sri Lanka and India ;

(c) whether nearly 84,000 people of Indian origin have been given Indian citizenship ;

(d) whether the question of 93,000 others who were categorised as stateless have not been considered for granting citizenship at all so far by the Sri Lanka Government ; and

(e) if so, how many items are still pending for implementation under the 1964 agreement and when it is likely to be fully implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir. During the months of December 1985 and January 1986, 663 persons of Indian origin have been granted Sri Lanka Citizenship.

(b) No Sir. The 663 persons referred to in para (a) above have been granted Sri Lanka citizenship under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964.

(c) No Sir. In terms of the Accord reached between India and Sri Lanka on 15.1.86, about 85,000 stateless persons of Indian origin, who had applied for Indian citizenship before 30.10.81 under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 and whose applications are pending, are to be granted Indian citizenship. These applications are under consideration and being processed.

(d) As per the Accord reached between India and Sri Lanka on 15.1.86, 94,000 persons, who had not applied for Indian citizenship under the 1964 Agreement before 30.10.81, are to be granted Sri Lanka citizenship. Legislation to this effect was passed by the Sri Lanka Parliament on 31.1.86.

(e) The question of repatriation of persons who have been granted Indian citizenship is to be taken up later.

[*Translation*]

**Utilisation of Forest Land and Forests
Panchayat Land for Purposes other Than
Forestry**

2480. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for approval to utilise the forest Panchayat land for purposes other than forestry in order to set up a bio-medicine production unit at Tarikhet in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date on which this proposal was sent back to the State Government with objections and the details of those objections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir. The proposal has been approved and the approval conveyed to the Statement on 20. 9.1982.

(b) Question does not arise.

Implementation of Social Forestry Schemes

2481. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether different criteria and ways and means are adopted for implementing the programme of social forestry in various areas of the country, and many agencies are at work in this field ;

(b) if so, whether he is aware of the fact that this gives rise to confusion in the minds of the people in regard to the programme ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to advise the State Governments to constitute a central agency for coordinating the implementation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. While many agencies are at work in this field both governmental and non-governmental—the content, as well as criteria and ways means of implementing the programmes differ from State in the country, leading to some confusion, which also arises from the multiplicity of agencies involved in the programme of afforestation.

(c) In the Action Plan for Wastelands Development adopted by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council recently, it has been decided that a nodal agency/mechanism should be created in each State for (i) coordinating, funding and activities relating to different schemes of afforestation and wastelands development and (ii) monitoring and evaluation of the various schemes. This would also gradually help standardise the criteria and ways and means of implementation throughout the country.

[*English*]

Proposal to Study SMOG in the Capital

2482. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to study smon in the Capital during winter in particular for assessing the nature and extent of phenomenon and measures to tackle it ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which such study will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Revision of National Forest Policy

2483. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 433 on 27 February, 1984 regarding National Forest Policy and state :

(a) whether the revision of the National Forest Policy has since been completed and the new policy formulated ;

(b) if so, a brief outline of this new National Forest Policy ; and the date of the implementation ; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which the revision would be completed and the policy implemented and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the subject and the need for examining all aspects it is difficult to set a precise date by which the revision would be completed.

Financial Outlay for Social Forestry

2484. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial outlay for the project of social forestry for a period of six years from 1984 in the country ;

(b) what is the total amount for Kerala during the period ; and

(c) how much has been spent so far in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) (a) There are ongoing Social Forestry Projects in 15 States, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, West Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra commencing in different years for periods ranging from 5 to 8 years. The total project outlay for the sanctioned phases of all these Social Forestry Projects during the period 1984-85 to 1989-90 is Rs. 809.04 crores.

(b) The Kerala Social Forestry Project commenced in 1984-85. The Project outlay from 1984-85 to 1989-90 is Rs. 59.90 crores.

(c) The expenditure incurred on Kerala Social Forestry Project upto December, 1985 has been Rs. 3.48 crores.

Launching of Satellite from Valiya Malogil

2485. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken to launch satellite from "Valiya Malogil" under the supervision of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : There is no such proposal, Sir.

Extinction of Musk Deer

2486. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that musk deer is being extinct day by day due to relentless hunting by poachers in Himalayan region ; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken to save them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Although the numbers of musk deer had reduced in the past, it is not in danger of extinction in the country.

(b) Musk deer is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thus affording legal protection against hunting and trade. It is also listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which international trade in the species and its strictly regulated. The Export Policy of Government does not permit export of musk deer and its derivatives. Captive breeding of the species has been taken up in some states. The habitat of the species has been protected by constituting national parks and sanctuaries in all states and union territories in its range of distribution.

Extradition of Indian Embassy Personnel who Sought Asylum in Norway

2487. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether no formal request was made by Government for extradition of the diplomat in Indian Embassy in Norway who defected and sought political asylum from Norwegian Government in June, 1984 and embezzled Rs. 72,000/- from the Embassy fund ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Government took up the matter of Shri Harinder Singh, formerly First Secretary in Embassy of India, Oslo's desertion, with the Norwegian authorities both in Oslo and in Delhi. In the absence of any Extradition Treaty between India and Norway the question of extradition was not formally pursued.

[Translation]

Agreements with West Germany

2488. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether detailed talks were held recently between India and West Germany for setting up joint ventures and for technical cooperation ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held ; and

(c) the points on which both the countries agreed and the time by which these are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Dr. Lothar Spaeth, Minister-President (Chief Minister) of the State of Baden-Wurttemberg of the Federal Republic of Germany visited India from 21st to 27th January, 1986 at the invitation of the Minister of State for External Affairs. He was accompanied by a 23-member delegation of leading industrialists of that state besides senior officials, scientists and journalists. During his stay in New Delhi, he had bilateral talks with the Minister of State for External Affairs. He also called on Minister of State for Industry and Minister of Human Resources Development. He addressed a meeting of businessman/industrialists organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry.

(b) During the discussions, the FRG side showed interest to set up joint ventures with the small and medium industries of Baden-Wurttemberg in India.

(c) The visit was of an exploratory nature. It is expected that this visit would further strengthen the bilateral relations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

[English]

Sanctions against South African Regime

2489. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that head of the Indian delegation to the UN Human Rights Commission at its meeting held in Geneva on February 12 and 13 called upon the Commission for application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime ; and

(b) if so, what was the response of the Human Rights Commission thereto, indicating the reaction of the big Powers' delegations to the Commission ;

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the statement made on the subject on 12.2.86 by the Leader of the Indian Delegation at the 42nd session of the Human Rights Commission is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—2470/86].

(b) The statement reiterates our well known stand on the subject, which has been expressed at the earlier sessions of the Human Rights Commission also and does not contain any new policy element to warrant specific reaction from the delegations of major powers.

Damage of Indian Embassy in Lima

2490. SHRIMATI NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy in Lima has been damaged by some guerrillas ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Union Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Peru ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Simultaneously in addition to our Embassy Chancery, attacks by dynamite explosive were reported on the Embassies of USA, FRG, China, Argentina, Spain, and U. K. There is no information of any persons or organisations having claimed responsibility for these attacks. The Defence Minister of Peru has, however, stated that the attacks may be attributed to the extreme left terrorist group, 'Sendero Luminoso' (Shining Path), which has a history of such terrorist actions.

(c) No, Sir. It may be noted that the attacks had been carried out by unidentified terrorists and the Government of Peru had conveyed their regrets and extended full support to strengthen the security arrangements of the Indian Embassy Premises.

[Translation]

Development of Dacoit Infested Areas

2491. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission gave serious consideration to the question of development of dacoit infested areas of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan ; and

(b) the details of the provisions made therefor during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A Working Group on accelerated development of dacoity prone areas of U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan was set up in June, 1983, which submitted its report in June, 1985.

(b) The Working Group recommended schemes relating to ravine reclamation, road/Bridges construction and rural electrification. Provisions for these programmes made in the Annual Plans of the Central Ministries concerned are as follows :—

Programme :	(Rs. crores)	
	1985-86	1986-87
1. Ravine reclamation	0.10	12.00
2. Road/Bridges construction.	4.00	15.00
3. Rural Electrification	11.60	27.44

[English]

Licences Granted in 1985-86 for T. V. sets in Andhra Pradesh

2492. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of industrial licences granted in the year 1985-86 for parts of TV sets or connected electronics in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : In the year 1985-86 one unit was issued a Letter of Intent and 2 units were issued SIA Registrations for the manufacture of electronic components used in a T.V. Set.

[Translation]

Army Exercises in Desert Areas

2493. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the army holds camp for exercise near ponds and bars and catchment area in the border desert areas in the country where there is serious water problem as a result of which people of that area have to face great difficulty ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the army has held a camp this year at 'Bhap Talap' (Bandra Gram) and its catchment area near Utarlai pond and is conducting exercise ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that clear instructions have been issued by the Ministry in this regard that army should neither hold its camp nor conduct exercise at the places of rural population, ponds and catchment area thereof ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to comply with these instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Army does hold camps for training exercises in the desert areas, but camping near ponds and in their catchment areas, which are low-lying, is generally avoided. Water is collected from authorised water points with the concurrence of the local administration.

There are instructions that while carrying out such exercises and holding camps, due care is taken to avoid villages and standing crops to the extent possible.

It would not be desirable to disclose details about areas where such exercises have been or are being carried out.

[English]

Identification of Backward Areas

2494. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Government to identify backward areas for development ;

(b) if so, whether any State Governments have sent to the Union Government the list of Backward areas of their States ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for development of these areas during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal to Provide Financial Assistance to State Pollution Prevention Boards.

2495. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide financial assistance to the pollution prevention boards in the States for acquiring necessary equipments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The State Pollution Control Board are funded by the respective State Government and no financial aid from the Central Government is provided. However, assistance in the form of technical support, laboratory equipment, instrumentation for pollution monitoring and training of personnel is provided by the Central Government.

Persons Prosecuted under Foreign Contribution (Regulation), Act.

2496. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether public personages are allowed to accept hospitality in foreign lands subject to Government's clearance under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act ; and

(b) details regarding M.Ps, Journalists, members of political and other parties who were prosecuted under this Act during the last three years ?

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

(a) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, Member of a Legislature, Office bearer of a political party, Judge, Government servant or an employee of any Corporation (owned or controlled by Government only is required to obtain prior permission of the Central Government for acceptance of any foreign hospitality while visiting any country or territory outside India.

(b) None, Sir.

Disposal of Cases by Administrative Tribunals

2497. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to publicise the judgments delivered by the Administrative Tribunals for the guidance and use of the Government servants and the Government ;

(b) the rate of progress of disposal of cases by the Central Administrative Tribunal per month and with that rate when will it be able to liquidate the arrears ; and

(c) number of cases transferred to the Central Administrative Tribunal and the year-wise break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There is at present no proposal before the Government for publicising the judgements delivered by the Administrative Tribunals. However, it has come to the notice of the Government some private agencies are already bringing out journals containing select judgements delivered by the Tribunal.

(b) and (c) The Central Administrative Tribunal with five Benches started functioning with effect from 1.11.1985. Three more Benches of the Tribunal have started functioning with effect from 3.3.1986. It is proposed to set up seven more Benches by 30.6.1986.

As the Tribunal has been set up recently it is too early to assess the rate of disposal and the time by which it would be possible for the Tribunal to dispose of the arrears. The number of cases transferred by the various courts to the Central Administrative Tribunal upto 28.2.1986 is 3892. Since the process of transfer of cases is still not complete, it is not possible to give precise information relating to the year-wise break-up of cases transferred.

**Steps to Strengthen Finger Print Bureau,
Calcutta**

2498. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government is going to take to strengthen Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta ;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal or memorandum in this regard ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The Finger Print Bureau, Calcutta and some other units dealing with crime records are proposed to be merged with newly constituted National Crime Records Bureau.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Commissions of Enquiry

2499. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the purposes for which the Commissions of Enquiry were appointed during the last three years under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 ;

(b) the dates of appointment of this Commission and of submission of the reports ; and

(c) in respect of which of the Commission their terms of reference were changed and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

Statement

1. Thakkar Commission of Inquiry :

(a) Thakkar Commission of Inquiry was appointed to inquire into the assassination of late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(b) The Commission was appointed on 20.11.84. The Interim Report was submitted on 19.11.85 and final report was submitted on 27.2.86.

(c) The terms of reference of the Commission were not changed.

2. Ranganath Mishra Commission :

(a) Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry was appointed to inquire into allegations in regard to the incidents of organised violence in Delhi, following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister.

(b) The Commission was appointed on 26.4.85 and it was required to submit its report to the Government within six months. This period has further been extended for six months.

(c) The terms of reference of the Commission were enhanced on 3rd September, 1985 to entrust to inquire into the allegations of the incidents and disturbances which took place at Kanpur and Bokaro (Chas) also.

**3. The Commission of Inquiry on Assam*
Nagaland Border Conflict :**

- (a) The Commission is mainly to probe into the conduct of the officials of the Governments of Assam and Nagaland including their uniformed personnel leading to the clashes in the first week of June, 1985 at the inter-state border. The Commission is yet to submit its report. The term of the Commission has been extended upto 31st July, 1986.
- (b) The Commission was appointed on 21st August, 1985.
- (c) There has been no change in the terms of reference of the Commission.

**Deaths and Births Registered in Kerala
in 1985**

2500. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of deaths and births registered in the State of Kerala in 1985 ; and
- (b) what proportion do these figures bear to the corresponding national figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Information on registered deaths and births in Kerala for the year 1985 is available only upto the month of October, 1985. The figures are 91,602 and 388,614 for deaths and births respectively.

- (b) The corresponding all-India figures are not available.

Plantation Crop for Rural Employment

2501. SHRI K. PRADHANI : SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made at a recent seminar on plantation opportunities that India must more fully exploit the potential afforded by plantation crops for providing rural employment and raising rural incomes ;

- (b) if so, whether the idea of permitting corporate bodies, especially those dependent on forests for their raw materials like the match and paper industries, has also been taken into consideration ;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor when the need is urgent because of repaid deforestation caused by the ever-growing demand for fuel, fodder, timber and other food products and pulp ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government have seen newsreports of a seminar organised by private industry.

- (b) The National Wastelands Development Board has independently considered and drawn up an Action Plan, under which it has been emphasised that forest based industries must be encouraged to utilise wastelands through captive plantations or farm forestry to meet their raw material demand.

- (c) Does not arise.

Ordnance Factory in Hazaribagh

2502. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government of Bihar have made available suitable Government land (7658.33) acres for setting up of an Ordnance Factory at Bariyardih Mor (Markacho, Hazaribagh) which is pollution free, dry as well as moist and located near Bokaro Steel plant, and is most economical ; and

- (b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to depute experts to Bariyardih Mor (Markacho) for examining its suitability setting up of the ordnance factory there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) In connection with the likely setting up of an ordnance factory, some State Governments including Bihar have been approached for offer of suitable sites. Government of Bihar have offered a few sites including one in Markacho of Hazari-bagh District. These sites will be evaluated along with others in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Production of Colour TV by MRTP Firms

2503. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the MRTP firm to make colour televisions ;

(b) if so, the number of MRTP firms who have applied for colour televisions licence and their name ;

(c) whether the Indian manufacturers of colour television have complained against the decision and suggested Government that these complaints would not be fit into this field ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The colour T.V. Policy was announced by Government on 25.2.1983. According to it, all sectors of the industry except foreign equity companies could participate in the manufacture of Colour T.V. sets. Subsequently, vide Resolution dated 1.1.1986 companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are also allowed to participate in this industry subject to certain conditions.

(b) The following four MRTP Companies have/had applied for industrial licence to manufacture TV sets :

- M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited, Tamil Nadu ;
- M/s. Meenakshi Electronics Limited, Kanpur ;
- M/s. Straw Products Limited, New Delhi ; and
- M/s. Pieco Electronics and Electricals Ltd, Bombay.

Letter of Intent issued to M/s. Meenakshi Electronics was cancelled due to non-implementation of the project.

(c) Government had received representations from T.V. manufacturers against the entry of multinationals and foreign equity holding companies in this industry.

(d) These representations have been into account and Government are of the view that the current policy mentioned above will take better care of consumer interest through improvement in quality and technology and will not also affect the industry because the demand for T.V. receivers is increasing.

Afforestation of Hilly Areas under 20-Point Programme

2504. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken under 20-Point Programme towards afforestation of hilly areas, now stand barren and bare all over the country ;

(b) state-wise progress made in this regard ;

(c) the steps taken to discourage human habitation in forest areas of the country ; and

(d) the progress made towards tree plantation on road side all over the country including in vacant land along the railway tracks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : (a) Afforestation is one of the constituents of the 20 Point Programme (part of Point 12 of the Programme). It covers afforestation of hilly areas also. The steps taken under this programme include promotion of social forestry and farm forestry, through decentralised nurseries, distribution of seedlings, encouragement of block plantations over community and other land and grant of tree pattas to the rural poor and landless. A special step to provide additional resources for afforestation under this programme is the minimum earmarking of 20 per cent of the funds available to each State under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) in 1985-86. An additional earmarking of a minimum of 5 per cent under these two schemes has been made for decentralised nurseries in 1986-87. Thus, the total earmarking under NREP/RLEGP for afforestation would be Rs. 219 crores in 1986-87.

(b) The statewide progress made in respect of total afforestation under the 20-Point Programme in 1985-86 is given in the statement below. No separate information about afforestation done on hilly areas is available.

(c) The guidelines communicated by the Government of India to all the State Governments/UTs state that, in the working Plans prepared for management of forests, measures to control shifting cultivation and encroachment are to be specifically prescribed. In addition, under the Forest Conservation Act, diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes, including habitation, has been severely restricted.

(d) Block plantations are carried out in strips alongside roads, railways and canals. Details of roadside plantation are not available. 22,000 hectares have been afforested along rail sides, out of a total of 88,000 hectares fit for afforestation.

Statement

Three Plantation

Point 12 A of the 20-Point Programme

Total No. of Seedlings Planted/to be Planted

(In lakh Nos.)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	Annual target 1985-86	Progress upto end of December 1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600	2641
2.	Assam	400	398
3.	Bihar	1500	1491
4.	Gujarat	2550	2371
5.	Haryana	950	731
6.	Himachal Pradesh	550	455
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	350	165
8.	Karnataka	2500	2695

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Kerala	600	1166
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3500	3501
11.	Maharashtra	2000	2125
12.	Manipur	120	125
13.	Meghalaya	130	130.75
14.	Nagaland	180	269
15.	Orissa	2142	1015
16.	Punjab	527	498
17.	Rajasthan	820	850
18.	Sikkim	82	32
19.	Tamil Nadu	1100	675
20.	Tripura	150	200
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3250	3494
22.	West Bengal	1100	1032
23.	A & N Islands	95	76
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	29
25.	Chandigarh	2.90	1.485*
26.	D & N Haveli	30	26
27.	Delhi	25	23
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32	33
29.	Lakshadweed	0.04	0.019*
30.	Mizoram	700	700
31.	Pondicherry	10	3
Total :		28095.94	27001.254

* Indicates figures upto end of September, 1985.

Appeals Pending in Supreme Court/High Courts Against Administrative Tribunal Decisions

2505. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an appeal lies in the Supreme Court in the High Courts of the country against the decision of the Administrative Tribunals set up by the Central Government for redressal of the grievances of the Central Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of appeals filed in these courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM) : (a) and (b) There is no provision in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, for an appeal to the Supreme Court or to the High Court against the decisions of Administrative Tribunals set up under that Act. A party aggrieved by the order of an Administrative Tribunal can, however, approach the Supreme Court under article 136 of the Constitution by way of the Special Leave Petition.

Only one Tribunal, namely, the Central Administrative Tribunal, with its Benches at eight different stations has been set up by the Central Government so far under the Administrative Tribunals Act.

Bank Robberies, Dacoities etc. in Delhi

2506. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of bank robberies and dacoities, murders and rapes committed in Delhi during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : The crime numbers under these heads during the year 1985 (1.1.85 to 31.12.85) are as follows :

Crime heads	1985
1. Bank robbery, dacoity & burglary	10
2. Murder	312
3. Rape	79

Migration of Indian Engineers and Science Researchers to the West

2508. SHRI A. K. PATEL :
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" on 13th February, 1986 that migration of Indian engineers and science researchers to the West particularly to USA, is increasing and that most of them are from Indian Institutes of Technology and considered comparable to best in the world ;

(b) if so, the facts and figures thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check this exodus ?

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

(b) The exact figures of Indian engineers and science researchers going abroad is not maintained and available.

(c) Some of the measures being taken are :—

(i) The Training and Placement Section of each IIT keeps close and constant liaison with Indian industries/organisations to ensure that the students get not only a job but a place where their talents could be best utilised. Through these efforts large number of students are

selected by the Indian industries/organisations, every year, through Campus interviews.

- (ii) Outlays for Science & Technology have been increased in the successive Five Year Plans.
- (iii) A number of schemes have been initiated for recognising talented young scientists and providing them appropriate research facilities.
- (iv) Fellowship and Associateship are being provided along with appropriate facilities.
- (v) Programmes have been launched through which 'core' groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new frontier areas of science.
- (vi) New scientific departments/organisations such as, Department of Environment, Ocean Development New Energy Sources, Department of Biotechnology etc. have been set up and some of these are in high technology areas.
- (vii) A S & T Entrepreneurship Board has been established and scientists, engineers and technologists are being encouraged to set up their own enterprises.
- (viii) There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool. A provision has also been made for creation of supernumerary posts.

Thefts of Scooters/Cars in Delhi

2509. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of theft cases of Scooters, Cars, Motor Cycle, Bus, Cycle and other vehicles reported during 1984 and 1985 in Delhi ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to curb the vehicles theft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The number of such theft cases reported in Delhi during the years 1984 and 1985 are as follows :

Theft of	1984	1985
Scooters	919	975
Cars	857	822
Motor Cycles	437	368
Buses	28	26
Cycles	2142	1949
Taxis	23	10
TSRs/MCRs.	96	175
Trucks	32	46
Other Vehicles	92	76

(b) Government has substantially increased the manpower and mobility of Delhi Police, and also sanctioned sophisticated equipment particularly in the communications network. There is increased police vigilance, intensive foot and mobile patrolling armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted Motor Cycles, checking of vehicles at public congregations and on roads. Pickets and sustained vigil is being maintained at strategic points and hide-outs of known criminals.

Legislation to Stop Bungling and Black Money Through Lotteries

2510. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite a specific entry in the Union List in the Constitution of India about Central and State Government run lotteries, no appropriate law to regulate the same has so far been enacted ;

(b) if so, whether such a legislation is proposed to be brought before Parliament specially in view of the multifarious complaints of bungling and generation of black-money through lotteries ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No Central Law has so far been enacted.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to bring about Central legislation at present. Comprehensive guidelines with a view to curbing malpractices and for regulating the conduct and operations of lotteries had been issued to State Governments and Union Territories in June, 1984. These, inter-alia, provide for ceiling on prizes, prices of tickets and certain checks regarding printing of tickets, holding of draws.

British Citizenship to Punjab Terrorists

2511. **SHRI D. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a Press report that Britain is thinking of giving citizenship to Punjab terrorists seeking shelter in that country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are very surprised and concerned with the attitude of the U.K. authorities.

Progress of Village and Small Industries under 20-Point Programme

2512. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise progress made under the 20-Point Programme towards village and small Industries ;

(b) the number of hands working in such units ;

(c) the viability of small and marginal industries in our country and their future prospect ;

(d) whether such industries create more employment in comparison with big industries ; and

(e) if so, steps taken to safeguard such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Under the 20-Point Programme this Ministry receives information registered small scale units from the States ; the same is given in the statement below. State-wise information regarding the very widely dispersed village industries sector is not being collected.

(b) According to the Seventh Plan Document a total of 3.15 crore persons were employed in the different industries in the village and small scale industries sector in 1984-85.

(c), (d) and (e) The village and small industries sector, offers wide employment opportunities on a decentralised basis and enables optimum utilisation of local resources, both men and material, at comparatively lower levels of investment and thus conceived as a major plank of development. Such industries create more employment in comparison with big industries with reference to investment. The objectives and strategies for the development of such industries and policy framework therefor are detailed in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)—

Statement

Point No. 18 (B): Registered Small Scale Industries Units

(Nos.)

States/UTs.	Target 1985-86	Cumulative Achievement (April, 85 to January, 86)
1.	2.	3.
Andhra Pradesh	7500	6984
Assam	1100	887
Bihar	5800	6335
Gujarat	5600	3910
Haryana	4500	48.2
Himachal Pradesh	400	1081
Jammu and Kashmir	2400	2210
Karnataka	6800	10157
Kerala	3300	2851
Madhya Pradesh	19250	13687
Maharashtra	3000	16141
Manipur	450	524
Meghalaya	100	77
Nagaland	400	176
Orissa	3300	2103
Punjab	4000	3843
Rajasthan	5000	4396
Sikkim	10	10
Tamil Nadu	6000	8434
Tripura	100	1295
Uttar Pradesh	16000	14062
West Bengal	13500	9258
Union Territories	3150	5519
Total		

President's Assent to Bills

2513. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President
of India has given assent to some of the
Bills in the current year ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the bills ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL
SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Bill
1.	The Karnataka Essential Articles (Control) Bill, 1985.
2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.
3.	The Indian Stamp (Tripura Third Amendment) Bill, 1985.
4.	The Tamil Nadu Scrap Merchants and Dealers in Second Hand Property and Owners of Automobiles Workshops and Tinker Shops (Regulation Control and Licensing) Bill, 1985.
5.	The Karnataka Tax on entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Second Amendment) Bill, 1985.
6.	The Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Bill, 1983.
7.	The Mahesh Bhattacharya Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital (Taking over of Management and subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 1985.
8.	The Tripura Educational Institutions (Acquisition of Right, Title and Interest) (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
9.	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
10.	The Meghalaya (Benami Transaction Prohibition) (Amendment) Bill, 1985.
11.	The Motor Vehicles (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985.
12.	The Karnataka Agricultural Credit Pass Book Bill, 1984.
FEBRUARY, 1986.	
13.	The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Bill, 1986.
14.	The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Bill, 1986.
15.	The Official Trustees (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985.
16.	The West Bengal Medical Council (Temporary Supersession) Bill, 1985.
17.	The Bombay Rents Hotel and Lodging Housing Rates Control (Extension of Duration Bill, 1986.
18.	The Maharashtra High Court (Hearing of Write Petitions by Division Bench and Abolition of Letters Patent Appeals) Bill, 1986.
19.	The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Dacoits, Drug Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders and Land Grabbers Bill, 1986.
20.	The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1986.
21.	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1986.
22.	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.
23.	The Gujarat Closed Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Bill, 1986.
24.	The Rajasthan Anatomy Bill, 1986.
25.	The Rajasthan Dacoity Affected Areas Bill, 1986.

British Support to Sikh Extremists

2514. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN
MOHANTY :

SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Ministry of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian nationals professing Sikh faith and residing in United Kingdom have been attacked and murdered by the Sikh extremists in U. K. during 1985-31st January, 1986 ;

(b) whether Government of U.K. have taken any pre-emptive action against the terrorists ;

(c) whether Government of U. K. have allotted residential Government accommodation to the extremists who are indulging in anti-India activities ;

(d) whether Government of India have taken up the issue with the U. K. Government ; and

(e) if so, reaction of British Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e) According to information available with Government two Sikh leaders, Shri Sohan Singh Lidder and Shri Sangtar Singh Sandhu were shot at and injured on 21st November, 1985 and 16th January, 1986 and Shri Tarseem Singh Toor was assassinated on 23rd January, 1986.

The British Government arrested one person in February 1986 and charged him with conspiracy against the 3 persons mentioned above. Pre-emptive action could have been taken, but was not. Government have information that one extremist has been given a Council House apartment by the Ealing Burrough, from which he is indulging in anti-India activities.

Government have repeatedly taken up with the U.K. Government the question of taking effective action against anti-Indian

extremists in the U.K. Government are not pleased with the action taken thus far by the U.K. authorities. We have conveyed our views strongly to the U.K. Government.

Supply of Modern Arms to Punjab Police

2515. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of
HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have approached the Union Government for modern arms for State police ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what has been Government's attitude in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL
SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No such demand for modern arms has come recently from the Punjab Government. However, their demands for conventional arms as per the authorised scales are being met.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Absorption of Census Workers

2516. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Home Minister had requested the State Governments to absorb all those who worked for carrying out census duties i. e. as temporary employees of Regional Statistical Offices in 1981-82 ;

(b) if so details thereof ?

(c) whether Government are aware that these temporary employees are still approaching various authorities for jobs ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken for their employment with the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the field operations of 1981 Census were over, Regional Tabulation Offices were set up throughout the country for manual processing of the data collected in the 1981 Census Schedules. These offices were of short term duration and were wound up in February 1982 or shortly thereafter. A large complement of temporary staff, numbering about 27,000 were recruited in these offices. These temporary staff were retrenched when the Regional Tabulation Offices were wound up. At the time of their recruitment, it was made abundantly clear to them that their services were purely temporary and they would be retrenched as soon as the work was over. In spite of the clear understanding given to them about the temporary nature of employment, on purely humanitarian grounds the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested to assist in their rehabilitation. They were requested to issue suitable instructions with regard to priority absorption of these retrenched employees of 1981 Census in services and posts under the respective State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings under them by extending to them the highest possible priority and special considerations. They were also requested to issue necessary instructions regarding age relaxation to the extent possible. Such of the temporary census employees as had been recruited through Local Employment Exchanges and had put in a minimum of 6 months continuous service before retrenchment on account of reduction in establishment were also accorded priority-III by the Local Employment Exchanges. This is a very high priority for sponsorship through Local Employment Exchanges.

(c) and (d) In view of the large number involved, it has not been possible to provide alternative employment to all such retrenched census employees. So far as the employment of these retrenched Census employees, under the State Government is concerned, the recruitments to the post under the State Governments is entirely the responsibility of the concerned Governments. They have full authority to determine the method of

recruitment etc. It is not possible to force any State Government to give any particular over riding concession in the matter of employment to these retrenched employees.

Supply of Hyper Pure Poly Silicon

2517. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Sciences of India in collaboration with a private company viz. Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation offered to prepare and supply the Hyper Pure Poly Silicon cheaper than Hemlock of USA ;

(b) whether the letter of intent was given to the said Institute and if so, did it produce the product ;

(c) if so, at what cost ; and

(d) what is the present position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL): (a) No such offer has been received by the Government. However, a letter was received from Director, Indian Institute of Science (IISc) stating that they have made major progress in collaboration with M/s. Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation in the production of polysilicon of quality, which would more than suffice for photovoltaic devices.

(b) Letter of Intent was given to Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation in 1979. It was converted into Industrial Licence in March 1982, which was valid till March 1984. It has been extended till March 1986. The company had produced polysilicon of acceptable grade in its pilot plant of annual capacity of 2.5 tonnes. Regarding industrial plant of annual capacity of 22.5 tonnes of polysilicon by Metkern

Silicon, which is now fully owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation, following message was received on 3rd March 1986 :

"Regular power supply given on February 28 by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board. Start-up works proceeding smoothly."

(c) and (d) It is too early to estimate cost, as the industrial plant is still to go into regular production.

Extradition Treaty with U. K.

2518. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARE
RAO :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA
MURTY :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have proposed to the Government of the United Kingdom the draft of an extradition treaty to obtain extradition of terrorists from the United Kingdom for trial in India for their acts of terrorism directed against India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of U. K. Government thereto ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a British team of legal experts had visited India recently to discuss this matter ; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the discussion held ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a)
Yes, Sir,

(b) The Indian draft is a comprehensive one and incorporates various types of offences which should be made extraditable.

(c) Response of the U.K. Government is awaited.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The proposal of the U. K. Government to extend to India the provisions of the Suppression of Terrorism Act, 1978, as also India's proposal for a comprehensive Extradition Treaty were discussed. The response of the U.K. Government is awaited.

Reconstitution and Functions of the non-official Advisory Committee for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

2519. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has re-constituted a Non-Official Advisory Committee for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme ; and

(b) if so, what are the functions of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL
SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee advises the Ministry of Home Affairs on important matters of policy and procedure pertaining to the implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Agreement with Control Data Corporation for Mainframe Computers

2520. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been arrived at or is under discussion with Control Data Corporation of USA for manufacture of mainframe computers in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the offer of a French company in this regard has been rejected; and

(c) if so, whether the US terms were more favourable and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, An agreement has been arrived at with Control Data Corporation of USA for the Transfer of Technology for the manufacture of mainframe computers in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir, the US terms were more favourable for the Transfer of Technology. The terms of Transfer of Technology involve lumpsum payment of \$ 9.5 million and royalty payment at the rate of 5% of the value added.

Constitution of Rural Reconstruction Force

2521. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved a proposal to constitute a Rural Reconstruction Force for the purpose of deofficialising the rural development programmes like IRDP, DDP, DPAP, RLEGP and NREP; and

(b) if so, the details of this proposal and in how many States this proposal is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Haryana Government has formulated a Rural Reconstruction Force (R.R.F.) Scheme. The Scheme envisages raising a force of 250 persons for each district consisting of 10 groups of 25 persons each to be recruited by the Planning Department of the State through advertisement. The Force would

at the outset prepare a status paper for each village and then determine the programme for each village or a cluster of villages. The activities of the Force would cover laying of demonstration plots with proper inputs and sowing techniques; undertaking land-levelling, contour bunding and terrace cultivation in undulating lands to avoid soil erosion; demonstrating dry land farming techniques; undertaking plantation of fuel wood plants and farm forestry; and work for beautification of villages, etc. The Scheme also envisages monitoring of all Rural Development Programme including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, integrated Rural Development (IRD), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Forestry etc. by the R.R.F.

The Scheme came up for discussion at the meeting of the Working Group on District Planning for the Annual Plan 1986-87 held on 3.1.1986. The Working Group was of the view that the Scheme, as spelt out by the State Government, was not workable. The working Group, therefore, did not support this Scheme.

Agreements Concluded by Indo-Pak Sub-Commission

2522. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India-Pakistan Sub-Commissions on Travel and Consular matters and information and culture have concluded any agreements;

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

(c) the progress made so far in implementation of the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The meeting of the Sub-Commissions III and IV of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission were held on February 4-5,

1986 at Islamabad. The draft of a Cultural Agreement was finalised. Matters relating to travel and repatriation of civilian detainees who have completed their sentences were discussed. The question of missing defence personnel was also taken up.

(c) Sixty-three Indian civilian detainees were repatriated by Pakistan on February 20, 1986. The implementation of the decisions on other matters is in progress.

Study of Efficiency of Employees of Public Sector vis-a-vis Government Employees

2523. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study of the efficiency of the employees of public sector undertakings vis-a-vis the Government employees ; and

(b) If so, the findings thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Service Institute

2524. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Foreign Service Institute within the Ministry of External Affairs to be run on lines similar to the National Defence College ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The establishment of a Foreign Service Institute has been approved by the Government. The organisational nucleus is in place and preparatory work is in progress for starting training and orientation courses for different categories of officers.

Indo-US Agreement Regarding Advanced Computer System in India

2525. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States has agreed and permitted the export of more sophisticated scientific hardware such as advanced computer system to India ;

(b) if so, whether several proposals of this nature are also being followed up with the US Government ;

(c) what are the total US scientific know-how exported to India so far ;

(d) whether any agreements in this regard have been signed ; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The US has agreed and permitted the export of advanced mainframe computer systems to India.

(b) No, Sir. There are no other proposals in this area being followed-up with the US Government.

(c) to (e) The information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Per capita Availability of Milk, Cereals, Oil, Sugar etc. From 1960 to 1985 with Rural-Urban Break-up

2526. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the per capita availability of milk, cereals, edible oil, sugar, salt and clothing in the country in 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1985 with rural-urban break-up; and

(b) what has been the annual rate of increase of per capita availability of the above items during the periods, 1960—70, 1970—80 and 1980—85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) A statement containing the available information is given below. Rural/urban break-up is not available.

Statement

Statement Showing Per Capita Availability Per Year and Annual Rate of Increase therein, of Milk, Cereals Edible Oil, Sugar Salt and Clothing 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1984-85

Item	Unit	Per capita availability per year				Annual rate of increase of per capita availability (percentage)		
		1960	1970	1980	1985*	1960- 1970	1970- 1980	1980- 1985
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Milk 1	Litre	45.99	39.06	46.72	54.02	(-) 1.8	1.6	3.7
Cereals 2	Kg.	140.20	147.13	138.52	154.91	0.5	(-) 0.6	2.3
Edible oil 3	Kg.	3.2	3.5	3.8	5.5	0.9	0.8	9.7
Sugar 4	Kg.	4.8	7.4	7.3	10.9	4.4	(-) 0.1	10.5
Salt	Kg.	12.3	14.2	15.4	18.0	1.4	0.8	3.2
Clothing 5	Metre	15.00	15.54	14.97	14.52	0.4	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.8

*Figures are provisional.

- 1 Figures for Cols. 3 to 6 relate to 1960-61, 1969-70, 1980-81 and 1984-85 respectively.
- 2 Figures for Cols. 3 to 6 relate to Agriculture Year e.g., 1960 relates to July 1959 to June 1960).
- 3 Figures for Cols. 3 to 6 relate to 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1984-85 respectively.
- 4 Figures for Cols. 3 to 6 relate to sugar e.g., 1960 corresponds to sugar season 1960-61. Figures of Col. 6, however, relate to sugar season 1984-85.
- 5 Figures for Col. 6 relate to 1984.

Source : Concerned administrative ministries. Data for edible oils have however been taken from Economic Survey, 1985-86.

[Translation]

Economic Growth in India

2527. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Development Council has recommended a sum of Rs. 180,00 crores for public sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan as against only Rs. 1900 crores during the First Five Year Plan but the planners have prescribed a growth rate of 5 per cent as usual whereas compound growth rate in Denmark is 27 per cent and in Japan 11 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing lower growth rate for India ;

(c) whether economic growth in India is not taking place at the expected pace ; and

(d) whether our economy is progressing or retrogressing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) The Seventh Five Year Plan, approved by the National Development Council in November, 1985 sets a GDP growth rate of 5 per cent per annum over 1985—90. The Public Sector outlay is Rs. 180,000 crores. The reasons for fixing this rate of growth, and how economic growth has taken place in India as measured against the Plan targets and the progress made by the economy are explained in detail in the Seventh Plan document, which has already been placed on the Table of the House, and which may please be referred to.

Inter-country comparisons of GDP growth rate, and inferences drawn from such comparisons, may be of only limited validity, as the underlying basis, assumptions, economic situation and premises usually differ widely from country to country. Countries with developed market economies, may not rely on planning as an instrument for economic development. This makes it even more difficult to make inter-country comparisons.

Plan Provision for Irrigation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

2528. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether as against the provision of Rs. 1976.48 crores made by the Planning Commission for irrigation schemes for Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan the State Government in its plan draft has proposed only an expenditure of the Rs. 1722.92 crores for this item ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the target fixed by Madhya Pradesh to bring 4.08 lakh hectares of land under irrigation every year can be achieved with the amount so provided by the State Government especially when it includes provision for power schemes, flood control and other incomplete schemes on Narmada and all types of irrigation schemes ; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) With the provision of Rs. 1976.48 crores under irrigation sector made by Planning Commission during the Seventh Plan the target fixed in consultation with Government of Madhya Pradesh for the entire Seventh Plan is 10.80 lakh hectares and the same is achievable. It will not be possible to achieve 4.08 lakh hectares per year with the available outlay. The outlay of Rs. 1976.48 crores is for Irrigation sector only including flood control and schemes on Narmada but does not include power Schemes.

[English]

Measures to Prevent Creation of Wastelands by Executive Grazing

2529. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether excessive cattle in relation to the available grazing lands is the real cause for the creation of wastelands ;

(b) whether all efforts to convince graziers to keep few but good cattle failed ; and

(c) the new strategies proposed to be undertaken to launch this propaganda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Presence of excessive cattle in relation to the green fodder is a significant reason for the creation of wastelands through over-exploitation of grazing resources.

(b) and (c) Climatic, soil, economic and ecological conditions, as well as the existence of traditional animal husbandry occupations determine the cattle pressure on land. Hence extension efforts alone will not help in securing reduction in the number of non-descript cattle. What is needed is a multipronged effort to increase grazing areas, induce people to go in for a proper and location-specific mix of ground cover and fodder species, including fodder trees, leading to gradual elimination of decrepit, unproductive and less productive cattle. Suitable animal husbandry programmes to upgrade stock would also be necessary.

The new strategy in this behalf recommends the launching of a Special Fodder Development Programme, together with a Livestock Development Programme, popularisation of stall feeding, and discouraging the giving of loans under IRDP for cattle in chronically fodder-deficit areas.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : There is no law and order in Tripura.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a State subject. I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The teachers of Delhi Engineering College are on strike for more than one month.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take care of it. I have already written. I am in communication directly.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about my motion regarding the Governor's action ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into it.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : The staff of Manushi Magazine, a magazine of women, are on hunger strike.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, we cannot take up this problem ; it cannot be a subject for discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : I have given a notice under rule 197.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it ; I will look into it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given a notice under Direction 115.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already forwarded it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : In the last week or so, a number of arms units are being seized in Delhi. This is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will take care of that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing all these things ? Is this a new phenomenon ? It should not be like this. No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : A very serious situation threatening the world peace has arisen on account of America's rejection.....
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what is your point of order, under what rule are you referring to all this.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : The United States rejected the six nations' appeal where the Prime Minister of India and other leaders.....(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. This cannot be allowed like this.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Notice I have given.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it. I do not know from where have you Picked up all these things ?

(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : There was a major fire.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and tell me what it is.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : There was a gas leakage in Baroda,

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed these problems and if time comes, we will do it again, but not like this.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : There is corruption in the university campus. It should be discussed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Let the State Government take care of it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, for the last 15 days "Hindustan Samachar" and "Samachar Bharati".....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a problem to be discussed here. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : I have given notice regarding the Governor's action.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into it. That is what I told the Professor also.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You have always expressed concern and rightly so against the rising wave of terrorism in Punjab and Tripura where 20 persons have been killed by terrorists.

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it, and in the Business Advisory Committee, we have decided that we are going to discuss it on some day.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : There should be a discussion on terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER : We have decided it and we are going to have a discussion on it later.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Please have a discussion on terrorism. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid.

**Not recorded.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under the Passports Act, 1967, Foreign Marriages (Amendment) Rules, 1985, Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 1985

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967 :—

- (i) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1985.

- (ii) The Passports (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 860 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2200/86]

- (2) A copy of the Foreign Marriages (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 861 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2201/86]

- (3) A copy of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 862 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oath and Fees) Act, 1948.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2202/86]

Notifications under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following¹ Notifications (Hindi and English versions)¹ under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the¹ National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 :—

- (1) The National Cadet Corps (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1985.

- (2) The National Cadet Corps (Girls Division) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 19 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2203/86]

Statement re : 'vote on Account' for the National Airports Authority

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding 'Vote on Account' for the National Airports Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2204/86]

Notification under the Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 347 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

March, 1986 together with anexplanatory memorandum regarding exemption to polyester fibre manufactured from non-cellulosic wastes by the process of recycling of such wastes in India from the duty of excise as is in excess of Rupees 20 per kg., issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2205/86]

Notification under section 10A of the Former Secretary to State Service Officers (Conditions of service) Act, 1972. Notifications under section 3 of the all India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 159 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986 regarding extension of Family Pension Scheme to ICS Officers who retired or died before 1st January, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Former Secretary to State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2206/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) G.S.R. 314 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1986 regarding formation of IPS Cadre of Nagaland.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2207/86]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, etc. etc. for the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Copanies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2208/86]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of, the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2209/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2210/86]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of water Pollution, New, Delhi and Centre for Environment Education

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to
lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi for the year 1984-85,

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2211/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Environment Education Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2212/86]

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirteenth Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI
(Dharmapuri): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

**Reported delay in the completion of the
Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdispur Gas Pipeline
Project**

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA (Sangrur) :** I call the attention of
the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
to the following matter of urgent public
importance and request that he may make a
statement thereon :—

“The reported delay in the completion of
the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdispur Gas Pipe-
line Project and the steps taken by
Government in this regard.”

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar):
Sir, I had tabled a notice for a Half-an-Hour
discussion on the very same subject, on this
question.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : On your pleading it
has been admitted.

[English]

It is on your pleading, Sir, that it is
coming.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I may be
co-opted, Sir.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) :** Let him be the Speaker's
nominee !

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA
SHEKHAR SINGH) :** The HBJ Gas Pipe-
line Project was approved by Government of
India in April 1984 at an estimated cost of
Rs. 1700.17 crores. This project contem-

plates laying of a 1730 km long pipeline with
necessary facilities from Hazira in Gujarat
to Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar
Pradesh to meet the feedstock requirements
of six fertilizer plants, and fuel requirements
of two of the three power plants being set
up along the pipeline. The construction
schedules of the various sections of the
pipeline have been determined to be in
harmony with the schedule of commissioning
of the fertilizer plants as determined by the
Department of Fertilizers. The project is
scheduled to be completed in all aspects by
July 1989.

2. Global bids were called for by Gas
Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in June/
July 1985 on the composite tender basis for
the award of contract for the construction of
pipeline. Four bids in complete shape were
received by 27.8.1985, the last date for
receipt of bids. The unpriced bids were
opened on 28.8.1985 and evaluated for
technical and commercial aspects by GAIL
and EIL. The price bids were opened on
1.11.1985. GAIL's recommendations on
the award of contract were received by this
Ministry on 14.11.1985 ; these are now under
Government's consideration, taking also into
account the financing proposals received from
the various bidders. Decision on the award
of contract is expected to be taken shortly.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA :** At the outset, I am pained to
state that the Government which always
claim of moving fast and bringing the 21st
century nearer by their faster actions, have
brutally slowed down the completion of this
pipeline. This project was to be completed
by June, 1987. It was to be started by
March, 1984. Now at least two years have
elapsed, but we are again back to the
pavilion. The country has lost too much
due to this delay. The non-utilisation of
two years means loss of 9.6 million metric
tonnes of urea, whose cost is \$ 200 per
metric tonne. On the other hand, equipment
worth Rs. 2500 crores has arrived. An
interest of Rs. 100 crores we are paying
annually on that. This delay has resulted
in a heavy loss to the country. This is due
to the indecisiveness on the part of the
Government.

This gas pipeline is to feed six fertiliser plants. 1730 kms long pipeline is to be constructed. This delay is being caused at the cost of the development of the country and providing employment to the youth. On the one hand, the hon. Minister and the Government daily speak very high that they are very much concerned and perturbed on the unemployment situation in the country, on the other hand, they are brutally delaying this project.

Will the hon. Minister explain the reason for the delay in awarding the contract? Is it also true that the offers were revealed and again they were cancelled or with-held? I am sorry to say that time and again, appointment of one committee or the other is being done. I, having a privilege to be the Member of this august House, assure you that whatever I am speaking, I am speaking keeping the national interest in view. My submission is that the Gas Authority of India and Engineering India Ltd. are being ignored. There is a general impression in the country that indigenous industry is being strangled. I want to make it quite clear that our aim is not to embarrass the Government at all. We are interested in bringing the results for the nation. Will the Hon'ble Minister be able to explain as to why this delay has taken place? Why is there controversy over turnkey or piecemeal construction? Why are we wasting the precious time of the country and regarding its progress and development, in these small things? I want to emphasise that these six fertiliser plants are to be run; employment opportunities are to be created and in future, after the completion of this pipeline, other pipelines are also to be constructed. Is it the intention of the Government to discourage indigenous engineering capability.

I want to impress upon the Government that my self and my Party are not at all concerned who constructs this pipeline, but we are concerned that the pipelines should

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

be completed at the earliest. Because of this wastage of time, I have been told, that price has risen by 15 per cent. During the

last three months, the rate of the Japanese currency Yen has risen by fifteen per cent as compared to the price of dollar. Will the Minister explain who is responsible for this delay, who is responsible for incurring loss to the country due to this rise in the exchange rates of Yen v/s dollar? This is not the first time that the Government of India has delayed the projects of national importance. Let this House know that the Government of India delayed the construction of Thein Dam in Punjab by twenty-years. The Thein Dam was to be completed in 1967 and now it is 1986, and even the preliminary work has not yet started. Through your kind cooperation, Sir, while discussing this issue, I would also like to devote one minute to the problem of Punjab(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. You speak about this gas pipeline only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He can suggest the diversion of that pipeline through Punjab, Sir.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Anyhow, Sir, if it is possible, I am prepared to say that the supply position of petrol and diesel in Punjab is very bad. Now the *Rabi* season is coming. Every year during the *Rabi* season the supply of petrol and diesel is stuck and that causes long queue of farmers at the petrol pumps and filling stations. So, I again urge upon the Minister that he must take care to see that Punjab does not face any shortage of diesel because we are to contribute 70 per cent or 65 per cent to the total national foodgrains. I also urge upon him that it is the primary duty of the Government to complete the pipeline at the earliest. I have no bias against any national or multinational. I am only interested in seeing that he tells the country what are the compulsions in his way which are not allowing his Government to complete this pipeline. If this pipeline is to be completed by some foreign company or some foreign concern, he is permitted to go to them also but I urge upon him to take care in doing so that his actions in future will stimulate the indigenous industry for which they have been crying and for which they have been given this confidence, this verdict of sitting on the Treasury Benches,

[Shari Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to complete this pipeline within a short period and to take care of the indigenous industry, to take care of the production of fertilizers, to take care of the completion of the fertilizer plants. With these few words, I take my seat and urge upon the hon. Minister to take care of Punjab's diesel and petrol problems also, through it is not directly a part of the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Amal Datta. Only five minutes for you

SHRI SOMENATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : Why five minutes ? He should take ten minutes. He is going to speak on a subject involving Rs. 1,700 crores.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamand Harbour) : Sir, let me take five minutes from when I start.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And it should be according to your watch.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, the HBJ Pipeline contract was discussed last year. At that time the controversy on which the Call Attention was raised was why this decision to go in for a turn-key project was taken by sacrificing national interests. No convincing answer came from the Treasury Benches. The then Petroleum Minister evaded the answer by only saying that the Menon Committee Report had decided that Engineers India Ltd., the consultants to the Gas Authority of India Ltd., had not the requisite experience, and totally ignored the fact that the Engineers India Ltd. had a back-up consultant, Gas Uni, which had adequate experience for this kind of work. So, I find that the answer even then was evasive. What happened was this. It shows that this scandal which then boiled over has been simmering all through and again it has come to light because not only the national interest has been sacrificed by the earlier decision—and Government can never explain it away—but recently after the tender bids have been opened, when you convert so many smaller projects into one big contract for the turn key project obviously you invite the multinationals to

bid for it and the multinationals have bid for it. It becomes a happy hunting ground for the lobbies of these multinationals. They have come and they have done various tricks. It is Sham Progetti who is getting those maximum notoriety on this issue they deserve to do so because not only they have now interfered with the contract in some way or the other to which I am coming, but even as early as 1983 as soon as this project was cleared by the PIB, then Sham Progetti has approached the Petroleum Ministry and the Finance Ministry with a request that they be given this contract outright without going through any formal procedure. And then in 1984 when the piecemeal contract was floated and they were going to be finalised then suddenly this Sham Progetti made an offer, an out of turn contract for 3 segments, 3 parts of that same tender, and thereby putting a spoke in the wheel which turns the whole table on the indigenous industry and the contract is given away to the multinationals. And thirdly now when the tender bids have been opened they have again put another spanner in the wheel by raising some objections through their Government. This is very funny. After the technical bid has been opened, as the Minister's statement says, in August, no objection was raised on technical grounds. After the financial bids were opened and it was found that Sham Progetti has come third, then they through their Government—and even the Canadians who have come last, through their Government—raised objections. The Government of India, in a very callous manner, appointed a Committee to go into these complaints. May I ask : Is it a normal procedure that if any contract country's Government raises an objection then the whole thing will be reopened and a committee will have to go through it sacrificing the national interest ? My friend Mr. Ramoowalia pointed out that this delay is causing us loss of hundreds of crores of rupees. This pipeline will supply gas to our fertilizer plants, to thermal plants and to domestic use in the country. This is a huge sum. The estimated sum is only Rs. 1700 crores for the other parts of the project, but it will rise to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 ultimately, definitely. This project was to be completed originally in June 1987 ; but even now we are not in a position to award the contract. The hon. Minister has not explained it,—way

after the GAIL's recommendation of the award of the contract was received by the Ministry only November 1985, the Government is still considering. That has not been stated. Only in January the newspapers reported the Prime Minister having said that high level complaints having been received and there fore we are going to start the matter afresh. Well, what are the high-level complaints? As far as we know, one of the bidders, one of their trade partners, did not have the requisite technical qualification. The other is that yen has hardened and all that. I would like the Minister to explain what exactly is the nature of the complaint which confronted the Government or which gave a handle to the Government, to set up such a committee. I want to know the nature of the complaint and to what extend it has been found to be substantiated by the committee set up, the report of which has already been received by the Ministry. It is the sacrifice of national interest to which we object and not which multi-national gets it. Obviously, the decision to give it to a multi-national was taken as early as 1985. So, now we are not raising that question. Let some multi-national or other get, it. That is how the Government of this country is selling the country's interest down to the multi-nationals, to the imperialists. But even then, our country's interest of getting the project implemented in time, should be protected. Why can this interest not be saved, by avoiding the delay.

Another thing which should be kept in mind is, along with this particular project of HBJ pipeline, no another pipeline project was contemplated to bring gas from Assam and Tripura. Tripura is floating on gas Assam has a lot of gas. The pipeline has been projected but nothing has been done about that. I would like the hon. Minister to explain why that project has been put in the cold storage, to the detriment to all of us in the Eastern region.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the HBJ pipeline project is large enough both in physical and financial terms. For such a large project the contract for implementation should have been scheduled to be decided.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, to whose speech will the Minister reply? He should reply now itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You tell this in the meeting of the Committee and ask them to find out something.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: But this decision of scheduling has not been taken. Hence serious concern is being expressed over this subject. The Minister has also not answered about the GAIL's recommendations on the award of the contract.

The delay has, no doubt, some reasons. As you have seen in the newspaper, in this award of contract, complaints about tenders had come from Governments of some contractors. These complaints are admittedly serious and they came from sources high enough to merit attention. The matter has, therefore, been referred to a Committee of Secretaries. This is a huge project if some aspects could not be looked into earlier, then those aspects should be re—looked into, instead of going in haste. So, it is not improper that a Committee has been constituted and it is going into this. So, there is nothing wrong in it, though in the process, it gets delayed and we may have to wait for some time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order. It is for the Members to put questions. But she has been answering the questions raised by another hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I am asking questions and telling so many things. I do not know whether you have been hearing my speech. I asked, what about the recommendations of the GAIL's committee. Please listen to me.

Sir, You must give me some time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot give specially for you. Only 5 minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

The only thing which I would like to know is up to which date the offer is valid and whether the decision already somewhat delayed should be taken during the validity of the offer.

Besides delay, there are also other aspects. Not only the price of competing offers are important but there are many other aspects which should receive due attention from Government while deciding the contract. I would like to ask some points. In awarding the contract, do the Government anticipate appreciation of the value of the currency of the participating countries? And will it unduly involve higher expenditure on the part of India? If so, what will be the additional expenditure as estimated by the Finance Ministry?

Thirdly, I must ask whether indigenous components should be given due weightage yet without compromising the efficiency of the project. Here also, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Indian partnership at any stage of pipeline laying will be given importance in view of the building up of indigenous capacity and transfer of technology. By this, indigenous companies acquire the technology so that in future when we have another project like this, their participation may increase. There are financial and package offers. Relative advantages have to be weighed. What is important is the scheduled period of completion.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister about this because it is linked with the commissioning of the fertiliser plant. In a matter of project implementation, our main emphasis is on timely completion of the project at not too heavy a cost. It is our apprehension and the hon. Minister may also reply. There may be very little time left between the completion of a portion of Hazira to Bixapur line and the commissioning of Guna Fertiliser Plant which is to be commissioned in September, 1987. Of course, the hon. Minister has replied that the Project is scheduled to be completed in all its aspects by July, 1989. But what about Guna project? What will be the

expenditure of the Government? Will it involve additional expenditure? What about the commissioning of the rest of the fertiliser plant?

I hope these aspects will get due attention from Government. The Government should proceed in a fair and regular manner and come to a decision in the larger interest. I am stressing the importance from the larger interest. Even if it gets delayed, the larger interest should be taken into account. The cost escalation should be taken into account. There should not be cost escalation.

An hon. Member has said that the Congress—I Government believes in the multi-nationals but the Opposition members are interested only in getting the work awarded to those multi-nationals. Anyway, when we are taking greater interest, this should not be made an issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Sir, the Statement of the hon. Minister is really an insult to this House. It is a contrived exercise ...

AN HON. MEMBER : We do not feel insulted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Because you have developed raw hide. That does not mean that we do not feel insulted. You may not feel insulted. We feel.

It is nothing but a contrived exercise in suppression of facts, to conceal the calculated dilatoriness on the part of the Government. Two heads have already rolled as an outfall of the project. The Secretary has to go and the farmers Minister is now confabulating in Bombay. First thing is the completion of the project. In a bid to work faster, there is a complete somersault so far as the execution of the project is concerned.

The late Prime Minister had taken a specific decision not to go in for a turn-key contract for the completion of this project and to engage Indian expertise for which the Gas Authority of India was constituted.

It has no function till today. Engineers India Ltd. was appointed as the prime consultant. Tenders have been issued. Rates have been obtained where Indian participation would have the commanding share of it.

Now, after the rates were known tender bids were opened and an offer came from an Italian concern, then suddenly not only the tenders were not accepted but the whole basis of execution of the project was altered and again an exercise started for giving this project on a turn-key basis. Now the suggestion came from that Italian concern—Snom Progetti—the name has been given. Now, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's specific decision is altered. What is the justification? Till to day we have not known. It is allegedly for the purpose of reducing the total cost. But the Minister in today's statement says that the estimated cost will be over Rs. 1700 crores which was the initial cost also. Therefore, to-day he is not talking of any reduced costs by reason of the turnkey project. That it is an insult to the House and there is a deliberate suppression because none of the earlier aspects has been mentioned here.

Now everywhere it is admitted that the delay is due to the change in the entire methodology and approach of the Government in a sort of carrying through this project which is admittedly vital for the country's agricultural economy. As you are allowing us very little time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a six months' delay will result in a loss of 9.6 million tonnes of urea production valued at around 200 dollars per tonne landed in an Indian port which comes to about Rs. 2500 crores loss. Is it a fact—has any calculation or exercise been made—whether the total cost of the Government of India's procrastination in this matter will come to between Rs. 2700 and Rs. 2864 crores out of which there will be a huge amount of foreign exchange component?

The present position as it appears from the Minister's statement is that tenders have been received. Now I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the final decision will be taken. Can he give us the last date? Will he assure the House that

the contractor with the lowest bid will be accepted or given the work? Let it not be understood that we have any choice for anybody. It is their baby. It seems that they like the Italian baby more. That is our apprehension, that the way things are happening, India that is Bharat will some day become an Italy. I would like to know what would be the extent of Indian participation in this. Will it help our indigenous know-how? What will be the role of Engineers India Ltd? ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please now conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, are these questions flippant?

Are these questions irrelevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to put the question. I am not telling that they are irrelevant.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If it is in appreciation of the relevance of the question, I am obliged to you.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister when GAIL's recommendations have been received and I take it that the Kaul Committee's recommendations have also been received. I would like to know whether on the basis of that, Engineers India Ltd's role as prime consultants will be retained and whether the Kaul Committee has gone into the technical aspects of the matter, not the mere evaluation of the tenders but the technical aspects of the different offers because there are no technical persons in the Kaul Committee, whether they have taken the opinion of eminent technical persons and whether they have taken the opinion of Gas Authority of India and Engineers India Ltd. in giving their report.

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA-MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : In the context of the HBJ Pipeline Project, the Government of India had floated an organisation called the "Gas Authority of India Limited" in the month of August, 1984, with the sole object of planning, designing and constructing of pipelines for the gas, oil and oil products.

[Shri Bhattam Sri Ramamurthy]

That being the very objective the very first project, which has come up now, it is being given away to an outside country cutting at the roots of the very organisation which the Government of India themselves have floated. Is that not a fact? I would like the hon. Minister to react to this matter. For want of time, instead of dilating on this matter, I would like to point out to him that in the year 1984 itself the Ministry of Petroleum went a head with the plan to execute the project. So many Public sector Undertakings have been lined up to do some major works for that project. By September 1984, the Ministry of Petroleum was ready with the performance proposals for inviting various tenders for this project. The entire thing has come to a grinding halt because of the stand taken by the Government. Is this the way in which you treated your Public Sector Undertakings? I want to ask this question. The other important thing is a matter of policy.

Sir, I would like to ask one more question.

Is it not a fact that the previous Government headed by the former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has taken a decision to the effect that no outsider should be invited for the construction of HBJ Pipeline and that it may be done indigenously with the local technology available? If that is so, I would like to ask the Government as to how it has decided to reverse this decision. Does it not cut at the very root of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, the high ideals about which they often talk about? Further, I would like to ask: Is it not a fact that this sort of delay will the escalation of cost of the project itself? That is another thing which I would, ultimately, like to know from the Government.

Finally, Sir, I would like to ask the Government as to whether it is proper, once again, to re-open the entire issue at the instance of a foreign Government? It is entirely an internal matter. Is it proper once the bids were opened on 28th August and on 1st November to re-open the whole issue? Is it necessary? Is it

proper? Does it not violate the terms and conditions of the contract by re-opening the entire issue? So, these are the questions which arise in my mind.

Sir, the Prime Minister himself stated that complaints were received from various quarters. The objections are (1) the dilation of the terms and conditions of the tender (2) tenders were not properly evaluated; and (3) certain specifications were diluted. We should first take up this question. The tender is composed of two parts. The first part is a technical one and the second part is a price tender. First the price tender was opened and subsequently the technical tender was opened on 28th August. On that date, it was decided that everyone of the four multinational companies which had offered tenders were all technically competent. When decision made known? If it had been found objectionable, discussion could have been raised on 28th August itself. That was not done. The technical bids went un questioned. It was not at all questioned. The difficulty arose only when the price bid was opened i.e. in the month of November, on 1st November. The lowest bidder was a French firm and not an Italian firm. Therefore, they began to raise hue and cry and that is how the entire thing has come up again.

It is stated by the Prime Minister and also the Minister over here that the foreign embassies, foreign Government—in fact one of the Finance Ministers of a foreign country—have raised objections. Is it not an internal matter in which the foreign countries take interest? Is it proper to interfere in the internal matters of our country like this? It is entirely concerned with the commercial transaction of this country. Should that a foreign Government interfere in matters of this nature? Do you violate your own terms of agreement? Once they are opened and decision taken, how can you reopen the issue? Is it not a violation of the very principles for the tender conditions? In that case it is open to question whether this is done with ulterior motives or ulterior aims and objects this is done. That is what I am going to question?

One more thing. The price bid was opened on 1st November, 1985. It was found that the French firm stood first, the Mexican firm stood second, the Italian firm stood third and the Canadian firm stood fourth. Then what was to be done? The decision went in favour of the French firm. Obviously so. The decision was taken by GAIL since the French firm was the lowest bidder. Then all sorts of objections were raised. The Secretaries' Committee was appointed. The decision of this Committee was in favour of the decision taken earlier. Not only that, the Ministry of Petroleum again went into the question and they also supported the decision taken by GAIL. When three parties have gone into the matter, where is the need for going into the matter again and reopening the issue? That is not proper. Now the matter is receiving the attention of the Minister of Finance. How is it that the matter was forwarded to the Minister of Finance when three parties have already gone into the matter. That is neither proper nor regular. It tantamounts to violation of the conditions of tender document.

I come to second. It is said that the value of Yen has appreciated in relation to the rupee. This again is an untenable argument. Will you refer to the conditions of the tender which are published and communicated to the other parties? According to the tender, the exchange rate will be the rate applicable as on 1st November, that is the date of opening of the price bid; the Government of India will go by the exchange rate as it obtained on 1st November. It is in conformity with the tender conditions. Why then reopen it? How is it that Government thought it fit to reopen the matter on that account? There may be a political consideration. The Minister, while giving answer on the floor of Rajya Sabha, has stated that the international situation has to be taken into consideration and various other aspects have got to be taken into consideration. If extraneous consideration go into the decision in regard to the HBJ pipeline, it will be a sad day; we will be surrendering our independence if we take decisions in our internal matters at the behest or intervention of some foreign countries; it will be a bad day for this country if we do that,

Delay has occurred here. The Minister says that delay has not occurred and there will be no cost escalation. That is the reply which has been given the other day before Rajya Sabha. The decision to go in for turnkey project resulted in a delay of one year in starting the work. The earlier plan was given up. Government had to float new tenders. Thus, an initial delay of one year has taken place. His esteemed predecessor said that the decision on the tenders would be taken by the end of December. Now we are in the month of March. No decision has yet been taken. Why? Is this not delay? Does it not result in delay in the completion of the project? If it does not result in delay, I would like the hon. Minister to mention categorically when the pipelines which are linked up with the fertiliser plants will be completed, when each of these pipelines and also each of the fertiliser plants will be completed. Let the Minister come forward with a schedule as he thinks best.

As far as we know, escalation of costs is there. The Minister, on the contrary, says that the cost will decrease and not increase. This is the statement of the Minister: "The delay in decision-taking would not result in increase in the cost but would decrease the same; we shall take care that the cost is the minimum". How does he take care of it? Apart from the quotations in the tender, has he started any private negotiations with the party? How does he say that it is going to be the minimum? How is he saying that?

The Prime Minister has stated that this has resulted in a saving of around Rs. 1000 crores. Contrary to the Prime Minister's assertion, the cost estimate of the project remains at Rs. 1700 crores as before. Thousand crores saving would be there. That is what the Prime Minister has stated. It is thus lower than the lowest bid made by the French firm. This besides the cost of the land the pipelines and everything else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude,

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Certain things are happening which are not in the best interest of the country. Therefore, I request that these things should be better sorted out at the earliest to the satisfaction of the entire country. Let there be no hushing the matter and let there be no underhand dealing in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I welcome this opportunity accorded to the Government by the Hon. Members to clear all the doubts and apprehensions which might be hovering in the minds of some people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And suspicion also.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Suspicion lies in the mind of Prof. Dandavate.

AN HON. MEMBER : Suspicion was there in the minds of other also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The reply will remove all the suspicions.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : I hope we will be able to clear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In suspicion matter, I democratically represent all of them.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : We don't know when you will be letting them down.

I would like to place the entire history of the project and the present situation, the complete analysis of it before the Members and before the Hon. House.

Sir, this project was approved, as I said, in April 1984 and the estimated cost was seventeen hundred and odd crores. In May 1984 quotations were called on a piecemeal basis and offers were received. Some of the bids were opened, particularly the bids

relating to line pipes. But in the meanwhile the Menon Committee which was examining the GAIL and EIL capability to implement the project, observed that management, organisation as well as timely completion by GAIL and EIL may be a source of concern. So, it was in the interest of the timely completion that the Government had to reconsider its earlier approach.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What was the recommendation of the Committee ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : I am prepared to meet you later and clear anything which might be troubling you.

AN HON. MEMBER : But not in the House !

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : When the Menon Committee had observed that the GAIL at the present moment did not possess the capability to implement the project, there was no option left for the Government but to go for a turn-key project.

Hon. Member Shri Ramamurthy got very eloquent that we are giving it to somebody, some foreign companies. In the present situation and even elsewhere where we do not have the requisite expertise there is no other way out for us. We have only to see that while we take assistance from foreign companies, it should be our effort to see that the indigenous participation is maximised and enable the indigenous companies to go for higher participation in future. As far the EIL I would like to make it clear that the Gasuni back-up consultancy to EIL still continues for the HBJ project and EIL's role as GAIL's prime consultant will not be diluted in any way.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under the turn-key also.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Yes, of course.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Earlier also the Gasuni was there. So, if they have capability now did not they have capability then ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : They have not got the capability for implementation. The EIL are only consultants to the GAIL. They were not intended to execute the project.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : EIL can fall back on the resources of Gasuni.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Gasuni are only the back-up consultants for the EIL.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What remains of the Menon Committee recommendation ? (*Interruptions*) Was it for the purpose of scuttling the earlier thing ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Now, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee would like to persuade the Menon Committee with his views. I do not think if the Committee of experts finds that these are the constraints of the situation there were other option. As we are discussing this subject today this particular point is now only a matter of history. The entire project has progressed far ahead and that point has not much relevance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is serdid history.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : It is not serdid history.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would like the hon. Minister to place the report of the Menon Committee on the Table of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : You write to me and I will let you know what the position is. Kindly have patience. I have listened to you and you must listen. I am prepared to explain every point that the hon. Members have raised. I am not going to omit any single point raised by the hon. Members.

Today it is 1986. You are referring to a decision in 1985 and the decision was taken because the Menon Committee of experts clearly made their observations that there were constraint on GAIL and EIL and they could not execute the project. So, Government took a decision for turn-key project implementation.

Now, I would like to inform you that a task force with representatives of GAIL and EIL was constituted to evaluate the technical and price bids and consideration was also sought to be given to maximising the indigenous content without affecting the technical parameters or delivery schedules. The bidders gave their bids and GAIL submitted its report on 14.11.1985 and that is under the consideration of the Government. Meanwhile Governments of Canada and Italy have made their observation on certain specific points.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What are those ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : I will tell you. (*Interruptions*) Please have patience. The hon. Member has raised the question that this is an interference in the internal affairs of our country. If this concept is accepted then there should be no bilateral relations with other countries or no contacts with other countries. Every embassy is interested and they do take care of the commercial interest of their country.

13.00 hrs.

It is not an extraordinary thing which has happened in this case, What was done ? Do you think it proper that if the matter is raised not by the companies, but by the Government, or if the matter is raised by the Foreign Minister, we should take the position that we will not look at their paper, at their letter, because it is an internal affair and we would not like anybody to tell us or advise us anything about this project ?

Government appointed a Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary to look into the specific points raised by the countries and not to re-evaluate the bids. They acted with speed and submitted their report on

[Shari Chandra Shekhar Singh]

30.1.1985. A lot of hue and cry has been raised about the delay in the project. Last time then this subject was discussed in this House, perhaps on a starred question my predecessor in the office replied that the contract would be finalised by December end, 1985. This is March, 1986. I would accept that there has been a delay of two months and a few days. The offers have been extended upto 24.3.1986. There has been some delay because of this particular occurrence, but a delay of two months and a few days is not a delay over which this outcry has to be made..... *(Interruptions)* Have patience. I will tell you about each minute thing *(Interruptions)*. You have not spoken, but I know what is in your mind and I will reply.

This is not a delay which is very extraordinary, but I would like to take the House into confidence that just now the matter is between the Petroleum Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

Some hon. Members raised objections to the participation of the Finance Ministry. This is a regular procedure. Even when an expenditure of a single rupee has to be made, it has to go to the Finance Ministry ; without their sanction, their approval, it cannot be done. The Finance Ministry is being consulted. They are evaluating the price bids ; they are taking a view about the bids, and there is every likelihood and I would like to assure the House that the contract would be awarded before the extended period of 24.3.1985. We should be able to do this unless some contingency arises... *(Interruptions)* I would repeat that there is every likelihood that the contract would be awarded before the extended period of 24th March, 1986.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
Is the Finance Ministry doing the evaluation of the technical bid or the price bid ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
The evaluation of the technical bid is done by the administrative Ministry and the evaluation of the price bids is generally done in consultation with the Finance Ministry. They are doing their job ; they are not encroaching upon the domain of some other Ministry.

I would again like to assure the House that this is the first major cross-country gas pipe line project in the country ; many more likely to come up in the future. We have to take full note of the present international situation and derive the maximum advantage for our country in terms of minimisation of cost and maximisation of indigenous participation, facilitating transfer of technology and retaining the time-frame for the entire project. Now I would come to that. Every hon. member made a point about the delay in the project. I would like to point out that even at the time of the project approval, i.e. April 1984, it was specified that the project completion schedule is 63 months, and completion will be in July 1989. So the completion schedule originally contemplated is not changed.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : But it was 36 months.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
No change in the completion schedule is contemplated, although the strategy for implementation has been changed.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Is he not reading it otherwise ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : 63 months instead of 36 months?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
No. It is not otherwise. That mistake can occur there and not here. I would like to assure the hon. members that the original schedule for completion of the HBJ project would be maintained at all costs. *(Interruptions)*

I would also like to repeat that there would be no dilution so far as indigenous participation is concerned. We will try to see that our indigenous companies not only give their contribution to the project, but also develop capabilities so that in the future pipeline projects, there participation may be higher.

Now the critical portion is that of Hazira-Bijaipur and an hon. member raised a point whether the Guna fertilizer project, which is scheduled to be commissioned in September 1987 would be able to come up in time or not, or whether there will be a mismatch between the commissioning of the fertilizer project and the availability of feedstock. This is an important point and I would like to assure the House again that this has been taken into consideration. There might be a delay of about three months or a little more in commissioning this portion. But alternative arrangements have been made to fire the boilers for synchronisation with naphtha and multi-fuel facilities have been put up as a stand by for all the fertilizer plants including Guna. So, for six months period, when they require this gas for synchronisation in their trial run, naphtha will be made available, if need be. By the time the actual production starts, this portion will come up and gas would be available even for the Guna fertilizer plant and there is not going to be any mismatch. Gas will be made available at the right time for the Guna fertilizer plant also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
The fertilizer may cost more.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
The hon. member has raised the question that this delay of three months or so might escalate the prices. Earlier I told in the Rajya Sabha and I want to reiterate before this House again that as the situation stands today, we are hopeful that because of the delay of three months or two months and twenty day, we may be able to reduce the cost. The costs will not escalate. I do not want to tell you at this stage as to how this can be done. But after it is accomplished, we will certainly let you know, if you want me to tell you. But I am fully hopeful that a delay of two months and twenty days.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Then you can delay all the projects.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
What is your objection? The original time frame for completion of the project is being maintained. The Guna Fertilizer Plant is being given the feed-stock in time and if there has been a delay of two months and a few days, certain cost reduction may also occur and it is to our advantage. Now, you ask me, I won't be able to tell you at this stage because I told you, our exercise may get hampered. So we would not like to spell it out before the House, how this cost reduction may occur. But I will tell you certainly the delay of two months and a few days may reduce the cost of the entire project. So, there cannot be any objection on any point. The original time frame is being maintained. Guna Fertilizer Plant is going to come up in time and get the feed-stock in time. Now, the project cost is not escalating. So there is going to be no objection from any quarter to what we are going to do at the moment. I think, I have replied to every point raised by the hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I ask specifically what basic objection was raised for which you thought it fit to appoint a Committee ?.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : The Minister vehemently stated that he will reply to all the points raised by the Members. I raised an issue regarding supply of diesel to Punjab.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Please do not interrupt like this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
Sir, the hon. Mr. Datta has raised the point that the two Governments raised objections regarding the competence of one of the partners of a consortium.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Who raised it?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
It is not proper for you or me to name any partner in any consortium.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The compence is not there in what way ? What were the specific points in regard to competence ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
It is not proper for me or for you to name any partner.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Government thought it fit to appoint a Committee and can't we ask for its reason ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
It is not proper to discuss and go into the examination of all these things. It is not proper to do so. I have told you clearly what it was and the Committee has reported and their report is with us. I am not able to reply to only one question by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and I cannot reply to it and the reply can be given only when the contract is awarded. He asked me who is going to get the contract ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I asked, are you going to consider the lowest tendere for this purpose ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
The lowest tendered has to be determined. That is the question.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
GAIL's recommendation is not on the basis of the.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
I know you have got some briefs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Sir, this is very objectionable.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara) : Sir, this a clear case of a privilege. What do you mean by saying "you have been briefed" ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unni, please listen. You please take your seat. He is speaking.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am raising a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is answering. He is speaking. What is your Point of Order ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
He has said something very objectionable which may have escaped his notice. That Members are getting briefed.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is most unbecoming of him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, either he has to withdraw those remarks or he has to tender apologies to the House. He says that the hon. Member has been briefed by somebody

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I said, I don't care which concern gets it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
I never said that he has been briefed by a company.

(Interruptions)

He says, he has got GAIL's recommendation. How did he get it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In your statement, you have said that... ..

(Interruptions)

13.15 hrs.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
That is what is called briefing. You get
some papers.....*(Interruptions)*

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LOKPAL BILL

Motion re Extension time of for Presentation
of Report

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I
am not briefed by somebody. You are
briefed by somebody.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal):
I beg to move the following :

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
I again say I have never said that you have
been briefed by any company. You are
getting some papers. You are showing them.
Without some brief, you cannot do it. But
my only point is . *(Interruptions)*

"That this House do extend upto the
last day of the second week of the
monsoon Session, 1986, the time for
presentation of the Report of the Joint
Committee on the Bill to provide for the
appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into
allegations of corruption against Union
Ministers and for matters connected
therewith."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
We get journals, newspapers, and we get
information. As a Member of Parliament,
you must have got it. We have not been
supplied by the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
GAIL's recommendation..... *(Interruptions)*

"That this House do extend upto the
last day of the second week of the
Monsoon Session, 1986, the time for
presentation of the Joint Committee
on the Bill to provide for the appoint-
ment of a Lokpal to inquire into
allegations of corruption against Union
Ministers and for matters connected
therewith."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go
into it. If I see anything objectionable, I
will expunge it. I will do it.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
I have said that I have replied to every
single point raised by hon. Members, except
what troubles Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, as to
who is going to get the contract. I am not
going to reply to this. The contract would
be awarded...*(Interruptions)* in the best
national interests ; and we shall see that
indigenous participation is the highest. We
shall see that the cost is minimum, we shall
see that every time—frame is maintained,
and we would like to assure the House that
the decision will be in the larger interests of
the country.

(Interruptions)

13-17 hrs

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER in the chair]

13.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(I) Need to take Measures to Safeguard
the interests of cotton growers of Gujarat

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL (Broach) :
The prices of cotton are at low ebb, and the
cotton growers in Gujarat are in great
distress. The runous condition for the

[Shri Ahmed M. Patel]

cotton growers in Gujarat have been created on account of increase in production and lowbuying by mills. Gujarat State produces 20 per cent of the total cotton production in the country. The following developments are responsible for the distressing situation :

- (1) The new textile policy has yet to bring tangible results, and out of 8,00,000 powerlooms, about 2,40,000 have been shut down. The prices of yarn are also cut down by 20% to 25%.
- (2) The textile mills have huge stocks of unsold yarn and fabrics.
- (3) The world cotton market indicates that the cotton supply is in excess of demand, and the task of increased export by the country would be more difficult.
- (4) The total world production rose sharply from 67.53 million bales in 1982-83 to 84.3 million bales in 1984-85.

I urge the Government to take following measures immediately :

1. The new textile policy be implemented, assuring the off-take of cotton at remunerative prices and re-formulation of functions of Cotton Corporation of India, to include price stabilization operations.
2. The Gujarat Cotton Federation may be authorized to make purchases under the scheme, with adequate finance. Union Government should accept the responsibility of compensating losses to the extent of support price stabilization purchases.
3. The C.C.I. and other exporting agencies should be permitted to export at least 5 lakh bales.
4. For purchases at remunerative prices and export, the RBI and NABARD should modify their credit policies.

5. It is learnt that there are certain irregularities in purchase of cotton, and I hope the Government will look into them.

(ii) Need to provide jobs to the displaced persons and absorb at least 3,000 more persons before the completion of the first phase of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : The Government's policy of providing jobs to one able-bodied member of each household of the displaced families in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant area is being flouted. Out of thirteen thousand displaced (13,000) families, only about 1,380 persons have been so far provided with jobs.

The Steel Plant authorities are not undertaking any work directly, but employing contractors even for maintenance of the township. The sweepers, gardeners and Class IV jobs all come under the purview of the private contractors, and the displaced persons are ignored. In spite of repeated assurances, the programme of year-wise recruitment was not worked out. In spite of the decisions earlier taken in 1983, the Government have failed to formulate a programme for self-employment opportunities to displaced persons with Central assistance. The payment of compensation at market rate was so far denied to them, in spite of the prevailing ruling decision of the Supreme Court to that effect, dragging them to protracted litigation.

I, therefore, urge on the Government to fulfil their commitment of providing jobs to the displaced persons and absorb at least 3,000 more persons before the first phase of the plant in Visakhapatnam, besides paying them compensation at market rate.

(iii) Need to arrange live telecast of Car Festival of Lord Shri Jagannath held every year at Puri Dham.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The world famous car festival of Lord Shri Jagannath every year at Puri Dham attracts millions of devotees and tourists from all over the world. This

famous festival dates back to very ancient times. Lord Shri Jagannath was first worshipped by the tribals and this car festival of Lord Jagannath has been a world concept accepted from those days. But it is most unfortunate that this world renowned car festival has been deprived of getting a live telecast in Doordarshan programem. The cult of Lord Jagannath symbolises world integration as GURU Nanak came down to Puri to avail Lord's darshan and spent some months at Puri out of devotion to the Lord. Similarly Salbeg also lived in Puri with utmost devotion to the lord.

I therefore urge upon the Government to arrange live telecasts of this famous car festival at Puri in Doordarshan programme from this year onwards.

- (iv) Need to renovate Sone Canal and extension of distributory from Bhawa to Pareo and repairs of Kurkuri line.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sone canal is a life line of lacs of population of Bihar. This scheme is more than 100 years old and has developed cracks and breeches. Fifty per cent of water of this scheme goes waste. To consume water for mere irrigation purposes, this scheme should be taken up without any delay in this financial year. The question regarding extension of this distributory from Bhawa to Pareo in Patna District was raised last year but steps taken so far are not enough. Brick Kharaja at Kurkuri line in Nawatpur area will also greatly facilitate irrigation works in quite large areas.

- (v) Need to dispose of the sub-standard fertilizer at a reduced price either through Food Corporation of India or any other agency.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : A large quantity of sub-standard fertiliser is lying with Ministry of Agriculture and there is no demand for the same. It has become so dry that farmers and agriculturists are not prepared to purchase or utilise this sub-standard fertiliser at the prevailing market rates as they are getting good quantity of fertiliser at the same rate. If the Government does not dispose of this huge quantity

of sub-standard fertiliser, they have to suffer heavy loss. I request the Minister for Agriculture to dispose of the said sub-standard fertiliser at a reasonable rate either through Food Corporation of India or through any other agency.

- (vi) Need to take necessary measures to control this floods in Mahanadi basin in the districts of Cuttack and Puri.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mahanadi flood control system for last one decade has not controlled the floods in spite of Hirakund dam constructed on river Mahanadi (Orissa) in order to control the floods almost every alternate year vast areas of Districts Cuttack and Puri are being damaged on account of the devastating floods. Many families are left in distressing economic condition. The crop is lost and the residential houses are damaged. Nothing positive has been done so far to control the devastating floods. The matter has been raised in Parliament number of times and it was assured by the Government that the problem will be examined by the experts to be deputed by the Central Government.

In District of Puri the crops almost in entire Puri Sub-Division are being washed away. The matter needs urgent attention of the Government. Protective measures against the devastating floods need to be taken immediately.

I am, therefore, urging upon the Government of India to take up the appropriate steps to control the floods in Mahanadi basin in the Districts of Cuttack and Puri.

- (vii) Need to amend to Foreigners (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : The Parliament enacted Foreigners (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 but the Act has failed to achieve the desired objectives as there are various lacunae in the Act. Without proper amendments in the Act, the Assam Accord cannot be implemented effectively. It may be pointed out that though the Act was enacted in 1983 virtually no case has been determined under

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

the Act. The Government of Assam has submitted representations to the Union to amend the Act. The matter requires urgent consideration.

(viii) Need to attract more foreign tourists to India, particularly from middle eastern, Gulf and South-Eastern countries.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : There is tremendous scope for attracting foreign tourists to India. It is estimated that India attracts only one per cent of the international tourists although India should be considered one of the countries in the world which offer rich variety in tourist resorts and other attractions with its vast and varied history represented by ancient monuments, archaeological wonders, museums and breath-taking scenic beauties and picturesque landscapes. India should be on the top in the tourist map of the world.

Middle Eastern, Gulf and South-Eastern countries offer new areas where a concerted effort to attract tourists could yield rich dividends.

I came to know recently that some travel agencies in Kuwait had booked 250 persons for visiting India. The prospective tourists had desired to visit Khajuraho as also participate in skiing at Gulmarg (Kashmir). To my dismay, I was told that the telegrams, telephone calls and other communications from our Tourist Office in Kuwait and travel agencies there did not evoke any response from the concerned departments in Delhi. This is something disheartening and I wish that the Government of India takes a serious notice of this mishap.

[Translation]

(ix) Need to provide all facilities to Orange growers in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the yield of oranges has been increasing steadily in district Jhalawar during the period of over last one decade and the farmers have shown great enthusiasm in the production of oranges.

There is large production of oranges in Tehsil Pach Pahar, Tehsil Pidawa and Tehsil Jhalra Patan in district Jhalwar, a major portion of which is despatched to other parts of the country from Bhawani Mandi Station. Oranges worth more than Rs. 6 crores are estimated to have been produced in this area during the last year.

Keeping in view such a large production there is need to organise the orange trade in a proper way and in addition to removing the difficulties coming in the way of railway booking, there is need to set up orange-based units either in the Public Sector or in the co-operative sector with a view to increase the local consumption so that the farmers growing oranges could get the fair prices.

I would like to submit to the hon. Agriculture Minister to take suitable action in the matter.

13.28 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1986-87—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Shri Harish Rawat was on his legs. He can continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, concern has been expressed by some sections that minimum allocation has been made in the Budget for the core sector, but the facts are contrary to this. In comparison to last year's budget, 29 per cent more allocation has been made for Agriculture and Irrigation. Similarly 61 per cent more allocation has been made for Railways and 33 per cent more funds have been provided for the power sector. The hon. Finance Minister has made the efforts to mobilise the maximum resources.

[*English*]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, what is this ? The Finance Minister is supposed to be present when the General Budget is discussed. He is not present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chidambaram is present here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is not in charge of the Finance portfolio. He is not the Finance Minister. Nor is he the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. What is going on ?

AN HON. MEMBER : He has come. Hon. Minister is already in the House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am satisfied.

[*Translation*]

Keeping in view the Budget Estimates of last year, there has been an increase of 29 per cent on planned expenditure, but in comparison to actual expenditure on the Plan last year, there is an increase of 11 per cent in real terms in the Budget estimates of the current year. I am not referring to this point as a complaint, but I am afraid that this the second Budget of our Seventh Five Year Plan and if the present trend of increase in the ratio continues, Finance Ministry may find it difficult to mobilise the resources for the Plan in the coming years. I would, therefore, like to submit that efforts should be made right now to search new sources for mobilising resources in the coming years.

Without-increasing any burden in the Budget, you have made an additional allocation of Rs. 800 crores for power generation. The hon. Finance Minister deserves our congratulations for the same. You have asked the N.H.P.C. and N.L.C. to mobilise resources through bonds and foreign loan, but I would like to submit that keeping in view the reputation of some State Electricity Boards as also the delay which takes place in the completion of

works of NHPC, these are the two sectors in the field of powers generation that they can not mobilise sufficient funds through Bonds etc. I would, therefore, like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that if he wants that our target for power generation may not suffer like that of the Sixth Plan and we achieve the target fixed for the Seventh Plan, efforts should be made to provide more budgetary support to NHPC and State Electricity Boards. Unless you provide additional funds through Budgetary support, I think the NHPC and State Electricity Boards may find it difficult to mobilise the resources.

We would have to view the current Budget in the light of last Budget and long term fiscal policy as also the size and targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The sections of our economy which were given some concessions in the last year's Budget, have not been disappointed by the Finance Minister this year as well. In addition some new sections have also been given concession. I would like to express my thanks to him for that, he has tried to keep a balance between our long term fiscal policy and basic targets of the Seventh Plan. We may call the current year's budget a positive advancement in that direction. The most commendable aspect of this year's Budget is that our dependence on foreign debt has gone down considerably. Only 5 per cent of this year's Budget has been supported by the foreign debt. But the gap between import and export is widening continuously. At present there is a gap of approx. Rs. 7000 crores. The tendency of a decline in the production of Petroleum products shows that this gap would further widen. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that we should look towards those areas in whose case import has been liberalised. We have especially liberalised the import of technology, which might yield good results in the long run, but it may put a burden directly on our economy. Because by taking advantage of your liberalisation, the private sector is importing the spare parts indiscriminately and after assembling them market is being flooded with the good, which is having a very adverse effect on our indigenous market. I would like to submit that I had asked a question and in its reply it was stated that 76 foreign collaboration

[Shri Harish Rawat]

agreements had been finalised on cent percent basis. A huge amount of foreign exchange has been spent on them. I would like to submit that control is required to be exercised in this area also so that Private sector does not take undue advantage of your liberalisation and machines are not assembled here by importing the parts indiscriminately.

Budget deficit is not so much, which could not be bridged. There was a deficit budget last year also. This is the third consecutive year when a deficit budget has been presented. Last year vigorous efforts were made for the collection of revenue in addition to provision of concessions. In addition to concessions, pressure was built up so that people could bear the tax burden. As a result there has been 23 per cent increase in the collection of taxes, for which the Finance Minister deserves our congratulations. I hope that same tempo would be maintained this year as well. Keeping in view the total tax collections, foreign exchange reserve, and the buffer stock of foodgrains, we may expect that the inflation would be kept under control like last two or three years, rather the rate of inflation would go down. I would also like to submit here that the ratio between Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index is always impracticable. You should kindly see to it that whole sale Price Index is not increased and Consumer Price Index is also kept under control. If we do not control the Price Index, the difficulties of the common man would increase.

I would also like to voice my concern about the industrial production. The hon. Finance Minister had given some concessions to the industrial sector and had expressed his expectations in the Budget speech, but his expectations have been belied by the industrial sector. Whatever increase has been recorded in the field of industrial production, has been contributed by the Public Sector and electronic enterprises. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Private Sector should be asked to meet the expectations expressed by the hon. Finance Minister in his last Budget speech.

Ours is a mixed economy. Private sector and Public sector would have to support each other, but it appears that the target of the Private sector is to earn profits only. This apprehension is proving to be true, because despite existence of mixed economy for so many years, the number of the unemployed youths is growing continuously. There is continuous decline in the availability of essential consumer items. There is also continuous decline in the quality of goods produced and prices are increasing. The workers are not being paid fair wages. I would like to submit that the industries in Private sector do not deserve our sympathy. It has to be seen as to how maximum control could be exercised on them and as to how pressure could be kept on them.

The hon. Finance Minister had expressed certain expectations from the Public sector in his last Budget speech. I am happy to note that there has been some improvement in certain sectors. Petroleum sector, NHPC and collieries have especially done very well. But there are still certain sectors where improvement is required to be made. Specially improvement is required to be made in the functioning of State Electricity Boards and the Corporations. During the last session, a question was asked as to what are the transmission losses in Delhi, it was stated in the reply that there was 20 to 25 per cent transmission loss in Delhi. If there is 20 to 25 per cent transmission loss in a small Union Territory like Delhi, I do not know as to how we could ask larger States like M.P. and U.P. to reduce their transmission losses. At least there are certain sectors where improvement could be brought about, but a deliberate attempt is made to reduce the production. In such sectors we should see to it that there is no decline in production. The State Governments should be asked that they should not only ask for more funds, but they should also see as to how the funds, which are provided to them are utilised best. For this, it is necessary that present trend according to which the bureaucrat who can influence the high ups in the Ministry in any way is appointed as Head of any public sector undertaking, should be discouraged. I would urge upon you that mostly those persons who are active in public life and who have certain commitments to public welfare

and are able to contribute in the success of the public sector should be appointed Heads of the public sector undertakings.

With a view to ensure Social justice, it is necessary for our economic system that we may take something from those who are capable of paying. I am happy that the Finance Minister has tried to raise resources from those sectors which are in a position to contribute. He has tried to increase the revenue and has also mobilised resources by imposing taxes on luxury goods. Out of those funds he has allocated more funds for the programmes aiming at removal of poverty. I also want to submit that Shri Nani Palkhiwala and Shri Sethi who were praising him last year have got annoyed with the Finance Minister nowadays. But thousands of thousands people of India are praising him and thanking him that in this year's Budget he has allocated 65 per cent additional funds for the poverty removal programmes. Here I want to express my apprehension that out of the funds going to be allocated for this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan you have already provided 48 per cent during the first two years. I want that you should assure the people that in the coming years also this tempo will be maintained. If in the coming years allocation in this regard is reduced, then whatever we have achieved through this programme till date will become infructuous.

You have provided some funds for all, be it IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, Self Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rural Landless people, Scheduled Castes, Harijans, bonded labour, rickshaw puller, washerman, porter, sweeper, infants, pregnant women etc. Next year also more funds should be provided for them so that they are benefited more and we may succeed in bringing them above the line of poverty.

Here I would also like to urge that the Minister of State for Finance should see to it that provision is made for the handicapped persons, widows and hapless elderly persons. The pensions given by the State Governments to them are very inadequate. This aspect should also be looked into.

Alongwith this, those unemployed youths should also be paid something as unemployment allowance whose name had been registered in the employment exchanges ten years back and who have so far not been to get any job.

It is also to be ensured that there should be better coordination between the State Governments and the Central Government for the poverty alleviation programmes. If it is not done, then these programmes will not succeed. Also, this work should be entrusted to a good machinery. If your machinery does not do it properly, even then there is doubt in these programmes being successful. For this there is imperative need to improve your machinery.

Shri Poojary has brought about improvement in the banking sector. I would like to request him to kindly make the banking sector very liberal towards the poverty alleviating programmes.

Whereas in the field of social justice, poverty alleviating programme play an important role, you should make provisions in the Budget for ending the regional disparities also. In this Budget very less provision has been made for this purpose and specially Uttar Pradesh is being neglected continuously. I want to mention that in the industrial sector per capita investment is just Rs. 18 whereas in Maharashtra it is Rs. 1720, in Gujarat it is Rs. 1660, in Haryana it is Rs. 1383, in Punjab it is Rs. 1464 and in Tamilnadu it is Rs. 1041. In a large State like Uttar Pradesh where 16 per cent of the country's total population resides and which has 10 per cent area of the total area of the country, if you do not make special provision for it, you will not be able to bring it at par with Maharashtra and Tamilnadu even in next three or four plans. I would urge upon you that the institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRBI, NABARD, NCDC etc. should be directed that they should invest maximum in Uttar Pradesh. I can challenge it that keeping in view the vastness of this State the desired amount, has not been invested in it. I would like to submit that very few foreign aided projects have been allocated to this State during the last 10 to 15 years. Therefore I would like to request that many foreign

[Shri Harish Rawat]

aided projects to be set up in Uttar Pradesh which are lying pending for sanction should be cleared by the Central Government and funds should be provided for them.

I feel personally indebted to the hon. Minister that he has introduced 'fruit insurance scheme' this year. I would urge that this scheme should be enforced in apple growing areas also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may conclude now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I will conclude in a minute. The fruit insurance scheme should, first of all, be implemented in all the apple growing areas. In conclusion I would say that the Plan outlay for the hill areas has been reduced this year, which should be increased. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are almost at the fag-end of the long debate and I shall take full cognizance of your concern for time.

In spite of the deliberate attempt made to downgrade the importance of the annual Budget in the name of that newfound gospel of 'Long-Term Fiscal Policy' and fiddling around with the levels of administered prices, the Union Budget remains an important event and a powerful instrument of fiscal policy.

The Budget provides us an opportunity in this House not only to take a close look at the revenue and expenditure of the Government and fiscal policies but also to have a look at our economy, its prospects and the milieu in which it is framed and to which it responds and above all, the social and economic objectives of the Party in power. It also includes if I may say so, an external milieu consisting of factors dominating the world economy and our own interactions with the international forces—political, economic and social—and tech-

nological forces. The Budget, I presume, would also or ought to reflect concerns of the Government and the Party in power and the broad interests of the 780 million people, majority of whom are, despite protestations to the contrary, and many claims to the contrary and continuous fiddling with statistics, still steeped in abject poverty, filth, misery and squalor.

I have been looking for a design and purpose in this Budget, may be nostalgically as in the days of Jawaharlal Nehru when he summoned us to hard labour, to fulfil our trust with destiny, and a perspective followed to a limited extent, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

This Budget as well as the various policy pronouncements and actions of this Government during the last one year or the last 14 months reveal no such design and purpose. But there is only, I request to say, slogan-mongering or cliché-mongering, like the one on 21st century. I presume, when you talk of the 21st century, you are not just talking about the inexorable movement of calendar or march of events, to which we become helpless spectators. The question is what are the perceptible instruments we are forging and what policy framework is being laid down to take India out of the siege that it finds itself in, out of the abysmal poverty and misery, enveloping not only an ancient civilisation and a moribund and defiant society but also a modern nation with tremendous resources and possibilities. Therefore, this exercise of budget-making, if it is not restricted to a book-keepers exercise, has to be looked at from these broad objectives and concerns and not merely from the angle of the interests of a small microscopic minority of 3 or 4 million tax payers, a few giant monopolies and tax-evading gentries of industry and agriculture, parasites of all kinds who breed in the context of our own chosen path of development.

Before I go to other details, I would like to ask you and the House to look at the external environment and milieu of our developmental processes.

During the period between 1950 and 1980, our national output was up by 2.8% and agriculture expanded by two times and industrial output 5 times. Per capita income has risen by 43% during the last 30 years and population by 90%. But the private consumption, it is a very important, indicator has risen only by 16% or a measly 0.4% per year.

How have we fared among the comity of nations during these 30 years? Have we gained a lead over the third world countries, particularly the non-aligned countries in economic field, let us not compare ourselves with our own colonial past. We have unfortunately fallen behind the rest of the world in most important economic indicators and criteria of output in agriculture, industry and foreign trade despite the protestations to the contrary. Our share in world output has fallen from 2% in 1950 to only 1.4% in 1980 and in the share of the third world countries from 10% in 1950 to a bare 5.4% in 1980.

Despite the green revolution and our claims on the agricultural front, undoubtedly we have achieved a great deal in restricted areas. Our share in agriculture has fallen from 11% in 1960 to 9% in 1980 and among the third world countries from 25% to 17%.

In industrial output we have fallen from 1.2% to 0.5%, from 12% to a mere 3% of the third world output.

In Industry we have been advertised or projected as occupying the tenth place but, according to U.N. statistics, in the world league of industrial countries, surprisingly we have gone down to 27th place for 1984.

Not to speak of China but even Mexico and Brazil and small countries like Rumania have gone ahead of us!

Our share has fallen in foreign trade continuously. We had in the 19th century 1/10 of share of the world trade which came down by the beginning of this century to 7.8%. When we became independent, we still have 2.5% in the world trade which by 1980 has fallen to less than (0.50) 1/2%.

China outproduced India by five times in 1980 in oil, gas, coal and 3 to 5 times in cement and steel, fertilisers and chemicals and even bicycles and 1. 1/2 to 3 times in electricity, aluminium, cotton, cotton fabrics, cereals and machine tools and they were way behind by 1980 and by 1950 when the great journey of Chinese revolution began and we had passed third anniversary of independence, we were ahead in all these commodities.

Therefore, it is important to remember that we have an arable land of [50 million acres and we produce 150 million tonnes of foodgrains whereas with the same arable land, they have succeeded in producing 300 million tonnes. This is a crucial point. I am not going into the question of life expectancy which has gone up in China to 64 years whereas we still remain in 5]. In adult literacy, it is 66% as against 30%.

Modernisation and efficiency unfortunately here for the last one year has been equated with liberalisation and not with outward thrust of movements of social forces which can be forged, which can be used as instruments, to change the socio-economic climate of the country. This is important because we have continuously to keep up the date with 21st century. We have to keep up this date with 21st century, whoever may be in power. We cannot do so with the existing instruments of policy as has been revealed in this Budget which fights shy of resource mobilisation and which adopts soft options and is bereft of any kind of social philosophy, and has nothing to offer to the masses to take them powerful instruments for a social and technological change.

I have no doubt that modernisation is absolutely necessary for our economic progress and we cannot modernise without updating our technology. But the point I want to pose is: can you do it by abandoning the goals that we had set for ourselves during the last three decades? Ever since he presented his last budget I have been trying to peep into the mind of the Finance Minister who is a good friend of mine and his social philosophy, if he has one. Where does he and his mentor, the Prime Minister, stand? Does he stand by the commitments of the Indian National Congress from the days of the Swadeshi Movement to Karachi

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

and Lucknow Congress as before independence, goals of self-reliance, that is transforming the economy to an independent one, to one of acquiring capabilities of its own and raising the standards of living and growth with social justice? The answer is an emphatic 'No'.

I had an occasion to call his budget of last year as Swatantra-oriented. In an interview with the *Business Standard* on 30th April, 1985, soon after the Budget last year, the Finance Minister had said :

"They (the anti-poverty programmes) are only a salve to the conscience. They prevent social tensions from reaching a boiling point. Ultimately, the problem of poverty and unemployment has to be overcome through higher growth rates."

But, confronted with the political reality of a deepening discontent and the uproar among the masses over his own actions, the Finance Minister has relented and in an extra-ordinary attempt at cover up said—I quote from his budget speech :

"These (anti-poverty) programmes are at the forefront of our assault on poverty and for many millions they represent the difference between the despair of destitution and the hope of gainful employment."

So a 'salve to the conscience' in 1985 it has come to the 'forefront of our assault on poverty' in 1986. Whom should I believe? VP Singh of 1985 or 1986 or is it just a mindless government? How does he explain these contradictions inherent in the logic of the policy of this government which talks of a directional change? The basic assumption behind the changes in the taxation structure that he introduced last year and which he has not changed and which are reflected in the Long Term Fiscal Policy was that money collected as taxes from a small microscopic minority of individuals and corporate entities and put in the coffers of the exchequer is unproductive and if it is passed on to private hands, it can turn productive! Simultaneously, step by step, he was pushing the country towards

the logic of privatisation of economy. Now there are talks even about handing over public sector projects like the Hindustan Photo Films to Birlas. I am sure Mr. Prabhu knows about it and he will have more to say about it. There are many more examples. I know the time at my disposal is very limited. So I am not going into details. Rajiv's Government wanted to create little islands of excellence in production and technology. That it would be in industries which are socially irrelevant, irrelevant to our social and economic needs and future needs did not matter to him. These very policies have created a climate of crisis and a crisis of confidence. Confronted with the political and social realities the Finance Minister has struck a tactical retreat from the suicidal course he had set for the nation last year. A small tactical retreat. And Mr. Pelkhiwala for whom he was 'nicea, good boy' last year has become a 'dishonest sinner'.

What are the realities? Despite his claims on the wholesale price index behaviour, prices are rising. The uncovered deficit for 1985-86 which was claimed to be Rs. 3316 crores last year has turned out to be Rs. 4490 crores, a record-breaking and unprecedented increase of 34%.

14.00 hrs.

The 1986-87 deficit is placed at Rs. 3650 crores. If it is judged by the norms of the Chakravorty Committee's findings which they have accepted the deficit be anywhere around Rs. 6000 crores or more. Our trade gap is widening and the crisis of balance of payments is engulfing us. The remittances can dwindle.

Sir, yet another unique feature of his budget—making exercise is ever-increasing budgetary reliance on internal market borrowings from the banking system or concealed from deficit financing which has again gone up from Rs. 696 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 4591 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 5300 crores in 1986-87 financing about 20 per cent of our aggregate development expenditure. Its implication on expansion of money supply are clear enough. More damaging is its impact on interest payments

which has swollen this year to Rs. 8750 crores. And the excess interest payments over interest receipts would be, according to my calculation—Rs. 3229 crores in 1986-87 from last years Rs. 2600 crores. In one year alone there is a difference of Rs. 629 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, I am making some important and relevant points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is very little. You have already taken 15 minutes. I have given you more time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Therefore, here again the crux of the problem is of policy direction. You cannot improve the situation by following a policy of indiscriminate imports. Here I must tell you what the Finance Minister has done. He has put the very same machine tools, which are being produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools in Bangalore and Kalamasseri in Kerala, under O.G.L. endangering their futures list. Sir, I am not going into the question of imports of automobile industries and ancillary industries and so on and ultimately to abandon the nationally accepted goals and perspectives. He has taken credit for revenue realisation. May be he has taken credit also for the Supreme Court Judgement which has helped him during the course of last year.

Before I conclude, I want to make one or two points. We have had much talk of the recent raids. I am not saying that for the moment any tax-evader or habitual tax-offender should be shown any mercy. But you cannot gain revenue only by policing the economy. In answer to a question in this House last year, they said that income tax demands enforceables from some 20 monopoly houses by way of income tax was Rs. 1274.64 crores. In this connection I want to know as to how much the Finance Minister has been able to collect during the last one year while he has been in office. Then you will know the real story. There is aga in the story of massive excise evasion to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees.

For example, I quote the Sanjay-Dalmia Group of Companies which was discussed in this House two years back. Now that gentleman has changed the name of the Company from Golden Tobacco into GTCC. Industries and he has been caught for the default of Rs. 5 crores or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Whereas their Evasion is to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees. I want to know as to what action you have taken against such evaders.

Sir, the policies that have been initiated already has fractured our economy. It has pushed our country to a precipice of downhill descent. The national liberation struggle of this country under the leadership of M. hatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress was not merely for transfer of power, but for wiping out every tear from every eye for economic fulfilment—not of Tatas, Birlas, Sanjay Dalmias and the tax-evaders but for millions of our famished illiterate and unfortunate brethern. We initiated the planning process under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership and built up a regulatory framework as a conscious effort and forged instruments for achieving our goals. These instruments are sought to be blunted, the framework dismantled and destroyed. A process of subversion of our national goals has been initiated, and unless there is a return to commitments there is no possibility that this Budget or any other Budget can save us.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris) : Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals as presented to this august House by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

The Finance Minister's role in this country is no bed of roses. He has to find the necessary resources for the maintenance expenditure and the developmental expenditure under the overall framework of the Five-Year Plan. At the same time he has to ensure the long-term stability of our economy. He has also to ensure that the rate of growth in the national income in

[Shri R. Prabhu]

various sectors like Agriculture and Industry is kept at pre-determined levels and at the same time see that there is no undue inflation in the economy. To achieve all these conflicting aims is no mean task and I should heartily congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having done job neatly. I cannot conceive of any other Budget which has helped so many sections of the society. Every section, big or small, the rich man or the poor man, the employed or the unemployed, the man living below the poverty line or the man living above the poverty line, has benefited in some way or the other from this Budget.

The greatest measure in this Budget is the quantum jump in the allocations to anti-poverty programmes. Just now my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan, quoted some statement from the *Business Standard* or whichever paper it was. I think, he has taken something out of context. We have a substantial jump in the allocations to anti-poverty programmes. I have the figures here, but I do not think I have the time to quote the figures. The 20-point Programme, the various rural employment programmes like the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the Self-Employment Programme for the Educated Unemployed, are all gifts to the nation given by our late Prime Minister, beloved Shrimati Indira Gandhi. These programmes and their implementation are the best systems—approach to the eradication of poverty ever conceived by any democratic society. They provide inputs by way of primary health, education, rural infrastructure, building of roads, rural electrification, sanitation, etc., to the rural masses. This is slowly transforming the rural scene in our country, and this massive and this massive investment in primary human resources development programmes is going to benefit the generations to come. Our Prime Minister has also reaffirmed his commitment to these anti-poverty programmes by substantial allocations to these programmes in the Budget.

I would also like to remind the House that the Prime Minister on the floor of this House, while replying to the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President for his

Address has said that he is committed to see that these programmes are more effectively implemented; he has said that he has directed that there should be a random monitoring, random sampling, at the village level and the Block level and effective changes and remedial measures should be made in implementation wherever they are required.

I have been sitting in the House for the last two or three days waiting for my chance to speak and I have been hearing complaints from all sections of the House that these programmes were not properly implemented in the Members' constituencies. Now let me make my submission: when I go round my constituency, I also find, sometimes, these measures do not really reach the people. I see a newspaper report the other day that the Committee which had been constituted some time ago headed by Mr. G.V.K. Rao had given their report recently to the Government. I request the Finance Minister to please examine this report and see what can be done to ensure that these programmes really yield results and reach the people. However, I have a few suggestions to make particularly as regards the rural employment programme, especially the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Both these Programmes are injecting about a thousand crores into our economy. They are more as an output rather than an input to the masses. As it stands today, we have statistics that this year they will generate about three hundred million man days of employment as far as the national rural employment programmes is concerned and about 224 million man days as far as the rural landless employment guarantee programme is concerned. There should be a linkage between the money spent and the employment generated and physical assets created.

We all understand that at every village level or block level there is requirement for employment to be given and also a requirement for small school buildings, road, etc. to be built. There should be a total integration between the rural employment programmes and the IRDP programmes. I think the planning process has to be changed a little and this should be taken into account,

Statistics should necessarily come as so many million man days of employment generated and so many physical assets created because of this employment. This would be a self-check on the expenditure on these programmes.

14.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Our Finance Minister has said in his budget speech that one of his priorities is the strengthening of the public sector. Our Prime Minister also has re-enforced his commitment in various forums to the public sector.

This is proved in the case of one public sector of excellence in my constituency, the Hindustan Photo Films Limited about which Shri Unnikrishnan also said. The Hindustan Photo Films had entered into a collaboration agreement with Dupert, USA, for the substantial expansion of X-Ray project at Ooty. The Prime Minister has cleared this project in the public sector and has allowed it to be put up at Ooty at an expenditure of Rs. 170 crores. Even though there have been a few private parties like Shri Unnikrishnan says, who have been trying to get this project. I understand that they are delaying the implementation of this project.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know which are the private companies.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why the Minister is delaying the project ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We understand that Birlas and others are interested in this.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : It is very important for Tamil Nadu Sir, it should be Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why should there be a Minister only for UP in the Central Cabinet ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This involves two principles— whether it is public sector or private sector.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Member continue his speech. Please take your seats. (*Interruptions*) You put your questions by writing to the Minister. (*Interruptions*) Don't disturb the Member. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. PRABHU : I don't know whether what they are saving is right. There is definitely some delay in the implementation of this project. (*Interruption*) I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to see that this project is not delayed because as you know X-Ray film is required in the hospitals of this country. If there is delay, there will be cost escalation and our hospitals will have to subsidise for all the delays and incompetence. It would also probably affect our Prime Minister's ambitious programme of "Health for all by 2000 AD."

There delays are not only confined to the Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., or my constituency, this seems to be the main bottleneck in all our public sector undertakings. There are delays in the implementation like we heard in the Question Hour today. I request the Hon. Finance Minister to see that these delays are not allowed.

We have a massive investment of Rs. 180,000 crores in the 7th Plan. If there is 10% at return on this investment, then whatever inflation we have will not be a strain on the economy.

Sir, I would request the Finance Minister to see that there is at least 10 per cent capital output ratio on any Plan investment that takes place. I am happy that the Finance Minister has given relief to small scale sector but, Sir, the small scale sector in the tea industry is left out. There are 10,000 small tea growers in my constituency in Nilgiris. They cultivate half acre to ten acres of land. I would request the hon. Minister to identify the small scale sector in the tea industry and give relief in terms of concessional excise duty and concessional credit from the banking system.

[Shri R. Prabhu]

Another one of the foremost benefit which has been given to the people of this country is the increase in the interest rates of provident fund from 10.5 per cent to 12 per cent. This will benefit nearly 30 million employees who are employed in the public sector and the private sector. I hope this induces the employees to save more in their provident fund. The Finance Minister had introduced various progressive taxation measures last year in the Budget. I do not have time to go into all those but as far as direct taxes are concerned as an inducement to savings he had increased the standard deduction of salary earners from 25 per cent to 30 per cent and also increasing the ceiling from 6000 to 10000. By this he has become very popular with the house wives. But his popularity with the house wives has been off set in his proposal for gift tax. Even though he has raised the threshold of applicability from 5000 to 20000 yet he has removed the exemption granted when you gift something to your wife or spouse. I request the Finance Minister to re-consider this and see that this exemption is not removed so that he is always popular with the house wives.

Sir, I do not have the time to go into the various other tax measures but I would like to compliment the Finance Minister in reforming indirect taxes especially introduction of MODVAT. There has been lot of criticism in the newspapers and in the House about MODVAT but I would like to tell you that this is a very progressive measure and it puts a premium on using indigenous raw-material because imports do not have this exemption which is envisaged in the MODVAT. The only thing is that it would take time for the Excise Department and Industry to understand the various procedures in the MODVAT. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider putting data processing equipment in various Collectorates to see that MODVAT is successfully implemented

In conclusion I would like to heartily congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a well-balanced budget with additional taxes of only Rs. 445 crores and a deficit of only Rs. 3650 crores. This is by no means an unmanageable deficit and I would like to stress again that if the Finance Minister

ensures a capital output ratio of 10 per cent on our Plan investment either in financial terms or social terms this money will be well spent and there will be a long-term stability of our economy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Hindustan Photo Film should not be the monopoly of Tamil Nadu only. They should set up their units in other States also. This is what I wanted to submit to the Finance Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI R. PRABHU : From what he says it seems there is a proposal to shift.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It should not be the monopoly of one state only. Hindustan Photo Film should set up the Units in other states too.

[*English*]

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : Let Mr. Tiwari be the Minister for Industry for the whole of India and not for U.P. alone.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor) : Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget. It is indeed heartening for me that my maiden speech in this august House happens to be on an extremely crucial subject.

At the very outset I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting such a futuristic budget to the nation standing on the threshold of the 21st century.

When I talk of the twenty-first century, I do not mean twenty-first century in terms of calendar, but twenty-first century in terms of progress, development and growth. I am not talking of miracles or magic wands, nor am I talking of utopia or dreams come true; I am talking of hard realities and in the context of these hard realities, under the given constraints of our economy, I repeat,

it is a futuristic budget ; it is a growth-oriented budget ; it is a forward-looking budget ; it is a very pragmatic budget, which would take the economy ahead and definitely it is a step forward in realization of a dream.

Sir, as you are aware, our budget cannot just be an exercise in book keeping ; it must essentially have the social philosophy enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution. Under the Constitution our Government has the responsibility of creating an egalitarian social order and as such the budget must, and this budget does, reflect not only the Government's concern for the millions living below the poverty line, but also its sincere efforts to improve their condition. Rapid growth of the economy coupled with deep concern for the havenots is the quintessence of this budget. The people have recognised this and have welcomed it.

The most laudable feature of the budget is the quantum jump in allocation of the anti-poverty programmes. The anti-poverty programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP have got the highest ever allocation of Rs. 1450 crores in any single year which is 65 per cent higher than what was proposed in the 7th Plan for the year 1986-87. Three new schemes for the poor have been launched—Indira Gandhi Greh Nirman Yojana for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and freed bonded labour with an increased outlay of Rs. 125 crores as against Rs. 100 crores earlier ; Subsidised Bank Loan scheme for self-employed urban poor, like cartpuller, cobbler, barber, hawker etc. ; and an Accident Insurance Scheme for municipal sweepers and railway porters. Also, there is a scheme for distribution of foodgrains at concessional rates to the people under ITDP. The existing schemes like personal accident insurance scheme for poor families ; nutrition programme for young children, expectant and nursing mothers ; and self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth have been augmented.

In addition to these wide ranging relief to the poor and the common man, 20-Point Programme has been provided Rs. 1000 crores more than last year.

By no stretch of imagination, a budget having such items can be called pro-rich and anti-poor. It makes so many provisions for the common man. Necessities of life like kerosene and wood-stoves, ordinary footwear, life saving drugs, etc. will be free from the excise burden. Subsidies on important items of common consumption like rice, wheat, kerosene, ordinary handloom and mill-made cloth will continue. There would be income tax concession on medical expenses of salary earners and self-employed persons. There would be a new mutual fund set up for the small investors.

Farmers have not been lost sight of. Rs. 1950 crores have been provided for subsidy on fertilizer. Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been extended to fruit cultivation. Excise concession has been given to oils from oilseed, rice bran, cottonseed, *mahuwa*, etc. Cess on cotton, copra and vegetable oils has been abolished and unmanufactured tobacco has been exempted from export duty. Most significant is the introduction of the new Long Term Agricultural Price Policy which will help the farmer in deciding the cropping pattern and which would lead to a more balanced growth of the agricultural sector. 22 per cent of the Annual Plan Outlay of the Centre, States and Union Territories is for agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control.

All these measures plus strengthening of the public sector, small scale industries sector and emphasis on self-reliance benefit the common man. Relief has been given to lower level income tax payer and duty on luxury goods has been raised, thus throwing the burden on the affluent sections. Drive against tax evasion too is aimed at collecting from the rich to provide for the poor. The main thrust of the budget, without an iota of doubt, is alleviation of poverty and relief to common man.

As for its being growth oriented, the Long Term Fiscal Policy, Long Term Agricultural Price Policy, introduction of MODVAT, intensive tax reforms, strengthening of domestic industry, boosting of exports are some of the measures which

[Shrimati Meira Kumar]

would accelerate the growth of the economy and are bound to take it forward at a considerably fast pace.

In the end, I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Finance Minister. My first point is about the implementation of various anti-poverty programmes. It is by now common knowledge that the implementation of these programmes is faulty and the benefits of the anti-poverty programmes do not percolate to the real poor in full measure. They get absorbed else where along the way and the real beneficiary is left quite high and dry. To make these anti-poverty programmes a success, it is necessary that strict corresponding measures for their implementation are chalked out and rigorously applied.

I would also draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the various policies and programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which have been made to compensate for the social and economic handicap from which they suffer. There are reservations in services and in academic institutions. There are housing schemes for them and there are also grants and similar other measures. What I would like to draw his attention to is that there should be effective steps to ensure that these facilities, specially the reservation quota in services, are actually made available to the target group.

I would also like to make an important suggestion about the housing schemes for the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. It is noticed that generally, the houses are constructed in separate colonies which are located at the periphery of a village or a town. Now, this tendency must be checked and their houses should be so located as to allow free and easy inter-mingling of these people with the rest.

My next point is about education. Ignorance is a cancer which is eating into the very vitals of our society. Ignorance or uncultivated mind. I think is worse curse than poverty and must be fought at war footing. I find that in the Plan outlay, there is an increase of 59 per cent for education

but in actual terms it gets a much smaller share of Rs. 352 crores as compared to Rs. 2650 crores for Railways, Rs. 2575 crores for power, and Rs. 2832 for Rural Development, etc. Sir, this amount of Rs. 352 crores is not adequate for tackling a problem of this serious a nature and magnitude. The amount should be raised and the number of model school which have been envisaged should be increased. Only then can we hope to fight winning battle against ignorance.

Finally, I come to my constituency of Bijnor. As you are aware, my acquaintance with Bijnor is very recent. I have been associated with it for barely four months. But during this period, I have travelled the length and breadth of the place, trying to study its problems and difficulties. I am greatly distressed at the backwardness of the area. The place has no major industry. There are no small scale or cottage industries either. The sugarcane crushes which had mushroomed in large numbers, years ago and which were the major source of employment are fast closing down. Consequently, unemployment is rampant with all its accompanying vices. There is diffidence. There is lethargy. There is frustration. There is demoralisation. There is a shortage of power supply. There is shortage of water. The infrastructure is wanting. The condition is really deplorable. I think, in fact I am fully convinced that the problem can be solved to a great extent and the doors of progress and prosperity can be thrown open, if we declare this area an industrially backward region. I would request that my constituency of Bijnor is declared industrially backward area and accordingly provisions are made for it.

I once again congratulate the Finance Minister for the Budget. Under the able guidance of the Prime Minister, he has made a success of an uphill task.

With these words, I support the Budget.

I also thank you. Sir, for your indulgence.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I at the outset state that this Budget is definitely a Budget, that has taken into

consideration to a large extent the feelings of the underdogs and the down-trodden and even the workingclass. Last year, famous Income-Tax Practitioner, I well known to be very soft on private industry and called an eminent jurist, Shri Nani Palkiwala had welcomed the Budget from the roof-tops saying that it is one of the Budgets that were there. He went on record to say that he had many criteria on the basis of which he had analyzed the budgets, and said that last year's budget was very very good ; and, therefore, the Opposition, tongue-in cheek came forward to say that last year's budget was nearly this.

However, the very same Nani Palkiwala, while talking on this year's budget, has said suddenly that the budget is unconstitutional, in the sense that the new tax provisions which have been brought in and enforced to curb black money, are unconstitutional, and said that the State was becoming a Police State, as the State had ruthlessly conducted raids against big business houses for Excise Violations etc.

He does not talk about the Budget seriously. I think he did not believe what the Finance Minister last time said on the floor of the House when he presented his budget, that the Government was going to, in a very clear manner, scrupulously and ruthlessly, curb black money and bring to book the evaders.

I wish to submit that there is really no major difference between last year's budget and this year's budget, except that the Finance Minister gave a longer speech, clarifying each point in detail and bringing out that this year we have in fact allocated more money than the 7th Plan sought for, for the poor and for anti-poverty programmes.

I am not surprised at the disillusionment of the elite. Originally, they thought that when concessions were given to them, they would make use of the concessions and make them while the Sun shone, with no responsibility whatsoever to the nation or national interests. They thought they could evade all laws and continue in that stream.

But I think last year's performance of this Government has very categorically shown that no one is above the rule of law. If you violate the law, if you indulge in malpractices, if you are part of the black money system, you will have to face the long arm of the law, which is hard and you shall not be allowed to get away with it, whatever be your connections, whatever be your influence. That stand has not changed. In fact, now it looks like the elite has suddenly believed that this Government means business. And, therefore, they are very very upset by that portion of the speech which is almost similar to what it was last year, on the drive against tax evasion : the steps to be taken, the formation of procedures, the ensuring that no business house however big or small, no individual however big or small, if he violates the law and indulges in black money practice, he is going to face it and face it very badly.

The fact is that in addition to the massive 65% Plan outlay for anti-poverty programmes, this Budget has also looked to the interests of the farmers, as many earlier speakers had said. More than that, it has kept in mind national interests, and has made it by means of motivation, by means of incentives : the demand for oil from rice bran, oilcakes, cotton seed etc. will go up. In fact, the poor farmer who produces this product is going to be benefitted in a major way, because of this incentives that have been given to vegetable oil industry, in the form of excise duty reduction when they use these as raw materials.

Sir, as you know I have always been fighting for the working class.

For the first time, I think, I can go on record and say that so far as the salaried class is concerned, the Finance Minister has come forward and has given something to them as a class, has given them 12 per cent interest on their provident fund which they never saw, has given them a higher standard deduction in the salary income, but, more than anything, his removal of ceiling on Rs. 400 on house rent allowance for exemption from income tax is one of the largest benefits that the working class and the salaried employees have received, because with housing going up day by day and the house rent allowance having naturally to go up

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

day by day, it is totally unfair to call it as an income because it is only a normal facility that is being compensated.

More than anything, I would like to go on record to say that the budget is a wonderful budget, but, however, its implementation is a matter of question which we have to consider seriously. The reason why I am say it is because I am not the only speaker, let alone from this side of the House, but there are other speakers from other side of the House, who have said categorically that anti-poverty Programmes are good programmes. But the question is: Is the money reaching the common man ; if it is not reaching the common man, why not ? It is not only the question of the Minister showing sympath and understanding to the problems of the working class and understanding the problems of the poor, but, unfortunately, the bureaucracy, in fact, used every weapon that they had in their hand to scuttle the policy and throw irritants of various types in the way of workers, the down-trodden and the poor ; it is the bureaucracy, if I may humbly submit, that has become a bane of national economy. They not only draw heavily on our exchequer, not only in the form of salary, but in the form of perquisites which they get both legally and illegally ; they, on top of it, do everything to make themselves important by standing in the way of implementation of any major programmes.

I would like to give a few examples. The Finance Minister announced interim relief for Central Government Employees, not once but twice. Then the public sector asked for it saying that they were also in the same will of pay. When the Pay Commission Report comes, we will also get revision, but public enterprises consisting of senior bureaucrats said, nothing doing ; we will not give interim relief. But the Supreme Court had to intervene and then it was given to them. Is it not an unfortunate situation ? Similarly, the organisations which are undertakings, which may not be called public sector, also face the same state of affairs.

Unfortunately, a time has come when I think this government will and should face up and tell the bureaucracy, either you move in tune with the common man or otherwise there will be no place for you. The government expects to collect Rs. 37,000 crores from the public sector surplus for the Seventh Five Year Plan. Do they think that they can do it with the bureaucracy sitting in the way having scuttled their every project when the investment was required at a particular time for the growth of the budget ? Did they not delay the investment ; coming in the way ? Did they also not put their foot forward and say, no, this has to go to an investment committee and then to a committee of Ministers and then to the Cabinet ? For a small amount of money many public sector undertakings' projects are delayed. I would like to go on record and request the Finance Minister to possibly tell the Prime Ministers and other Minister in the Cabinet that if they really want to have this Rs. 37 000 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the only way they can get is that they should take the working class into confidence and not bureaucrats.

The budget is a very good budget but its implementation is a matter of detail but very important because the nation depends on it.

We are going through an economic crisis and in any humble opinion, though the Opposition may not admit it—or would admit it when they like to admit it —we are passing through an economic crisis. We are going through an economic crisis, and it is time we got rid of the red tape, we got rid of the people coming in our way and we got rid of the people obstructing us, but respect the working classes who are really the people who are giving their sweat and blood for the good of the country.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this Budget and I hope and I am sure, in fact, that if he and his Cabinet colleagues come forward and put their best foot forward, then we will be able to take this country forward, competing with and make it as well as those nations which have developed.

Still there are one or two points which I want to deal with, before I conclude. One is the report of the Pay Commission has not come out. Though the Finance Minister had assured that the Government would implement the report from the 31st March, still we have not yet even seen the report. I would request the hon. Minister to do his best to see that the report is released immediately.

Secondly the increase in the DTC fares has affected the Central Government employees and the private bus operators have also hiked their bus fares. The Central Government employees and also the private employees also have been affected by this. I would request the hon. Minister to consider a suggestion that the Central Government employees may be given some concession in this, because they cannot afford this load of sudden price hike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget for the year 1986-87 is once again a deficit budget. The anticipated deficit is Rs. 3650 crores. Many things have been said about the various programmes that are going to be taken up during the year for the betterment of the common people, especially the downtrodden. It is only an attempt to hood-wink the people and there is really nothing in this budget for the common-people. The grants and allocation may appear to be large, but much of this amount in fact, does not reach the people. The benefits donot really percolate down to the poor. I am afraid that the amount allocated under various programmes for this year also may not go to the people for whom it is meant.

This year the amount allocated for various social welfare measures is more. Allocating more money is not sufficient. It must be seen to it that the amount is properly spent and the people derive benefit

out of it. There are various programmes like NREP, RLGP etc. It is becoming more and more difficult to implement these programmes in rural areas. The programmes which were undertaken during 1984-85 and 1985-86 one have not shown any improvement. These programmes continue to remain on paper only. Implementation of these programmes is tardy. Now, the Government have allocated more money for the social welfare. I suggest that the Government constitute committees comprising both officials and non-officials to oversee that the amount is properly spent on programmes that are going to be implemented this year. I hope the Hon'ble Minister would agree to this suggestion.

Indira Gandhi Grih Nirman Yojna, a programme to construct houses for the poor and other weaker sections of the society is going to be taken up this year. This is not a new programme. During the tenure of the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, one such programme to build the houses for poor was taken up. With an amount ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000 per house was spent and houses were constructed. But the houses were not strong enough and many houses were washed away during rains. This should serve as a lesson. The Houses that you are going to build must be strong and durable. This programme should have to be implemented with sincerity. Sir, in my state of Andhra Pradesh, under the stewardship of our beloved Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao one such programme is already being implemented now. Strong and permanent houses are being constructed with the investment of Rs. 9000 per house. It has proved to be a great success. It is better, if the Central Government emulates that example while constructing house for the poor under Indira Gandhi Avas Yojna Programme.

Sir, the floods are a recurring phenomenon. During the time of floods, the bunds breach and get damaged. The construction of bunds takes place after the floods recede. The Lanka Islands in my area usually are being affected by floods. Many irregularities take place during the construction work. Money ment for the construction is pocketed by the

*The Speech was Originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

officials and the bunds thus constructed will be very weak and thus will not be capable of withstanding the flood. It is only the poor who will suffer again. Hence steps should be taken to see that the amount spent on flood control work is spent properly. Flood relief programmes have to be implemented with sincerity if the people are to be really benefitted by it. Otherwise the amount will go waste and people will continue to suffer. Sir, in this connection, I want to say that justice has not been done while granting money under flood relief programmes to my State. Also the floods was away the standing crops mostly of the poor people and hence the amount extended to them has to be increased.

Sir, in last year's budget the price of pan masala was raised but subsequently withdrawn on popular demand. Now, the Government proposes to increase the price of snuff which is mostly used by the common people. It is not proper and I request the Hon'ble Minister not to tax the snuff and thus avoid the increase in the price of snuff.

Sir, Banks allow a loan upto Rs. 2500/- without any security. This is one of their programmes to help the poor especially in the rural areas. But Sir, this programme is not being implemented properly. The rural poor find it extremely difficult to get the loans from the banks. In many instances the poor were not allowed to enter the bank premises. The Hon'ble Minister should see that the poor does not face any difficulty in getting loans. Similarly under another programme, the Govt. sanctions loan upto Rs. 25000 for the unemployed youth. This programme is also not being implemented properly. Sir, in my constituency there are many cases where the youth who were denied the loan even after getting sanction letters. These unemployed were neither given money nor material to stand on their own legs. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that at least those who produce sanction letters gets the loan without any delay.

The Government increased the prices of Petrol and diesel. Sir, in Madras, Pallavan transport made an attempt to run the

vehicles on gas. The Government should make an attempt to popularise that method. It will be more useful for the common man if the motorvehicles are run with LPG. Even if the prices of petrol and diesel go up, it will not affect the common man much.

Primary Health Centres and other small Hospitals in our rural areas are not functioning well at present. Doctors refuse to work in the rural areas. As a result, the rural people are denied of medical facilities. Hence more grants should be allocated for Health Department so that more benefits are given to the doctors etc. That way the Government can induce the doctors to work in rural areas.

Sir, the Hill area Development programmes are being implemented in various areas. But it is unfortunate that the Hill Area development corporation has not identified any area in my State as an Hill area. Nearly 30% of the population mostly SCs and STs live in and around the Hilly regions in our State. Yet no attempt was made to identify these areas as Hilly areas. I request the Government to identify immediately various hilly areas located in my State and extend all the programmes meant for their development.

My Constituency is almost an island. It has no access to other parts, as it is totally cut off from the land routes. So it is necessary to construct bridges across river Godavari at Kotipalli and Kakinada. If these bridges are constructed the farmers in this area will get access to markets in Vijayawada and Kakinada where they can find a market to their produce. The people will get much needed transport facilities. So I request the Hon. Minister to take up the construction of these bridges at least during the Seventh Plan.

My constituency is a thickly populated area and consists of 10 lakh people. But they have no T.V. facility. 80% of this population are farmers. The number of students is also very high. So a T.V. relay centre should be located in my constituency to provide T. V. facility. I hope steps would be taken to locate T.V. relay centre in my constituency soon. It will prove beneficial both to farmers and students.

Amalapuram has no S.T.D. facility at present. Since we have no easy access to other towns nearby, it is very much necessary for the people in this town to have S.T.D. facility. I request the Hon. Minister to provide S T. D. facility to Amalapuram as early as possible.

Sir, thanking you for giving me this opportunity, I conclude my speech.

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the budget for the year 1986-87 is the budget of the poor people of this country. The Mair objective of this budget is to ameliorate the conditions of the poor masses and to help the middle class people. I am very happy to commend this budget and I wholeheartedly welcome it.

This year more money has been allocated than the previous year for the upliftment of the people who are below the poverty line. This measure is welcome and I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this.

Various programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, NREP have to be provided more money and they should be implemented very strictly.

Indira Gandhi Avas Yojana has come as a boon to the down trodden for providing them houses. I am glad that our Government is going ahead with the process of rooting out poverty from this country. Our hon. State Finance Minister Shri Janardhana Poojary has toured throughout the country and held more than 5000 loan melas to distribute money to the poorest people. I am grateful to him and I commend his services.

Agriculture must be given more importance as is given to industries. Here I would like to cite an example of USA. There the prices are fixed in advance every year before the agriculturists go ahead with the cultivation of crops. But here in our country at the time of harvest the prices of agricultural produce go down very much. This system should not be allowed to

continue. Experts have to be appointed by the Government to fix the prices of agricultural produce well in advance so that the farmers can get good return. Then only the farmer's financial position can improve. I am happy that sufficient encouragement has been given in this budget for the development of small scale industries.

More funds have to be allocated for the rural development programmes. I urge upon the Finance Minister to provide job to at least one person in each family in the rural areas.

The fear of population explosion is there throughout the country. Our country has the second biggest population in the world. All the plans would go waste if the population continues to increase. It is like pouring milk on the ant hills. The Government should make it compulsory for all couples to have only two children.

The interest rate on GPF has been raised to 12%. I want that the interest rate on savings bank account should be raised from 5% to 8%. The interest of 8% per annum on one year fixed deposit should be raised to 10%. The standard deduction for income tax purposes has been raised from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10,000. But this has not benefited the salaried class because of steep rise in the price of essential commodities. I therefore, suggest that the minimum exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Karnataka is suffering from unprecedented drought continuously for the past 4 years. The news line, TV report quoted the Chief Minister of Karnataka saying that the fodder for cattle is being procured from Punjab Haryana and UP. The drought relief assistance should also be treated as grant and not as advance plan assistance. For floods you give adhoc grant. Rural areas of my State are facing the problem of drinking water. As the State is in the jaws of severe drought there is no water even to bath during our important festivals like Ugadi. In Bagepalli in my constituency more than one third of the population have migrated to different places. These are only empty houses. Sir, if you can kindly come

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri V. Krishna Rao]

with me I can show you the pathetic condition that is prevailing in my constituency. After one month I am afraid that people in my constituency may not get even a cup of water to drink.

Every year we come here with fresh demands for drought relief programmes. Hence I request the hon Minister to take this problem seriously and to come forward with permanent solution. The projects like Upper Bhadra, Upper Tunga, Avinashni have to be completed very soon. These projects can supply water for irrigation to about 15 to 20 lakhs of acres. This would enable one crore and 31 lakhs of people to earn their bread and this credit would go to our hon. Government. Therefore, I humbly request our Finance Minister to allocate more funds for irrigation purposes.

Regarding education I do not want to go into details. Our Government has already taken steps to refrom and to improve the educational system in our country. I welcome the new education policy that has been introduced by our Government.

This budget has been hailed by the press and by the people all over the country. I am sure that this budget would succeed in its objective of removing poverty from country. I congratulate our hon. Finance Minister for bringing such a well balanced budget. Once again I welcome it.

I thank you for giving me a chance to place my views about this budget and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the biggest step so far taken for alleviation of poverty. Therefore, we heartily welcome it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last year we had criticised the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, because according to my views that Budget was a budget meant for the rich. But this time I am praising him. In the Budget which he has presented this year, he has not only made up for the shortcomings of the last year, it is in real sense a Budget for the poor. More funds

have been provided for the poverty alleviating programme. It is a very commendable step. I would go so far in saying that it is quite a bold step. So far no Finance Minister has made so much provision for the poor people of the country as has been provided this year. In comparison to the last year, allocation of 65 percent more funds for the poverty alleviating programme is a record in itself.

Sir, whatever money is provided for the poverty removal, it will be meaningful only when it is spent properly on those programmes. I am not the first person to say this. A large number of Members of this House have been complaining that the programmes relating to abolition of poverty are not being properly implemented and 50 percent of the money provided for these programmes by the Government is not properly spent on them. Even 50 percent of the amount does not reach the eligible persons. Our Finance Minister is worried to mobilise resources. Perhaps this is the reason that he has increased the prices of the petroleum products even at the cost of becoming unpopular. Thereby the administered prices of these products have been increased. Because of this concern, he has taken this step. But I can say that if the poverty alleviating programmes are properly implemented, he need not have any worry then. The results which we are seeing today can be doubled in that situation. Therefore, the utility and positiveness of the resources made available for the poverty alleviation programmes is only when a better way is found out to implement. The money meant for the poor should reach them in proper quantity. Only then these programmes could be called successful. One cannot evaluate the success of any programme on the basis of the papers and records submitted to the Government. The success of any programme can be assessed in field. Shri Poojary gets the records and details of achievements from the banks here itself. But I will praise Shri Poojary that he goes to the field area also and himself sees as to what is the difference between the paper and report figures and the actual achievements. Similar is the position regarding implementing the poverty alleviating programmes. Therefore, some method should be adopted, some concrete step should

be taken by which the representatives are also involved. I am sorry to say that though we give sanction for crores of rupees by raising our hands for the programmes relating to poverty alleviation, but we are not involved when it comes to using that money in our areas. We provide the money for these programmes, but we have nothing to do with that money when we go to our areas. We cannot watch as to how that money is being utilised and if it is being misutilised, we have no right to stop its misuse except that we can write to the Finance Minister Rural Development Minister and the Chief Minister and these letters meet the same fate as others letters of this sort. Therefore, unless the Hon. Prime Minister takes some concrete measures, we cannot achieve total success. Unless in the manner in which the hon. Minister is looking after the work of the banks, poverty alleviation programmes are also looked after and evaluated in the field and the representatives are not vested with the powers, these programmes cannot be properly implemented. These programmes are ours, these are based on our policies and principles, we have formulated them and we have to see their results. The bureaucrats cannot have that affection, aspiration and dedication for these programmes as the representatives can have. You have to pay attention towards this.

Secondly I would like to say something about the Public Sector. Few days back under 'Janavani' programme on television, our Finance Minister had said that to raise the resources, there were only two alternatives, firstly that our public sector might function well and contribute to our national income and if it is not done, resources could not be raised through more taxes, and there was only petroleum sector where prices could be raised to raise more funds. Sir, if Public sector is not functioning properly, who is responsible for this? Why Public Sector is not working properly and, why serious attention is not given towards it? Today, our Public sector is incurring losses worth crores of rupees. If the Public Sector starts behaving properly and fetches adequate income, many of our difficulties can be overcome and the rising prices can be reduced. Since you have rung the bell, I would raise only one point about my area.

I would have been very happy, had the hon. Finance Minister been present here. I hope Shri Poojaryji would convey my point to the hon. Finance Minister because it relates to his announcement. When the Finance Minister was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Tiwari was the Minister of Industry at the Centre. A Steel Fabricating Plant was announced to be set up in our area. The announcement was made by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Thereafter a joint meeting of the Finance Minister, Industry Minister, Planning Minister and Steel Minister was held in which this proposal was approved and an amount of Rs. one crore was also allocated, but the work on this project is yet to be taken up. I wrote a letter to the Minister of Steel, Shri Pant who has replied that due to financial constraints, this project cannot be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The State Government had announced this project only after it was approved by the five Union Ministers. The announcement came from no less a person than the present Minister of Finance. Since, he is holding the Finance portfolio now, I think, the financial constraint would not be allowed to come in the way of this project. I hope, Shri Poojaryji will convey my point to the Minister of Finance with the request that necessary funds for the Steel Fabricating Plant approved in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh may kindly be made available during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

DR. A. K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views about the Budget. I would say that this Budget is a Supplementary Budget. An amount of Rs. 21 crores only is by way of direct taxes and Rs. 445 crores is by way of indirect taxes. That is why, I consider this Budget to be a Supplementary Budget.

It has some unconstitutional features. The right of privacy is violated by entering the house of assessee and non-assessee by the income-tax officer without search warrant. The Income-tax Officers are having the maximum black-money. Their houses should be raided by the Special Squads to control these things. The new income-tax

[Dr. A.K. Patel]

provisions in this Budget are unconstitutional and unworthy of true democracy and would convert India into a Police State. Insertion of 133B of the Income-tax Act empowers income-tax authorities including Inspectors to enter the residence, both assessee and non-assessee. A new provision has been made with Section 269U which allows the Department to acquire any property which is proposed to be sold. This provision gives the authority a right to enter any home between sun rise and sun set for getting information.

The second provision allows the authority the power of acquisition even in a case where the property was sold at a fair market value and even if sold to a friend or associate company for absolutely bonafide reasons. The budget has failed to create genuine employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. Actually the money allotted for the poor class people hardly reaches them and we know the reasons for it. Actually, the budget is more for the elitist class people. Hon Minister in his learned speech said that he was bringing forward certain proposals for raising the revenue the burden of which will fall only on the affluent sections of the society. As I said, only Rs. 20 crores are to be imposed on this class of people.

I will come to my State of Gujarat. This year my State is very badly affected by drought and the money allotted for this is quite insufficient. Out of 21,000 villages as many as 16,000 villages are affected. They are facing a lot of difficulties with regard to drinking water and irrigation also. The Gujarat Government has drawn up a master plan of Rs. 400 crores. The Centre should come out to help liberally the Gujarat Government to overcome the difficulties. I am prepared to say that the money allotted for the Gujarat State this time is not sufficient.

Also about power generation, I would say that it is quite insufficient in Gujarat. Gujarat has a lot of gas which can be utilised for power generation. But for one reason or the other it is not utilised and people suffer a lot of difficulties.

Also the money allotted for family planning is not sufficient. Only Rs. 530 crores—which is a bare 1.4% of the total expenditure. As you know the population growth causes the maximum damage to the economy of the nation. That is why more money should be allotted for the family planning programme.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Budget for the year 1986-87 presented in this House. This is a concrete step in the direction of taking the country into the 21st century as per the determination of our hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Budget is constructive and full of wisdom, imaginative and it aims at removing the poverty of the poor and making them happier. The resource mobilised by the hon. Minister to collect funds will go a long way in making the country prosperous, removing unemployment and kindling a ray of hope in the huts of the poor and poverty eradication programme would be strengthened.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one of the special features of this Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is that as compared to such a comprehensive determination, dependence on foreign aid will be only 5 per cent. The budget deficit is only 6 per cent and non-plan expenditure is 13 per cent which indicates that the Central Budget is balanced one and is development oriented and it shows its quality. The most important feature of this Budget is that a substantial amount has been set apart for the programmes aimed at removal of poverty. Allocation under this head has been raised by 65 per cent this year and I welcome it. Besides, the allocation for the Rural Development Programmes has been raised by 50 per cent in this year's budget. More funds have been allocated for the programmes covered under Rural Development Programme, anti poverty and poverty eradication programmes, National Rural Employment Programme. This programme is utmost necessary and the man-days likely to be created this year through this programme

will be more as compared to 1985. The outlay has also been increased. There is 93% increase in the allocation for National Rural Employment Programme as compared to 1985-86. The Government should see that the permanent assets being created in the rural areas through these programmes, besides creation of man days, are actually permanent or not? They will have to see whether work is being done there properly or not?

You should constitute a committee of Parliament in respect of the dams, roads and schools that are being constructed or the community development programmes that are being launched. The committee so constituted should visit the rural areas and should see as to how much permanent assets have been created this year. This would give fillip to the programmes of eradication of poverty.

Our second programme is RLEGP. This is also a very good scheme. Allocation under this head has also been increased which is an encouraging sign.

Another programme which has been given encouragement by our Finance Minister is for bonded labour, expectant mothers, infants and breast feeding mothers. This is an attractive programme. But you just go to the country side and see whether nutritious food is actually being given in the villages? Your scheme is, no doubt, attractive, but you do take care of it lest it might remain on the paper only. The Finance Minister has to ensure that it is translated into reality. We are going to spend 65 per cent of our budget allocations on the programmes of eradication of poverty. That the Budget revolves around the programmes of poverty eradication is a good sign indeed.

Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' in 1971 and the people appreciated this programme and received it well. After her party won the elections, she gave the country 20 Point Economic Programme. I belong to East Champaran District. There is Western Champaran District adjacent to it and I would like to give you an instance of how hollow your programmes are in that district.

Champaran now stands divided into two parts—East Champaran and West Champaran. 325 bonded labourers were liberated in Gaunha Block of West Champaran but they were not given their due rights. Our Chief Minister, Shri Bindeshwari Dube set up a committee under the Chairmanship of the collector in early 1985. The report submitted by that committee is a startling one. The report says that 325 bonded labourers have been liberated on paper only but their due rights were not restored to them. They were not given subsistence allowance. Even the cows and buffaloes given to them were sickly. The collector submitted this report on 1st May, 1985, but nine months have since passed and that report is gathering dust, no action has been taken on that report. You can very well imagine as to how far this programme is being implemented.

I agree that our per capita income has increased appreciable as a result of poverty eradication programmes. If we take 1970-71 as the base year, our national income has increased substantially. Today, our income has increased to nearly Rs. 2300 crores from Rs. 775 crores.

There are two parts of the Budget presented by our Finance Minister—Part A and Part B. I welcome the concession given by him in Part B to the salaried class from income tax and other facilities given to the poor, such as, barber, cobbler and rickshaw puller. I also welcome the Indira Housing Scheme. Another point which I want to mention is that we are going to spend Rs. 316 crores on drinking water supply schemes in villages.

It is a very good thing and we, therefore, welcome it. In this connection, I would like to say that the tube-wells which have been recently installed in the villages ought to be 300 ft. deep, though if a survey is conducted, most of them would be only about 50 to 60 ft. deep.

There are many more attractive proposals in the Budget to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. The tax proposals will bring in a revenue of Rs. 445 crores. It is good that concession in excise duty has been granted to small scale industries. The Income tax officers have been

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

empowered to conduct door to door surveys, and I would, therefore, like them to discharge their duties with honesty. How many notorious smugglers who are amassing wealth through anti-social activities have been apprehended? The raids should be conducted, but only genuine culprits should be punished.

I would like to ask those political parties in Bihar, which are threatening to convene 'Kranti March', as to leaders of which party have been arranging boarding, lodging and reception in Western Champaran during their 'Padyatra'. These political parties are throwing a challenge to Rajivji today. They must know that our hon. Prime Minister has resolved to take the country to the 21st century and has been working for the upliftment of poor vociferously. The people of this country have seen it for themselves. We have full faith in his leadership.

I am confident that the current Budget will not only help in eradicating poverty, but also spread prosperity and development to every village in the country. I would have said much more, but I had not been allowed sufficient time. I thank you, with these words.

[English]

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for a country as vast, varied and complex as India, it becomes an increasingly difficult task for a Finance Minister to present a Budget that will appeal to all sections of the society, that will have the approval of all sections. Some will approve of it, some will like it, some will disapprove of it. Under these circumstances, it becomes imperative to understand which way we want our priorities to go.

The Finance Minister, in the opening remarks of his Budget, has said that the Budget is a tool, a powerful tool, for achieving our socio-economic goals as laid out in the Plan. When we talk of socio-economic goals, we cannot but take into consideration the fact that we are dealing with a country 90 per cent of whose people

are poor and 53 per cent of whose people live below the line of destitution. I think this is a very important factor to be taken into consideration. Keeping this in mind, I think, the Finance Minister needs to be congratulated and the Budget needs to be lauded for the thrust towards anti-poverty programmes that it has initiated. The thrust of 66 per cent is indeed a very commendable effort and we wish to congratulate the Finance Minister on this effort.

However, I have one small submission to make. During my very short tenure as a Member of Parliament of this august House and during my tours of the constituency and in the backward areas of this country, I have noticed that the benefits of a large number of these plans that are so grandly made here in this august House hardly ever reach the poor. Some steps must be taken at least to educate those people. They must be taught, they must know that there are programmes, such as, IRDP or the 20 Point Programme. A lot of them are totally unaware of these plans. I think some kind of a Government effort not only a Government effort but something more than that is necessary. I would appeal to all Members of this House, that we Members of Parliament, when we tour our constituencies, should make it our job to see that at least we make them know what is in store for them. Let them know what is their right; let them know what we write out for them on, a piece of paper, so that all the benefits that we make for them in this august House reach to them and they are benefited by them.

The country has advocated that progress and development in this country will take place via the public sector. We endorse that thought. We also endorse the thought, the thrust, that has been made in the budget towards increasing the efficiency of the public sector. But I am afraid even here there is a lag. An investment of about Rs. 20000 crores is yielding negligible return. I think this is an area that needs to be looked into very thoroughly.

I know that I have not had a very long tenure as a Member of Parliament, but I can say with a certain amount of confidence that if our anti poverty programmes were to be implemented, even 50%, if our public sector

was to increase its efficiency to 25%, this country would be seeing its way to the golden era. I would like to implore the Finance Minister to please see, to please go into the working of these public sector undertakings, to ensure that at least we can get 25% efficiency and see that these plans work out for the benefit of the common man.

There are many other areas which have already been gone into in great detail by other Members of this House. I don't want to go into them. I am not an economist and I cannot really talk about them at length in detail. I would like to come to an area which has often been ignored, often been looked upon very casually, an area which is so close to my mind, viz, the film industry.

AN HON. MEMBER : He alway goes to films. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : That is why he knows little about it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, what I am going to say is that your own Chief Minister is connected with the same fraternity. My colleague Shri Sunil Dutt who is also my senior in the film fraternity, yesterday spoke at great length about the film industry. I endorse his thoughts and I don't want to repeat whatever he has said. I really want to make some more deliberations.

First of all, I would like to inform this House of some very startling statistics about the film industry. The annual investment as far as production of films is concerned is around Rs. 250 crores. Our box office collection annually amounts to about Rs. 500 crores. Of this Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 350 crores go to the Government by way of taxes. That leaves the balance of about Rs. 175 crores. Half of this amount goes to the exhibition section for exhibiting these films. That leave a balance of approximately Rs. 90 crores. This Rs. 90 crores has to be shared between the distribution section and the production section.

Giving an allowance of say 20% as commission towards distribution, it leaves a figure of Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 70 crores in

comparison with Rs. 250 crores that has been initially invested ! What I am trying to implore you, what I am trying to say is that for every Rs. 4/- that a Producer puts in, he gets back just Re. 1/-, a less of 75% I think, this is a deplorable state of affairs. This is the most pathetic state of affairs and it is a state of affairs that needs to be looked into very carefully.

(*Interruptions*)

This needs to be gone into very carefully. I want to reiterate that the taxes that are being levied on the film industry are the highest in the country even though in importance the film industry comes tenth in this land. Is this justifiable ? Let me just give an example of the excise duty on films. We buy raw films from the market and there is customs and excise duty on this. Accepted. We shoot our films. We create. We make a print of that film and on the print there is an excise duty. The first 12 prints are free of cost but after that the excise duty goes up in a geometric progression. By the time we make sixty prints the excise duty is almost 100 per cent. How are you going to survive ? It is impossible. Sixty prints for whole of India ! Sixty prints are capable of taking care of only one territory say Maharashtra. There are six major territories. How can we reach the whole of India by taking out sixty prints ? We cannot afford to take out more prints. I want to know what is the logic behind this duty. The Finance Minister has said that excise duty is a duty which is executed and then invariable passed on to the consumer, viz., in time to come the excise duty should pass on to the consumer. We accept that fact. But how have you treated the finished print as a consumer product. It must be the only consumer product in the world where you have to pay for it before you can actually see it. If you go and buy soap, tooth brush our tooth paste in the market you are able to see, feel and make a selection and then take it home and use it. But the film is one medium where you have to buy your ticket at the booking office without knowing what is your consumer product going to look like and after entering the hall and seeing the product you cannot take it home. So, what is the rationale and on what basis the excise duty is being levelled on prints.

[Shri Amitabh Bachchan]

Sir, then this is not applicable only to the number of prints but also there is excise duty on the length of film. If you make a film beyond 4000 meters there is an excise duty levied on it. I am not able to understand the rationale. Kindly explain it to me.

Sir, the film is a creative piece of art. So, in other words you are trying to tax creativity. You are trying to say that if I make a film of 4000 meters there will be no tax but if I make a film which is 5000 meters then I will have to pay the tax. Sir, it should be the criteria of the maker to decide as to how much length of his film should be. He can make a film of 10 minutes, two hours and ten hours. Let the public decide how long they want to sit in the theatre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Many people want to sit for hours together.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : What I am trying to say is that it is like asking an another that you are allowed to write twenty pages of a book and on every ten pages extra that you write you will have to pay excise duty.

It is like telling a painter that you are allowed to use red and blue and if you use green then you have to pay excise duty on it.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, unfortunately, is not present in the House though it concerns the Finance Minister. The hon. Finance Minister is also a creative artist and I wish he were present here today to hear this. He not only has the task of creating a commendable budget every year, but the Finance Minister is also a poet. I have had the honour and privilege of having read his poems in many magazines. How would the Finance Minister react if he were told that after two verses, on the third verse that he writes he will have to pay excise duty. This business of fixing excise on the length of the film tantamounts to that. I am pleading against that. I want to plead with the Finance Minister to look into this matter. It is extremely serious. This is ringing the death knell of the film industry.

We have to fight the video piracy every day. You drive down to Palika Bazar here and you will find that illegally video cassettes are being sold in the market. There is a regular *Satta* bazar. Even before the films are released, they are auctioning our films here. How do we battle with the video piracy? We can battle with the video piracy only if we are able to beat the video pirate before he reaches that territory. We can only do that if we are allowed to take out the maximum number of prints. If we are able to take out 200 to 300 prints, we will be able to reach the various territories before the video pirates get there ... (*Interruptions*). There is a Cinematographic Act. We compliment the Government for that; that was amended also last year. Video was also brought into its domain, but it is not being implemented. I do not have grudges about that. But let us create an atmosphere, where the film industry can fight the video pirate. We will be able to fight the video pirate only if we are allowed to take out maximum number of prints. That we can do only if this torturous excise duty is removed and abolished totally.

I shall now make one or two more points. There is a scheme called the Annuity Deposit Scheme which had been propagated many years ago by a former Finance Minister, a very honourable man. He said, and very rightly so, that the life of artistes is very limited, they have a peak period, and, therefore, their future should be protected because their earnings for the entire tenure would not be the same. He brought out this Annuity Deposit Scheme, whereby the producer of a film or an artist took his remuneration, gave it to the LIC and opened an Annuity deposit. After ten years, when the artists had passed his prime, this annuity was given back to him in a staggered form. The Finance Minister after a Supreme Court judgement has put this annuity under wealth tax. I would like to know where is the wealth involved in it, when I do not even see it. It is just a piece of paper. I cannot even liquidate it to pay my taxes. How can this come under wealth tax? We have made innumerable representations to the Government saying that this is a paradox, this is an anomaly which must be removed. After ten years,

when we get back our money from LIC, we have to pay tax, because it has been brought under wealth tax. What kind of wealth it is when it is not even under my possession ! I would implore again the Finance Minister to look this very carefully and consider our request, for which a number of representations have already been made.

Again, I would like to make a reference to the Finance Minister, but unfortunately he is not here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : He is in the Rajya Sabha ; he cannot be present in both the Houses at the same time. And from here I have to rush to the Rajya Sabha because he has to go at 5 O' clock with the Prime Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are not objecting to it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The hon. Member should have understood that. I am also a part and parcel of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : In the Janavani programme which featured the Finance Minister, he made a reference very good-humouredly, to one of the lady members in the panel saying that one way to control one's budget after the price hike was to forego one cinema ticket. The Finance Minister said it very good-humouredly and I hope the public, the masses of this country have also taken it good-humouredly. If they have not, then it is going to affect the lives of three lakhs of workers that are involved in the film industry. How much blood, sweat and tears go into enticing that one chap to buy a six-rupee ticket ! Now, we know that and perhaps you also know. It is a lot of hard work and it is a lot of hard labour. I want to make one more point. On one six-rupee ticket, there is an entertainment tax of Rs. 4. By foregoing one ticket and presuming that there are about ten crores of people watching films every week (and this is also a very conservative figure), you are saying that Rs. 40 crores should not go to the exchequer. Sir, I hope the Finance Minister will make

note of this point and discourage people from saying that they should not go to films because the films industry's survival is at stake. And this is a very serious point. I know that we provide the lighter moments in life not only to people outside this House but inside the House as well. But let me inform you that our problems are, in fact, very serious and they need to be looked into with great seriousness.

I want to thank you once again for giving me this opportunity to put across my points about the film industry with the hope that the hon. Minister of State for Finance will pass this on to the hon. Finance Minister.

15.47 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the chair]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I thank you for allowing me time to speak. Before I say anything, I must assert that I am one with Amitabh. So far as the whole-time film artists and film industry are concerned, it is they who provide the poor people's entertainment. He has enlightened us for the first time as to how shabbily the film people are treated and how hard their life is. The real position about the film industry is quite unknown and he has done a great service by putting things right. I hope that our Finance Minister will consider the matter very sympathetically in its proper perspective.

Sir, the budget, on the whole, is very good. It is really one of the best budgets that we have ever seen. But still, there are certain things in which this budget is lacking, and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to these aspects. All the surveys such as the pre-budget survey, etc., and all the statistics that we may have here, will be absolutely misleading unless we are able to hold the priceline. And it is not possible to hold the priceline when the Government is raising the administered prices the administered prices so far as petrol and petroleum products are concerned cannot be questioned.

(Shri G.L. Dogra)

I think that our economists and planners have a very loose policies and loose ideas about things. They do not take into account the actual performance. They hardly know what is going on in the country. In my view it is not the financial provisions in the Budget that count, rather it should be actual performance. If you raise the prices by 5 per cent, I can say from my personal experience, that the performance is reduced at least by 25 per cent. This is one thing which we must keep in view. These teams of financial advisers that you have got perhaps comprise of youngsters who have come now from universities. They know only the text-book theories and they go by them. There is a price rise. They say there is inflation. There is expansion of money. Through the administered prices you reduced the volume of money. Deficit financing was resorted to by one of the boldest Finance Ministers late Shri C.D. Deshmukh. He was right, when he said that you can have the deficit financing if your GNP goes up proportionately. If you adopt deficit financing, you do not taxed at all. Our present Finance Minister also took bold step, last time, when he reduced the tax rates and had the largest collections. But some people apposed him on the basis of outdated theories. They wanted to protect the theories and not the Collections. If you can reduce the rate of income tax further, and you can collect more money. Some say that it is the blackmoney which is coming into the field and the people are paying taxes on that. Blackmoney today is acting Parallel economy. Wherever there is high rate of taxation, it is generally black money and in turn it is acting as a parallel economy. If you reduce the taxes, if even then the blackmoney comes under your fold and you should be happy about it. Do you want parallel economy or you want blackmoney to come to your fold and that should be kept in view. I do not know why our Finance Minister fumbled this time. The tax rate should be reduced. To that extent it should be reduced determined by an exercise to determine the point of maximum collectives. The exemption limit should also be raised so far as income tax is concerned. There are the points I want to make. I also press those points. Some concessions have been given to small scale

industries and we took lot of pains in this Budget to explain that. It is true that a sliding scale system of excise duty has been introduced. But there was a minimum limit of 30 lakhs, previously for the small scale industries. Last year, it was reduced to 20 lakhs. Now, the small scale industry people are saying that has been reduced to 7.5 lakhs. Everybody in the small-scale industry whose gross produce is upto 5 lakhs has to take the licence from Excise Department. The licence business should be avoided. But I would say that the small scale industry is very necessary for removing unemployment and for industrialising backward areas by giving work to the poor people. Under the circumstances the small scale industries case should be reviewed in consultation with those people. I tried to understand this problem but I could not follow whatever they are saying and whatever the Government are saying. I could not reconcile it. Therefore, this should be considered. Before, I go to another point, I will say that the Government has provided a good amount for certain works, for example Thein Dam. Nobody does proper planning. I say it is loose planning. Thein it is only 20 kms. from Basohli town—which is an old town and also a historical town. Existing road to Basohli will submerge in the dam. The new proposed road will make Thein about two hundred kilometres from Basohli A horrible alternative! Now they should construct a bridge so that we can reach Basohli town easily. At the moment, if you do not construct a bridge, it will be around 200 kms. So, I would request you that the Thein Dam Authorities should be asked to construct a bridge over Ravi river. On one side there will be dam well. On the other side, they should make a bridge.

These are the hilly and backward areas. High mountains too. You make pronouncements that girls will be given free education upto Class XII. It means that to the people living in the highest peaks of Ladakh and in the border areas, in the highest points of Himachal, and of U.P., this benefit will be given. But there is no school, no building. Nothing of the sort there. You are modernizing education without buildings without teachers. You may start using computers,

You will give education through radio and television ; but who will learn ? Do you want people living in high mountains, in backward areas which are good a part of India as any big city, and whose number is very big, to be educated. People from hilly areas are as good citizens as people in other parts of India. How can you deprive them of these facilities ? Will they serve as servants, coolies and porters for ages ? It is not acceptable to us or to them or future generations. The Budget has to make provision for them. It cannot be done unless you open up these areas, unless are constructed there.

It was Nehru Ji who had started the Borders Roads Organization. But the work being done by it is very small. You have to open those areas which are crucial even for defending the country.

Forests are being cut. In Tibet, I am told, the Chinese have made thick forests. On our side of the border we have naked mountains. We are not prepared to import plantation technology from china, although we are importing rubbish from USA and Britain. You import technology for making forests in those neglected areas, from Tibet or China, so that trees could be planted. Our scientists have failed us so far.

It is my misfortune that whenever I have to speak on the backward areas, I am short of time. I hope some day I will have enough time to speak on them.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I wanted to say a point or two about Mr. Bachchan's speech but now that he is not in the House, I must not refer to that speech. There are certain factual inaccuracies in it. Anyway, I will not go into them.

I see some good features in this Budget, which is innovative no doubt and it has given some relief in Excise duty. It has an element of subsidy amounting to Rs. 2200 crores for wheat, rice and kerosene. These measures will help poor people to some extent.

I agree with the Finance Minister that he wants resources ; hence a tax revenue of Rs. 450 crores is a welcome measure, because taxes are to be levied. Otherwise there will be no revenue, but it will have to be a graded effort. There have been internal borrowings and deficit financing. Despite deficit financing and internal borrowings, there is need to levy taxes.

I am in agreement with the Finance Minister whom I find to be very hard working. His intention is not to punish the poor people. But we have seen the increase in prices on the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

not to speak of us who belong to the opposition. On the eve of budget, there was an increase in prices of essential commodities which form part of mass consumption and some people rightly said that it was an affront to the dignity of the Parliament. Even though I have sympathy for the Finance Minister with his arguments that he wants to raise resources, on eve of budget, very essential commodities was an affront to the dignity of Parliament—I must say humbly—that the increase in prices of kerosene, in diesel, in gas, in wheat and rice has crippled the purchasing power of the poor masses of India.

Now, it is very unfortunate that Mr. Sunil Dutt and Mr. Amitabh Bachchan should bring in discussion on film industry. It is their right to do so, but they were not elected to Parliament to represent the film industry only. I don't say that is not Mr. Amitabh Bachchan's right, but I would invite them to be with me and I would tell him how pre-budget increase—in prices of essential commodities. in essential commodities has shattered the family budgets of a great chunk of our population. I don't say that the Finance Minister is absent as others said, for Mr. Poojary is here. I invite his attention to this. Last time, he did not answer my questions which I raised. This time I would request him to raise this issue with the Finance Minister. I give them an idea of a family whose income is Rs. 500 per month. I have drawn the budget for a family. I can go to the Finance Minister

Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

or Mr. Poojary and show him how a family of five members with Rs. 500 per month feels about it. Last time you said there should be three member family. Now you say, two children. Tomorrow, you may say, one child. We shall abide by your advise. A family having five members with Rs. 500 per month as income has gone below the poverty line. If you say, it was 50 per cent earlier below the poverty line, now you must have the figures to tell us what is the percentage of population that is living below the poverty line. It is not a challenge to you it is a question of common sense. If you prepare a family budget of five members with Rs. 500 per month as income, with the latest increase in the prices of essential commodities. Such a family has decidedly passed below the poverty line. Gas is no longer a luxury; diesel is not an item of luxury. The family of five members having an income of Rs. 500 per month has gone below the poverty line.

This budget has given some relief to people, but the budget does not reflect anti-poverty programmes in a substantial manner.

He wanted to raise resources. There was a lot of wastage. There is need for economy; there is need to improve efficiency. If only in these areas we make some concerted effort, we can have a lot of resources. I can say that not only from the opposition side but from the Treasury Benches also there were suggestions to this effect. I was going through the speeches of Mr. Patel. Prof. Mahajan I found that both from the opposition as also, from the Treasury Benches, two gentlemen had referred to some measures whereby the Finance Minister could increase resources. If, on energy, you save only 1 per cent on loss of energy through transmission, you will have Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores and if you can improve utilization of capacity in industry only to the extent of 1 per cent, you will have another Rs. 500 crores. But you have punished the poor people who have to pay now Rs. 2 for the same transportation for which they paid 50 paise in the past. Thirty paise ticket you have raised to 50 paise and 40 paise ticket you have raised to Re. 1. Diesel, kerosene and gas, all these are essential commodities. So there

are many areas where you could effect economy, you could effect economy and save money. Look at the losses in transmission, and in energy sector all over the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Your total revenue through taxes is Rs. 450 crores. Some hon. Members on the Treasury Benches have suggested—or calculated—that cleaning *Bandh* costs Rs. 500 crores. Then why not discuss it with the Opposition before the Central Government hikes up the prices? Had they done it, there would have been a no *bandh*. Why did you not get that to Parliament before going in for the savage price hike?

Secondly, as I have said it, I have sympathy with the Finance Minister, but I must tell him this price hike is an affront to the dignity of Parliament besides having crippled the purchasing power of vast majority of people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You wind up now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Give me one or two minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given you three minutes extra.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am coming to my State only now. Give me three more minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given enough time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have not yet said anything about my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What can I do? Your time is up.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Give me at least half as much time as you had given to Shri Bachan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His party has got more time ; his party has got more members here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have got important things to say. Kindly give me more time.

I am not taking much time. I will straightaway come to my State. I invite the Finance Minister's attention to the fact that our State is a very backward State and in addition to being a very backward State, our waters are running waste fully. Against 1500 MW our installed capacity is 200 MW. During the last twenty months this State has been under the mis-rule of Shah Government, which was a very corrupt Government and the dimensions of that corruption have no parallel in the twentieth century.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You wind up now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Just a minute, Sir.

You have instituted the Governor's rule and we have welcomed it. He is now having——what I can call——a cleansing operation and we are all happy with him that he has started doing a very good job. He is doing some good things. But, power propers, who have no voice among people will now start criticising him. So, we have welcomed the Governor's rule. But the Central Government should invite the Governor here and ask him about the measures taken and ask him to inquire into the Corruption during Shah's time. The Planning Commission and the Finance Minister should ask him to submit some long terms proposals for the economic development of the State, which has been ruined by Mr. Shah and his cronies during the last twenty months.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Adiyodi.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : I am fully aware of the time and I take this opportunity to support the Budget. The guiding principles of Indian planning are provided by the basic objectives of growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. The Seventh Five Year Plan also

formulated with the above aims and absolutely there is no change from the good old practice which we are following—for our achievements are many ;

From our experience, mixed economy is not retarding the growth and progress of the nation but accelerates the production and productivity of agriculture and industrial sectors. At a glance of the Budget, the new changes, i.e. we are moving towards the formulation of a long term fiscal policy co-terminus with the Seventh Plan is evident. In spite of various hurdles and hazards——national and international——against economic development and political stability, our nation marched forward with increased production and productivity from agriculture and industry. As we are aware, the total revenue of our country is only sufficient for defence, subsidy, non-plan expenditure and interest payment. We are forced to go in for internal and external borrowings for our Plan expenditure. Plan, as stated earlier, demands a fresh look i.e. expenditure on plans should commensurate with the achievement——achieving target in money terms alone will not lead us anywhere near our goal.

This Budget is not merely a document on resource mobilisation and expenditure, but this is a document for proper scrutiny by this august House irrespective of party affiliation, for reducing the gap of haves and have-nots. Political criticism for attaining cheap and mean popularity among the people will certainly inflict more harm than good to the nation in achieving our socialist goals.

As we are aware, funding the Plan is a difficult task. With utmost care and tremendous efforts by the Ministry of Finance under the leadership of our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, in 1985-86 we could increase the revenue substantially breaking hitherto records. This trend will alone provide sufficient means in increasing the capability of the nation for achieving the aimed goal by the beginning of the next century as per our commitment.

But some of my colleagues in the opposition are against modernisation

[Dr. K.G. Adiyodi]

especially computerisation. Yet others in public criticise this Budget as a Budget of consolidation with political tranquilisers and not growth oriented. The main reason they attribute to this argument is that the respectful citizens are harassed by tax raids and the proposal for acquisition of property above Rs. 5 lakhs is termed to be unconstitutional and they say that the Government is leading the country to a Police State. I am surprised to note that after going through the Budget documents and the hon. Finance Minister's speech in this House, if studied deeply, no citizen of India could come forward with such a mean argument.

By the end of the Seventh Plan the total expenditure as envisaged now is twice that of a foregone Five Year Plan. The main objectives are to fight poverty in consonance with our socialist goal, to give relief to the common man, to strengthen the public sector, strengthen self-reliance, boost small scale industries, to launch drive against tax evaders and collect more from the rich.

A few items of increased expenditure, as stated by many of my colleagues, are IRDP—Rs. 428 crores, NREP—Rs. 443 crores, RLEGP—Rs. 633 crores, subsidy on foodgrains including essential commodities—Rs. 2488 crores and Indira Gandhi Griha Nirman Yojana—Rs. 125 crores.

So, when compared to all other Budgets, this is a novel Budget and it gives a lot of relief to the common man and farmers through long term agricultural pricing policy. It also gives impetus to our industry and other common daily use items. They are going to have a sort of price fixing policy. There are various benefits given in the Budget to workers, salaried class, common man, self-employed, small scale industry, handloom, etc.

Coming to my State, it is true that a higher allocation is provided for hydro-electric, thermal, solar, etc. But it is the main sector by which the industry and agriculture can prosper. So, in my view, the allocation in this 12 field should be double,

In Kerala, hydro electric power alone is available. A thermal power plant is a must and it is a long overdue demand.

In transport sector also the allocation is meagre. I request the Railways for doubling of lines from Shornur to Mangalore, Trichur-Guruvayur-Kuttipuram and Tell-chery-Wynad-Mysore.

National Highway 17 from Calicut to Mangalore with by passes is long overdue and so also palghat-Mannarghat-Calicut roadways.

Largest kilometres of inland waterways are available in Kerala and to conserve energy, it can be put to use. It requires a major input but neglecting it is not helping in conserving the petroleum products.

Completion of Calicut airport is a long overdue demand.

In the cooperative sector, the old British system is still functioning, Linking up of credits with share to the poor agriculturists—MODVAT, if I may put in the Finance Minister's term—is doing much harm than help to the people. The three-tier system of cooperative organisations is to be dispensed with as early as possible.

Coconut, the mainstay of the agriculturists of Kerala, is not included in the category of oilseeds. We can save a lot of foreign exchange if it is included in the edible oil sector and self-sufficiency can also be achieved.

The economy of Kerala, as you know, depends upon the export-oriented cash crops, marine, coffee, cardamom, etc. The major export earning is from pepper and ginger.

Value added export is our aim but nothing is being done towards this end, and because of that huge and bulk quantities of pepper and other hill products are refused by foreign buyers.

Science and technology, to increase productivity, is totally urgent and even though there are several State and Central agencies to help the agricultural sector, nothing tangible is being done.

The major wood-based industries in Kerala, employing about 6,000 workers directly and almost the double of that number indirectly, are in a soup now because of the unavailability of soft-wood. Large-scale plantation of soft-wood was planned for industrialisation, but due to various reasons it was shelved. So, to save the industries and the workers, immediate intervention of the Central Government is demanded.

Beyport Port is the oldset port which is lying sick. Ship breaking is a highly profitable venture and there is every scope for enlarging it for providing employment as well as for earning revenue. But that also is in a mess now.

There is a lot of unemployment among the educated youth in Kerala which has the largest density of population and the smallest holding of land. Unless major Central sector industries are set up in Kerala, employment opportunities cannot be created. To improve the economy of the State, it is necessary that productive investment and industrial development should be made, otherwise all the uneducated youths will not get employment. As a pramium for the good work done by the State in the overall social upliftment, a special grant for employment should be provided.

To achieve our goal, our prime concern is to strengthen the forces of unity and integrity of the nation for which it is warranted and overdue to start a mass campaign by the secular and democratic forces to safeguard nationalism, secularism, democracy and socialism.

SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG (Arunachal Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Budget discussion. I rise to support the Budget proposal. The Government, under the leadership of prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made a commendable achievement in many fields, which need no raiteration. We should all appreciate and cooperate. This Budget is another stride in the process of eradication of poverty. I congratulate the Finance Minister. He has increased the allotment by 65% under IRDP, NREP and RLGP pro-

grammes. This will benefit the rural section of our people. He has also introduced a new scheme to provide loan through banks with subsidy components for the benefit of the poorer sections living in the urban areas.

Sir, another very important step for the improvement of the living condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is the proposal of Indira Awaas Yojana, the Housing Scheme. This is a befitting tribute to our late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who stood for the welfare of the backward people, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the down-trodden people of the country.

However, I would say that more emphasis should have been given for development of hill areas which are still very backward. I come from the North Eastern Border Territory of our country, Arunachal Pradesh, which is still very very backward and the people are still cut off from the mainstream of national life. Road communication needs lot of improvement. The rate of literacy in Arunachal Pradesh is 20% which is one of the lowest in the country. We have no Railways in Arunachal Pradesh. There is no major industry there. We have mostly to depend upon road communications. But there is a great bottleneck in respect of road communications. Many road construction projects have remained incomplete due to financial constraints. Out posts are still being fed by transporting materials by air through the helicopters, etc.

The cost of transportation of materials by air comes to Rs. 8 to Rs. 10/- per k.g. So, under such circumstances, unless we have better road communication, the people living in the area will never progress. Some of the border roads were taken over by BRTF (Border Road Task Force) but still have remained incomplete. For example, I should mention that from Roing to Anini, the road was started in the year 1969. It is little more than 200, kms but still it is incomplete, so also bound many other roads incomplete or not having improved.

Primary schools in the villages are in the from of *kachcha* house constructed with bamboo and other materials. Many of the schools are constructed on self help basis,

[Shri Wangpha Lowang]

Arunachal Pradesh has great potentialities, has got valuable forests. Tree and timbers, and has got many mineral resources like coal, limestone, granite and even oil, these are to be explored. There is a proposal from the Oil India Ltd., to set up a mini refinery at Kharsang. This is still pending with the Government of India. So, my earnest request to the Minister is to see that such projects are approved by the Government of India at the earliest,

Arunachal Pradesh has got the generating capacity of 20,000 mega watt of power. But till now, we have been able to generate only 200 m.w. There is much scope for development. There should be allotment of more funds.

I do not want to prolong my speech and bore the hon. Members. My only request to the Finance Minister and Government is to see that the funds are allocated in a liberal manner so that territories like Arunachal Pradesh which is very very backward also come up along with the other areas of the country. There should be a balanced development. Unless there is balanced development, we cannot be proud of our development in the country. As long as some people remain very very backward in some corner, we can never be proud of our development in the country. You will be surprised to know that in many respects Arunachal is lagging behind. For example, you take telecommunication. I cannot talk to my constituents over telephone from Delhi. If I send a telegram from Delhi, it reaches there very late.

One such case has actually happened very recently. In the month of January, I sent one telegram on 23rd January to my House informing that I would be reaching there on 28th. I reached my house on 28th as scheduled but the telegram reached there after my arrival, i.e. on 29th. This is the condition. In many other aspects also, the condition is like that.

In TV coverage, although we have so many programmes, nice programmes on development and other things by the Door-

darshan, most of the people in our area, say 80% of the people, are not able to see TV coverage.

I would once again implore for allocation of more funds for our Union Territory and support the Budget proposal.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Sir, I consider this Budget as one of the good Budgets as much as we felt in the last Budget, it is the determination and the commitment of the Finance Minister under the guidance of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi that has made the success of this Budget and that has also possibly shattered the doubts expressed by the Opposition.

Statistics part of the various aspects are already given in the book. I do not want to repeat any more. But while going into the Budget, the emphasis that is given particularly to the poverty alleviation programmes, the common man, the public sector and the small-scale industries all these things will go a long way once again to get a good name to support and to improve the economy. More than the allocations and the proposals, it is implementation part that brings success. I wish that the hon. Minister will take all precautions to see that effective implementation of all these programmes and policies is done, particularly on the 20 point programme. 20 Point Programme is universally accepted that it will help the poor in improving their lot. Time and again, it is felt by many in the country that the implementation is not going well. So, I repeat that the Finance Minister must take proper care in ensuring the proper implementation of this 20-Point Programme.

In this context, I wish to mention possibly the secret of the success for the implementation of the 20 point programme is in identifying the right beneficiaries. This is not being done with proper care with the existing infrastructure.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are complaining that no Minister is attending to the speech. Somebody must take note.

SHRI K. S. RAO : The intention of the Budget can be fulfilled in regard to the common man by the proper implementation of the 20 point programme and the key to success is only in identifying the right beneficiary who can generate wealth with the help given by this Government. This requires possibly, apart from the infrastructure that is available now, involvement of the voluntary agencies in a good number which are above board, which have done good service in the past also, entrusting it to them and then over-seeing and monitoring its success. A good number of youngsters are available, particularly in poorer classes who are competent, desirous, zealous, who can be encouraged by giving the necessary training in various skills.

As regards the products that have been produced by them, if the Government is to take responsibility in marketing by giving right price, it gives the right result.

This subsidy particularly given through 20 point programme, should not be a cause for inflation because of misuse. Thousands of crores of rupees which are given in the villages are, on many an occasion, increasing the prices of commodities which are in short supply. The Government must think, not simply by giving subsidy, but by increasing the productive capacity, by bringing new technology or hybrid methods or imparting technical skills, only we will improve the wealth and simply not giving subsidies. Consistent and effective monitoring, cutting red-tapism, corruption in various places and allowing the real benefit to go to them will add to the success of the 20 point programme.

The other day our hon Member and the Opposition Leader, Shri Madhav Reddi was telling that this budget was populous. I am very happy that he has recognised that the budget should not be populous. But if you go into the budget, 8% of it is subsidy or 15% is for social services including subsidies. I wish that our hon colleague, Shri Madhav Reddi will ensure that the budget of Andhra Pradesh also is on the same lines.

Coming to the gross national product, the increase of the GNP does not depend only upon the emphasis or the implemen-

tation of the programmes by the Centre. The States also must take care that effective implementation is done in regard to the funds given to the States by the Centre as well as their own funds.

Extensive study must be done by the Government of India and the Finance Ministry before formulating the budget involving the economists, the industrialists, the trade unions, the farming community, the consumers and administrators etc. to find out what type of tax structure and what type of policies and programmes will be able to generate more wealth as well as more resources for proper distribution.

Coming to the Budget provisions, when we go through—it can be checked from both sides—we see that we can certainly still increase the small savings and the internal borrowings as well as the tax revenue as the Finance Minister has done last year. From the expenditure side, the non-plan expenditure and the expenditure on general services and the economic services to a very great extent can be reduced. This is possible and by this we can also reduce the deficit in the Budget.

The budget shows that enough attention has not been given for human resources development. If one goes into the details, by imparting skills to a common man to an extent of reducing extra income of Rs. 4 per day, we can increase the resources to an extent of Rs. 40,000 crores per annum. With 10% of the GNP as the resource we can get Rs. 4000 crores which can nullify the deficit in the budget.

Similarly, to-day 170 million hectares of wasteland is available in the country. It is not necessary that you should invest thousands of crores of rupees. If only the Government takes effective measures without losing any time and give this land to the local poor, we can increase the wealth of this country by thousands of crores of rupees, which may even run to Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 crores. Once again, 10% of it as tax revenue, that is around Rs. 8000 crores, can cover the subsidies and other expenditure simultaneously cutting down the inflation, controlling the prices and filling the gaps in the budget. Then it does not require increasing the prices or the duties.

[Shri K.S. Rao]

I have been telling repeatedly that proper statistical organisations should be established and strengthened to analyse the shortfalls in various directions and advise the industrialists, the traders and the farming community about the product, the crop pattern, etc. by which we can increase the production, regulate the prices, save the foreign exchange and maintain the balance of trade. If this is done, we can cut down imports and save a lot of foreign exchange. God bless the Finance Minister. He has realised at least now that we should not allow any more imports of edible oils and sugar which can be produced in abundance if only the farming community of this country is given enough incentives and remunerative prices.

Similarly, some incentives given to the various other producers without sacrificing the interests of the nation can improve the economy.

The public sector, as everybody knows and the Minister also has admitted, has to improve its efficiency. If only the management of the public sector is entrusted to the professionals—not the bureaucrats—who consider the institute as their own and who thinks that he must work right from the morning till the evening and not from 10 am to 5 pm and appointments are made solely on the basis of merit and not on political considerations, the generation of wealth by the public sector would be much more than the Rs. 8683 crores as shown in the Budget. Over Rs. 40,000 crores have been invested in the public sector and if these were to generate surplus on par with good private sector, the ills of inflation, deficit budget etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please now conclude.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He is making good suggestions. Please give him some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All members are making good suggestions. But our time is limited.

SHRI K. S. RAO : I can understand that thousands of crores of rupees are being

spent on social services and subsidies but I cannot understand why particularly some important sectors are not given enough budgetary money once again when they could generate surplus funds to feed social services and subsidies.

(Interruptions)

Sir, enough attention has not been paid on the population control. Whatever be the amount of generation of wealth, unless the population is checked the problems of the country and economy will continue. So, immediate steps are to be taken by allocating necessary funds to check the growth of population. (Interruptions) It is not the allocation of funds alone that matters. Giving necessary permission for or clearance to certain projects is a must. For example in Andhra Pradesh there are two projects viz. the Polavaram project and the Telugu-Ganga project, they will bring wealth enormously. It is not only for the State of Andhra Pradesh but also for the nation as a whole. This point must be taken into account that clearance of such projects not in the interest of the State alone. The Polavaram project alone costing Rs. 1284 crores. It generates 750 megawatts of power and irrigates nine lakh acres which will bring a wealth of Rs. 500 crores per annum from agriculture apart from the industries based on 750 MWs of power.

Sir, while deciding these things, the Central Government must think of generation of wealth which is very essential and not the petty differences or the mistakes wrong policies of some State Governments, the wrong policies of the State Governments should not come in the way of generation of wealth. I would request the Government to take all these aspects into consideration. Real generation of wealth is done by clearing such important projects.

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Hannan Mollah, your party has, in fact, no time left. Please try to be very brief.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at this fag end, I have not much time to speak. I want to make only a few points. Firstly, in the economic review, it has been accepted that because of the wrong pricing policy adopted by the Government, regarding agricultural produces, various imbalances are there. Distortions are emerging in the cropping pattern. The agriculturists are not getting remunerative prices for most of the produces like cotton, sugar cane wheat and paddy. I want to mention two of the products of my State West Bengal and the Eastern Region, Assam and someother parts also. First, I want to mention about jute. You know, Sir, jute is a very important produce. It bring good foreign exchange for our country. As we produce jute in our State and Assam and some other places, we sacrifice a lot of land for, we cannot produce rice etc. Earlier the arrangement was quite different. The jute price will be one and a half time more than the price of rice. But now, unfortunately the prices of jute are going down and down and the peasants who are producing jute are going poorer and poorer. The jute producers are severely exploited and this question should be taken into account. Sir, the farmers, who are growing jute, are demanding atleast Rupees 600/- per quintal but the Government is not agreeing to give them more than Rs. 225/- per quintal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The demand is reasonable.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, the Government should accept this reasonable demand and the jute prices should be settled accordingly ; otherwise it will create problems, for our jute industry. In that way, it will create a problem for our foreign exchange earning.

The second thing I want to mention is about betel leaves. In West Bengal and Assam, large portion of land is used for producing betale leaves. The betel-leaf growers are facing serious problems. The total production of betel-leaf in our country is to the tune of Rs. 450 crores. About 15 lakhs families are directly engaged in betel-leaf production, and in the business all over the country lakhs of people are engaged. But there are so many problems

which the betel-leaf growers are facing. There is no proper transport available for transportation of betel-leaf which is a highly perishable commodity. There should be proper transport available to them. Government has also failed to explore the possibility of exporting betel-leaf to other countries. I urge upon the Government to give these growers a proper price, to develop proper transport and also to explore the possibility of export of betel-leaf to other countries.

The next point I want to make is regarding this Budget. Much has been said about increased allocations to anti-poverty programmes. I would like to point out that there is only manipulation and jugglery of figures here. It is claimed that the allocation for rural development has been increased by 65 per cent. But they are comparing it with the last year's budget estimates. If they compare it with the last year's revised estimates, the increase is only 22 per cent. They are saying from roof-tops that they have done this miracle. Even this 22 per cent increase will be negated by the price-rise. They are only trying to befool and hoodwink the people. They are shouting all these things from house-tops. I want to tell them that they cannot befool all the people for all the time.

Regarding RLEGP, the actual increase is only 4.45 per cent when you compare it with the revised estimates of last year. It has been increased from Rs. 606 crores to Rs. 636 crores ; the increase is only about 4.5 per cent. But they are shouting from house-tops that they have increased the allocations so much for anti-unemployment programmes.

Regarding NREP also, it is known for its notoriety for pilferage and misuse. They spend the money through contractors ; a lot of money is consumed by the middlemen and the benefits do not reach the poor. This point has been raised from both sides of the House.

Regarding unemployment, the number of the registered unemployed is about 2,55,00,000. In the last one year how many

[Shri Hannan Mollab]

people have got the jobs, we do not know ; Government has no proper figures regarding this.

So, this Budget is not helping the peasantry, it is not helping the poor. Ultimately this Budget will create unprecedented unemployment in the coming year ; it will create inflation and will throw a larger burden on the common people. It will perpetuate illiteracy in our country and the people will have to remain under eternal poverty. They are shouting so much about anti-poverty programmes, but this Budget will only land the country into perpetual poverty, perpetual illiteracy and unprecedented unemployment. I condemn this Budget and I oppose it.

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI (Budaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Union Budget for 1986-87 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. This Budget has been well received by all sections of the society with only a slight reservation about the uncovered deficit. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give his clarification on that so that this doubt is also removed.

This Budget provides further thrust to anti-poverty programmes, promotes self-reliance and gives relief to the common man. This Budget also shows consistency with liberalisation of the economy and also with the long-term fiscal policy. It also proposes to promote the development of indigenous technology and indigenous research. I am sure that in times to come our country will benefit a lot. A lot of Members have spoken on all the aspects of the budget. I would just like to keep my statement very short—to just two or three points.

Our Government stands committed to root out corruption. But has the Finance Minister or the Hon. Finance Minister carried out an exercise to see why is there corruption ? What are we paying the people ? What are the benefits that the people are enjoying ? If we look at the salaries of the middle class or the Government employees, what is their take home

salary ? Are we paying them enough ? If we look at things practically we will find that today to have an income of at least Rs. 4000 a month is not a luxury ; but it is a necessity. The Hon. Finance Minister has given some relief on the standard deduction and I congratulate him for that. But this relief is not enough. We have to see that at least Rs. 48000 a year is a tax-free income, then only we will see a cultural change in our country.

The other point that I want to make is about the anti poverty programme. A lot of Members have expressed their reservations about it. We come out with very good schemes, we come out with very good programmes ; but what about the implementation of these programmes ? Unless the Government develops a proper feed back system by which we can monitor the programme, get the feed back from the people for whom these programmes are meant, we will not get the true picture. We will get only figures which will not reflect the truth.

We claim that so many people have been benefited by these programmes ; but when we talk to these people, when we go to our constituencies, we find what they are not even aware of these programmes. This causes a lot of problems. The Government has a lot of machinery. I find that they have an Information Officer in almost all the districts. Why can't our programmes be cyclostyled and sent to each and every Village Pradhan, so that the people are aware of what the Government wants to do for them ?

Lastly, Sir, I would like to make a point on the MODVAT. This is a new scheme which the Government is introducing. This scheme will help in controlling prices at the consumer level and needs all the encouragement that it should get. But there is a slight confusion, about this MODVAT scheme. I feel that the Hon. Finance Minister should give directives to all the Excise Department in every town to explain this scheme to the people who are going to benefit by this—the small and the large industries. The MODVAT scheme will decrease the cost of the final product through

the availability of instant credit of the duties paid on the inputs and consequential reduction of the interest costs. MODVAT should benefit both the consumer and the exporter and is certainly a more scientific way of taxing goods. I would like to thank you for the opportunity that you gave me. I am also proud that I could beat the bell.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Since you told that you would take only a short time, I did not ring the bell.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, with great pleasure I support the budget. I also take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister for this marvellous work.

This budget has proper direction and perspective. Opposition would not agree to it. As usual they have criticised it, criticised the Hon. Minister, the budget and the Government.

Due to lack of time I am not going into all these things. When I see the attitude of the opposition I am reminded of a Malayalam poem. It can be translated like this :

“Even in the mammary glands.
full of milk,

The mosquitos prefer the blood
rather than the sweet milk.”

Sir, I would like to confine myself to two-three important aspects of the Budget presented by the hon. Minister. First, as my colleagues have repeatedly said it lays stress on the public sector. Last year after the Budget our Opposition friends criticised it as pro-rich, anti-public sector and a deviation from our commitment to Socialism and so on and so forth.

Sir, the fundamentals of our social and economic strategy were laid down by Panditji and Indiraji. Our commitment to that strategy has been consistent. We have to build an Independent and modern economy. Self-reliance is our objective. This could be accomplished only through planning. The Congress and the Congress Government have never waived from this

path. Both the Congress party and the Congress Government are proud that they have built a strong public sector especially in the key sectors of the economy. The people of this country know this. The smoke screen spread by the Opposition could not mislead the people of this country.

The hon. Minister has correctly put it and I quote :

“Public sector has a key role in bringing about the transformation of our economic structure.”

He continues further :

“There are also a number of public enterprises whose losses have become a drain on the resources of the nation.”

The hon. Minister has also said that Government will be taking steps to improve the situation. Here I would like to say that much has been said in the past also about improvement in the efficiency and productivity of the public sector but the result had not been satisfactory. We have to do a lot. Radical changes are required to improve the situation. The management of the public sector should be accountable for results.

Sir, the second aspect I would like to touch is about anti-poverty programme. As already much has been said on this topic I would not go into the details but I want to say that the 20-point programme is the *magna carta* of the poor people of this country. We want to reiterate our commitment to great Indiraji's war against poverty. It is in this context that there is great emphasis in the Budget on anti-poverty programme. It is a welcome measure. The Budget envisages schemes and programmes for urban poor.

17.00 hrs.

The next point that I would like to make and on which a serious discussion has taken place in this House the other day is that some States are not utilizing the allocations made for anti-poverty programmes. There has been shortfall in expenditure against the total outlay for this. It is very disturbing. The Government

[Shri T. Basheer]

must look into this matter, monitor these programmes and keep a vigilance regarding implementation of these anti-poverty programmes.

Lastly, I come the approach for making proposals for raising the revenue in the budget. In this budget presented by the hon. Minister, the burden falls on the affluent society. Nobody will say that a budget without any taxation is the best budget only because there is no taxation. But what is the taxation meant for, that is the important question. To carry on the business of the Government, taxation is required. That is true, but there is also a social obligation in raising the resources, in imposing the taxes. What is that? I would say that it is to prevent disparity between the rich and the poor. That is the social obligation. I, therefore, congratulate the Finance Minister for that approach in this budget. I would be happier if in the coming years this approach is strengthened further in the budget. I hope that the Government will certainly move forward in that direction.

Now, I come to one or two points relating to the problems of my state. I will be failing in my duty if I do not touch upon the serious problems of my State, Kerala. Kerala has limited land area of 39,000 sq. kms. This narrow strip of beautiful and fertile land produces commodities like tea, coffee, cardamom and other plantation crops and earns a lot of foreign exchange. I am not going into the details of fate of our cultivators, because that has already been highlighted by other Members. Kerala has great potentials for development of materials and human resources which remain untapped.

The per capita Central investment in industry in the State is very low. The problem of educated unemployed in the State is acute. The figure of educated unemployables stands at a staggering figure of 23 lakhs. Kerala is a State which is industrially very backward. There is no heavy industry unit in public sector except the HMT Unit at Kalamassery. There is no major railway industrial establishment nor any ordinance factory.

I have received a reply to my Unstarred Question on 25th February, 1986 from the Government that there is no proposal under consideration to set up any heavy industry unit in the State during the 7th Plan. It is very distressing and disturbing. The traditional industries of Kerala like coir, cashew and handloom are in the doldrums. I would draw the attention of the Government to come forward and help these sectors.

Thousands of our youngmen are working in the Gulf countries. Now, the situation is taking a new turn. The remittance from those working in the Gulf countries was at one stage more than the State revenue per year. But now the Gulf boom is over. The exodus back home has begun. This will have serious repercussions on the economy of the State. So, I would plead with the Minister to take necessary steps immediately.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh) : Sir, I stand up to welcome the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, we have lived upto the promises that we made to the electorate. We have said that we shall not tax the poor and lower middle class. And we have not taxed them. For the first time, urban poor, such as cobblers, rickshaw pullers, washermen, porters, sweepers, barbers, hawkers, etc. have also been included in the ambit of financial aid. We should be very careful because there may be a flood of beneficiaries asking for to the implementing agencies, so that the poorest of the poor are chosen and the scheme should be well thought of and well structured also.

17.06 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *In the Chair*]

65 per cent of increase in the anti-poverty programmes is another promise which we have fulfilled. We have also fulfilled our promise with regard to the Indira Awas Yojana for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But regarding the scheme pertaining to the State Governments, we should be careful and we should see to it that it is fairly flexible so as to suit the living conditions of a particular State or a particular area.

We have also brought in a scheme for accident insurance to municipal sweepers and porters. Concessions to labour have been provided. There has been an increase in the rate of interest on the GPF. We have also given concessions to fixed income groups. Cheaper foodgrains are being provided to the tribals and this is one of the most important things and we congratulate our Prime Minister who has fulfilled his promise.

We have also promised that ours would be a Government that works faster. By showing 5 per cent growth in GNP, 7 per cent growth in industrial production, 15 per cent growth in thermal power generation, 9 per cent growth in railway freight, 10 per cent growth in coal production, 22 per cent increase in tax collection, increase in the plant load factor of the NTPC thermal plant, etc. are an indication that here is a Government that works faster.

But the most disappointing features of the last year's Budget has been the poor response from the public sector. It was promised that the resources from the public sector will be about 53 per cent and the remaining 47 per cent from the Budget. But we see in 1985-86 that only 34 per cent is coming from the public sector whereas 66 per cent has to be fulfilled through the Budget. This naturally puts a severe constraint on the budgetary system and a very serious look into the public sector working is called for by the Government.

Sir, wasteful expenditure should be curbed in the public sector enterprises. Performance of all the public sector units which have a turn over of more than Rs. 500 crores should be discussed in Parliament. It has been the practice that their performance is discussed in the Parliament, but there are so many enterprises in our country on which there is no serious debate in the Parliament. Therefore, I would request our Finance Minister and our Prime Minister that all public sector enterprises with a turn over of more than 500 crores of rupees should be discussed in the House of Parliament so that their acts of omission and commission are discussed thoroughly and the managers and tsars of the public sector enterprises are brought to book. At the same time, I would

also like to mention that there are a number of uneconomic public sector enterprises in the country, whose functioning needs to be looked into. We should take clear cut decisions to close down all these uneconomic units.

Purchase of machines and material is one of the greatest sources of corruption in the public sector enterprises and this has to be closely scrutinised. In the last year's Budget, the rationalisation of the direct taxes was done and this has contributed to a very large extent in the realisation of the higher revenues. I feel that you have given a concession to the fixed income groups by increasing the limit of standard deduction from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000. I feel that this should be given to the self-employed people also. There was a promise made in the last Budget speech that the non-plan expenditure would be cut down, but we see that it has been increased by Rs. 2463 crores which proved to be detrimental in our last year's economy. I propose that the Finance Minister should come about with a flat cut of 5 per cent in all the non-plan expenditure of all the Departments, if he does that the total deficit of the Budget would be reduced to half. The major contributors in the non-plan Budget is subsidy to the feed and fertilizer sectors. The efficiency of the Food Corporation of India and the fertilizer projects of this country has to be improved so that the subsidy component could be reduced. I am sure some exercise must have been done by the Minister, but at the same time, a very serious look has to be made. There is an imbalance in the foreign trade and I would request the Finance Minister to have a look at the import policy and to see whether we have to import technology of consumer and luxury items or not. We should be careful in our import policy so that the foreign trade imbalance is not created.

Sir, agriculture is one of the major sectors of our GNP. There it has to be increased. In the production of oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane, the import bill should be reduced. The biggest incentive to the farmer is the price incentive. I would request the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister, if they want a change

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

in the cropping pattern, a definite price incentive to the farmer for that particular crop to be given if you want the import bill to be reduced.

Now, a special scheme for soyabean production in Madhya Pradesh was given. I want that to be continue in the industrial sector also. If you see that Budget, a very marginal percentage has been given to the village and cottage industries which give the maximum employment in this country. I would request you to raise the budgetary provisions of the cottage and village industries so that it can be improved. The subsidy given to the large and medium industries also, a very close look has to be made so that the benefits of budget do not go to the large and medium industries. They should be given to the cottage and village industries.

I propose, an increase in the KVIC Budget also. But at the same time, very close monitoring has done in the *Khadi* production because the subsidy has been mis-utilised by giving higher figures of production.

In conclusion, I would say that the hon. Prime Minister in his historic speech in Bombay had challenged the nexas of the corrupt three in the country—the corrupt businessmen, the corrupt bureaucracy and the so called power broker. By the actions in the following months, he has shown his will to act against the nexas of the corrupt three. I strongly welcome the action taken against the big houses. I would conclude, but at the same time, I would request that harassment by the lower officials, businessmen or for that matter any person should be curbed so that the honest effort which the Prime Minister is making to curb the blackmoney and taking action against the hoarders and the profiteers is taken in the right direction. There is a very powerful lobby in this country which is trying to scuttle the move made by the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. We have to fight it out, and the masses today have to fight this battle. There should be no compromise at any level, I strongly

recommend that the strong action taken against all these persons should be more stringent.

I welcome the Budget. And I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Is Shri Bairagi present in the House ? When the hon. Finance Minister had presented the Budget in the House, he had quoted an urdu couplet. I would like to reply back in verse, I would like to read an urdu couplet

*Bahut Shor Sur te the Pahlu Mein Dil Ka,
Jo Chitra to Ek Katra Khoon ka Nikla”.*

The same is true about this Budget. I have quoted this, because there has been much din about Budget for the last two or three days. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : How can you say that ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

He cannot say that, because here is a Minister taking down notes

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Kindly listen to me first. You get immediately provoked as soon as you hear a couplet. You will get blessings at the end. Regarding Budget I had only to submit that everyone has expressed his own view about it. Whatever one thinks or feels, he expresses it in that way. To my mind this Budget is a mere formality. In fact the Budget was presented much earlier, when the diesel, petrol and fertiliser prices were hiked. I fail to understand as to why the prices of petrol, diesel, fertiliser and medicines were hiked prior to the Budget ? Tears have been shed and now this is mere consolation.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : This is mere eye-wash.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:

Yes, it is just an eye-wash. You are sitting in this House. Kindly go and visit your constituency and see for yourself as to what is happening there .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAM : Kindly let him speak. Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan Sahib why are you discussing it with them. You address me and not them.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:

Mr. Chairman, Sir, for examining a budget, we have to see it from many angles. This is a deficit Budget. It is therefore but natural for the Government to levy taxes to raise the resources and to cover the deficit. The Government has levied taxes in such a way which has benefited the industrialists. You only look towards towns and cities. I request you to see the plight of those women in the rural areas who deliver children on the foot paths, do not have much to eat or cover their bodies. Those who speak here, they should visit their constituencies and only then will they come to know about criticism. The criticism of Budget is not going on in aeroplanes, but it is going on at tea-stalls at railway stations and in the railway compartments. It is being criticised by those who are badly affected by it. This Budget does not have anything special and instead it has been prepared keeping in view the Congress party's manifesto. There is nothing else in it. Much has been said about it from both the sides, opposition as well as the ruling party have given statistics to support their view points, but I would not like to repeat it. I would like to submit that our hon. Finance Minister—who has been an ex-Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh—had launched a campaign to liquidate dacoits and goondas from Etah district. No doubt he was successful in liquidating many notorious dacoits and goondas, but has he ever tried to find out the reasons as to why so many young men take to dacoity and goondaism in this area? Why is it a poor and backward district? Etah is the most backward district in Uttar Pradesh. Neither any attention has ever been paid to it nor any provision been made in this Budget for this district.

The work on the railway line which was being constructed in the area has come to a standstill. If it is extended it can improve the situation there and benefit the district. There is no Government college, no good hospital and no industry in the area.

When Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari was the Chief Minister of the State, he convened a meeting on 16.6.85 in Etah district and proposed to set up a spinning mill there. Now that spinning mill is not being set up there whereas it should have been set up. Instead of setting it up in the most backward area of the district, it is being set up in a better off area.

I think it should have been set up in Aliganj area, which is the most backward and crime prone area in my Constituency. Instead of that, the Congress MLA is trying his level best to set it up in his own Constituency. There is need to see it in the proper perspective.

The Ganga flows through our district. There is need for a bridge on it to link Badaun to Etah. I, therefore, request the Government to make provision for it in the current Budget. This would help in providing a link between Badaun and Etah. This bridge should be constructed at Kadar Chowk or Kadarganj.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We support this proposal.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I will also not let you speak when it is your turn. When you speak, we remain silent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you wasting your own time?

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I would like to say a few words about anti-poverty programme. Is the 20-point programme being implemented in letter and spirit? The brokers are pocketing the money advanced by the banks to the poor. The entire loan goes into their pockets and the poor is deprived of it. The corruption is so deeprooted and has crossed all limits that at times one wonders whether there is

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]

any Government in the country at all or not? There is no limit to corruption among subordinate staff and employees. There is an urgent need to improve the prevailing situation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We support even that.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I will not add much to this and request the Government to pay heed to, what I have said. There is no sugar factory in Etah district. I do not know as to what I should draw the attention of Government as there is nothing in my district? The hon. Finance Minister will arrive just now and say :

Fakirana Aaye, Sada Kar Chale

Mtyan Khush Raho, Hum Dua Kar Chale.

He will say this and return back.

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Churu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an Opportunity to take part in the General Discussion on Budget. This is my maiden speech as I have recently been elected to the House.

I rise to welcome and support the 1986-87 Budget that has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister in this House. It is a very balanced Budget. The Budget fully meets the expectations of the people for which I thank and congratulate him. Proposals and programmes contained in the Budget will take our country forward on the path of progress. I would like to think our young Prime Minister on behalf of poor people of our country, for such a fine and balanced Budget presented under his leadership. Provision has been made in the Budget for National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which are such programmes which will take our country towards progress.

In our country 80 per cent of our population is living in villages and they also expect development of their villages and the rural poor who are landless also expect

some employment for them. Our hon. Finance Minister has taken due care of them. These programmes are very useful for our rural development. Schools and hospital buildings are constructed and new libraries are opened under these programmes. These are very welcome measures.

Such steps have been taken in this budget which will minimise the cases of tax evasion and will increase the Government revenue for which I thank the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, my constituency is a very backward and famine prone area. Eighty per cent people in my constituency are farmers. Hon. Finance Minister has taken so many measures for the farmers in this budget for which he deserves appreciation. I would like to submit that today Indian farmers are in great difficulty. Prices of all the agricultural products which are produced by the farmers, are fixed by the purchasers, whereas industrialists themselves fix the prices of their products. I, therefore, suggest that cost of agricultural products should be fixed on the basis of agricultural product and cost of production.

Sir, today, there is no industry in our area, which might contribute for its development. Our area is the most backward area in Rajasthan. If one Fertilizer Industry is established there, unemployment will be removed and people will also get some work.

I do not want to make a lengthy speech but I would like to submit that our farmers should make progress and should increase agricultural production. For this purpose, cost of agricultural inputs should be reduced. With a view to help increase the agricultural production, more and more Agricultural Engineers should be produced and for this purpose agricultural Engineering Colleges should be opened. I would like to suggest that my area is a very backward area and there is no Engineering College, and hence a provision should be made in the Budget to open an Engineering college there.

Just now one of my friends had said about water supply projects. I would like to say that in Rajasthan, Nature and God also make planning alongwith Government.

When God desires, then only there is rain. The area has been stricken by famine continuously for the last four years. Farmers and labourers are greatly distressed there. Scarcity of water is a main problem before them. Even Drinking Water is not available to them. I would like to tell you about the condition in my own constituency and also about my own native village that water is not fit for drinking. This problem can be solved only when water from Indira Gandhi Canal is supplied to my area. A number of drinking water supply schemes have been formulated which are pending with the Government. I would like to request through you, Sir, that sanction may be accorded to all such schemes in this Budget so that drinking water problem could be solved.

There should be more provision for lift irrigation schemes. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I also congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting Budget in consonance with expectations and wishes of the people.

SHRI RAHIM KHAN (Faridabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Budget presented in the House, I welcome the Budget and thank the hon. Finance Minister and Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for presenting such a fine Budget and giving special importance to take forward the country towards 21st century. Before, I speak on the Budget I would like to give reply to Mr. Mahfoozji :

'Khudaa Ne Aajtak us Kourm ki haalat nahin badle.

Na Ho Jisko Akal Apne Ap Apnee Haalat Badalne ki.

Our opposition friends, who are completely defeated and demoralised, are now making noise to disturb peace in the country :

Na Samjhoge A - Hindostan Walo to mit jaoge.

Tumhari Dastan Tak Bhi Nahin Hogi Dastanon Main.

Keeping in view the prevailing circumstances of the country, you should feel your respon-

sibilities. Before criticising others, one should see as to what he is doing ?

This Budget will improve the condition of the poor, Schedule Tribes and other backward classes. Upliftment of the downtrodden was a goal of our late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken steps to provide clean administration to the country and to eradicate poverty. Special targets have been fixed in the Budget for the development of the rural poor and backward people.

Sir, I wish to draw the kind attention of the present Minister that he should feel his responsibility and all the programmes included in the budget should be fully implemented by bringing about coordination among various Government departments and Government officers. He should realise his responsibility towards implementation of these programmes.

I want to say that we should not only depend upon this budget that we have prepared very good Budget, but we should pay attention towards basic things as well, which are so essential for the country. Agriculture is the base of our country. Eighty per cent of our population is engaged in agricultural work, in which labourers are also included. Agriculture is the foundation of our country's economy, hence we should pay special attention towards it.

Farmer produces foodgrains, but he gets a very little share of its cost. Farmer produces the grains, but its cost is fixed by others, whereas for other products in the country, the prices are determined by the producers themselves. This is a great conspiracy against the landlords and cultivators. I want that landlords may not be ignored. On the other hand, cost of farm machinery and implements used for agricultural work has gone up by 15 to 16 times in the recent past. I want that cost of such things should be reduced. Previously DT-14 Tractor was marketed in India which was quite cheap but now its sale has been stopped. I request that its import may again be allowed or its factory in collaboration with USSR may be set up in India. Such a factory may be set up in a backward area, so that people o

[Shri' Rahim Khan]

that area may get employment in that unit. In my view there are certain shortcomings in the Budget which may put the poor, Labourers and small industries into losses and towards this fact I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. For example excise duty has been imposed on the Portable Typewriters and as a result, its price has gone up from Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 2,700.

Whenever a residential colony is planned in cities, plans are prepared for the provision of facilities of electricity, water supply and sewerage. But when rural labourers come to cities, their huts are dismantled. What I mean to say is that a great difference has been created between rural and the urban people. In rural areas there is no arrangement of electricity, water and sewerage. If drinking water facility has been provided at some places, no drainage system has been developed there. Because of this slush is formed in the villages. In the absence of lavatory system in the big villages, the women folk have to face great difficulty. So sewerage system should be provided in small as well as big villages. Atleast in small villages, four walls should be constructed on the side of the village so that the women folk may defecate there. One feels great shame at the sight of women defecating on the sides of the roads. The Harijans (Balmikis) should be allowed to let loose animals there at a fixed time so that they may clean up the area. These steps should be taken in respect of villages.

So far as the schemes for granting loans, twenty point programme and other programmes are concerned, injustice has been meted out to the villages. Corruption is prevalent in every department. The villagers do not get loans easily. This should be looked into,

Under the employment schemes for the unemployed youth, loans are provided to them, but actually they do not reach them. This should be looked into. Besides loans, permits eic. for the mini buses should be given to them. Permits for petrol pumps and gas agencies should be given to the general public as well. Under the present

legislation only millionaires and multi-millionaries are able to obtain permit for petrol pump and gas agency or it is given to some harijans and rich persons get it from them. Licences and permits should be freely available to all so that the unemployed youths may also get them. Permit for mini buses should also be given to these unemployed persons. This will help in removing unemployment.

In the matter of education, there is wide gap between village and city. In the cities a number of English medium schools are being opened. If some Engineering College is opened in the village, the state Government does not grant recognition to it. For example, a Muslim Engineering College is functioning in Meerut District in which 900 students are receiving education. It has not been granted recognition by the State Government for the last two years. There should be no difference in the education provided in the village and in the city. The standard of education in villages and cities should be the same. Also the syllabus should be the same in the entire country. Earlier the country was divided in various States on the basis of language and now a new class of I.A.S. has come up which does not want to entertain the poor. If there is difference in the education being provided in villages and cities, a new Cadre or class will come up in the country and the poor man will continue to remain backward. The village will also not be able to make any progress. This difference should be done away with.

With these words I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. This is pro-poor and pro-farmer Budget. This Budget takes care of the interest of small scale industries and other people. There is no doubt that this Budget contains the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said :—

[English]

I trust that the greatest and the most important question in India today is how to

solve the problem of the poor and the deserving. Wherever we turn, we are confronted with this problem. If we cannot solve this problem soon, our paper constitution will remain useless and purposeless.

What he said is relevant today, as it was relevant then.

[*Translation*]

It has been said about Rajivji in this Budget—

[*English*]

Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi reminded us not long ago :—

“Development must be accompanied by equity and social justice—by removal of social barriers that oppress the weak. This is the essence of our concept of socialism”.

These objectives have guided the formulation of this Budget.

[*Translation*]

Hence, this Budget is a Budget for the poor and it is in the interest of all. I would like to draw your attention to what Mahatma Gandhi has written :

[*English*]

“I was born. I do not want to be reborn. If I have to be reborn, I should be born as an untouchable so that I can share the sorrow, sufferings affronted upon them. I, therefore, pray that if I have to be reborn, I should not be born as a Brahmana, Kshatriya Vaishya or Sudra but as Adisudra”.

[*Translation*]

Therefore, this Budget is a Budget for the poor.

Amal se duniya banti hai Jannat ya Jahannum bhi,

Ye khakt apni phitarat hai, na nuri hai na nari hai.

The benefits of all the programmes which are formulated by you are not passed on to the poor. All the programmes which are formulated for the poor with a view to remove poverty are actually not implemented fully. Why do such programmes remain incomplete ? The reason is that the officers employed in various Departments jeopardise them. People come to me and I go to the Minister with their complaints. The Ministers make their comments on them, but no action is taken on them. There is such a deplorable condition in all the Departments. The schemes are not implemented in the rural areas where the poor are living. The educated people who have been appointed as officers are adopting a very wrong approach. They do not look to the problems seriously. Even if a person goes to a Minister, no action is taken. From all this one comes to the conclusion that we do not have any leader today except Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our one leader was Dr. Ambedkar who is no more among us and our another leader is Shri Jagjivan Ram who has joined that side. Now there is no body to listen to us. There is only one leader Shri Rajivji who can listen to us. When Indiraji was alive, she used to look after our interests, now except Shri Rajivji there is no body else who could listen to our grievances. Even the Ministers do not pay any attention to our complaints. Secretaries to Ministers do not follow the directives of the Ministers. If there is an anti-Harijan incident, it is, of course recommended by them. Whenever a Harijan is harassed, he comes to me and I go to the higher authorities, but no action is taken. This system is not good. I feel very much concerned about this system. This system is required to be corrected. Earlier Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru used to be our leader. I had met him and got the land allotted to Harijans in Punjab-Haryana. Now they can face any circumstances and any people. Whosoever is the owner of the land, he wields the power and one who does not possess any land is very weak. It is at this point that our system has failed.

The Budget is all right. I am not speaking against the Budget, but we would be satisfied only when we would be having a feeling that actually we are having a leader. We have only one leader today and nobody else listens to us. I am going to finish within two or three minutes.

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

There is democracy in our country today, but people are not allowed to express their views. When the people from the other side criticise, they are asked not to interrupt. If these people do not criticise, how could there be improvement among us. Whenever any person from that side speaks, Shri Panikaji interrupts. This should not be done. I do not say this. This has been said by Mahatma Gandhi :—

[English]

“Democracy is not a state in which people act like sheep. Under democracy, liberty of opinion and action is jealously guarded. I, therefore, believe that the minority has perfect right to act differently from the majority.

Young India, 2nd March, 1922”.

[Translation]

In the end, I would like to draw your attention to certain problems in my area. A survey for Shri Hargovindpur Beas bridge has been carried out and it has been sanctioned, but no allocation has been made for its execution. With the construction of this bridge, the distance between Hargovindpur and Jalandhar would be reduced by 100 miles. Therefore, funds for this project should be sanctioned immediately. A second bridge on the river Satluj at a place between Rahon and Machhiwara Road in Tehsil Nawanshahr (Jalandhar) is required to be constructed. In case a bridge is constructed there, then the distance to go to Ludhiana will be reduced by 100 miles and Military could go to Nawanshahr directly *via* Samsela. As this bridge falls in the area of Hindu majority, it has, thereof, not been constructed so far. I had thought that when I would be elected as M.P., I would request the Central Government to get it constructed, but it has not been constructed so far. Another bridge should be constructed at a place where at least 100 villages are cut off for a period of three months during the rainy season. Such a bridge should be constructed on Ravi at village Kithlaur in District Gurdaspur. There is one tributary of river Ravi. With

the construction of that bridge also, present road distance to go to Jammu and Kashmir would be reduced by 100 miles.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

You be of good cheer and believe that we are selected by the lord to do great things and we will do them. Hold yourself in readiness. Be pure and holy. Love for love's sake. Love the poor, the miserable and the down-trodden. God will bless you.

[Translation]

I would also like to tell one thing that the people who want to gain at the cost of the society will not succeed.

.....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

All expansion is life, all contraction is death. All love is expansion, all selfishness is contraction. Love is the only law of life.

He who loves, lives. Who is selfish is dying. Therefore, love for love's sake, because it is the only law of life.

— Vivekananda

[Translation]

The Harijans do not have a house or a shop or land or any other assets. He only raises the slogan of 'Bharat Mata Zindabad'..... (*Interruptions*) I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support this Budget.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Just now, the hon. Members from our party as well as from the opposition described the Budget as splendid. The reason being that the mind of our Finance Minister is very clear—"Manasa Vacha Kasmana." As are his mind and words, so are his actions. His words and intentions

have been reflected in the Budget presented by him. I congratulate him for presenting such a good Budget. The hon. Members from our party have welcomed this Budget open heartedly whereas those from the opposition have shown some miserliness in this regard. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a fine budget because when he had announced the long term fiscal policy, we had an idea as to what would be the trend of the Budget. He deserves congratulations, because he has presented the Budget on those lines. After having gone through the Budget in depth, one important thing which I could make out from this Budget is that this is a socialistic budget, the reason being that the hon. Finance Minister has tried to give facilities to all classes, such as, the rich the capitalists, the poor and the middle class.

Sir, we have witnessed some uproarious scenes during the last few days because of rise in prices. I have just returned from my constituency. There I asked the people whether the rise in price has hurt them? They replied that they have been hit in one item only, i.e. kerosene oil. It would have been better, had the price of kerosene not been increased. The rest of the items have not hurt them. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to do something to reduce the price of kerosene.

Sir, I would congratulate the hon. Finance Minister that the taxes levied by him are very little. There is no escape from the taxes. But I would like the hon. Minister as well as this august House to remember the following Urdu couplet of Anwar Mirzapuri :—

*Phool kuchch is trah tod ai bagban
Shuakh hilne na paye na awaz ho
Varna gulshan mein raunak na phir ayegi
Dil gar har kali ka dahat jayega.*

Therefore, the taxes should be levied in such a manner that they do not hurt one and all. This is what chanakya says, this is what kautilya says. When the taxes are to be levied on the people, they should be

just like milking the cow. It is very gratifying that the hon. Finance Minister has adhered to this principle and observed this rule. The people have not been hurt as the hon. Members from the opposition made it out to be.

Sir, the main point that I want to raise here is that two-three things have been left out of this Budget to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. Land reforms have found no mention in any of the two parts of this speech. Today, there is a greater need to give thought to land reforms, we must ponder over it. We have said nothing about land ceiling in the Budget. Similarly, nothing has been mentioned about the housing sites that are given to the poor. Once I had suggested to our chief Minister that 'Nazul' land lying vacant in urban areas should be distributed among the poor people for construction of houses in the same way as land has been distributed among the poor Harijans in rural areas. I request the hon. Minister and the Central Government as well to consider this point.

Sir, one thing I would like to tell this august House and to the Government that on the one hand our party and the Government are committed to the welfare of the poor, but implementation is not upto the mark. Right from the beginning Mahatma Gandhi awakened the society for the upliftment of Harijans. We created atmosphere to remove the sufferings of these poor people, Dr. Ambedkar rallied the people to fight for their rights, on the other hand, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi implemented the great principles of these two and today our country has got the leadership of our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi under whose leadership these programmes are being implemented and he will see that these programmes are fully implemented because his heart is full of compassion for the poor. Just now, Choudhary Sunder Singh has read a part of English portion of the Budget speech referring to the Hon. Prime Minister which has been very well translated into Hindi, The English version is ;

[Shri Ganga Ram]

Development must be accompanied by equity and social justice—by removal of social barriers that oppress the weak. This is the essence of our concept of socialism.

17.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

Here I am reminded of a poem of Neeraj —

*Har aankh yahan yoon to bahut roti hai
har boond magar ashk nahin hoti hai
per dekh kar ro de jo jamane ka gum
us aankh se aansoo jo gire, moti hai.*

Judging from the policies of our party and the attachment our Finance has with the poor, I am fully sure that the lot of the poor will improve.

18.00 hrs.

Exclusive paragraphs have been devoted to these programmes in the Budget, especially, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Indira Housing Scheme for the scheduled castes and they will benefited from these programmes, I believe.

I want to raise another point before the House. Recently, I had attended 3-4 meetings of the Block Development Committee. All were unanimous on one point. The committees had Harijan Gram Pradhans as well as non-Harijan Gram Pradhans. With one voice, they said only one thing. I want to mention it, because our Minister of State in-charge of Banking is present here. Banking system needs to be given a serious thought by this House also.

The system of subsidy introduced by you is proving to be very agonising. It is also encouraging corruption. The people told us about a case where-under a person takes Rs. 3,000/- for the purchase of a

buffalo, he issues its receipt to another person also who manages to get subsidy on that receipt and the subsidy so received is shared equally by both. Middlemen and Commission agents also have their shares in it. The entire society is responsible for it. We told them that whom can we blame when the entire lot is rotten. Therefore, you reconsider the question of giving subsidy. You give them interest free loan so that this system of subsidy is abolished and the activities of the middlemen and commission agents could be brought to an end. These middlemen are right from the Accountant to V.L.W., B.D.O., Tehsildar and Bank Manager and as long as the loanee does not part with Rs. 1000/- out of a loan of Rs. 3000/-, he does not get money from the Bank. It is they who suffer while getting 4 per cent D.R.I. loans. The poor man thinks that he is getting a subsidy of Rs. 1000/-, but he gets only Rs. 500/- and the remaining amount of Rs. 500/- goes into the pocket of the middlemen.

You have also referred to electrification in the Budget Speech. You would nowhere find corruption as rampant as in electrification. With regard to rural electrification, it is seen very commonly that though the electrification of the entire village has been approved, yet only those who pay bride get electricity connection. The same is also true about the tube-wells. Those who pay bride get electricity connection for state tube-wells in their area and those who do not pay illegal gratification do not get connection. This should be looked into.

You have also referred to drinking water in the Budget. Out of 2,30,000 problem villages, you have already covered 1,92,000 villages. Thus only 39,000 villages are such which you want to cover under drinking water supply schemes. In this connection, I must mention Bah, Jagner and Fatehabad areas of my constituency where drinking water problem is very serious. In the last session also, I had told that last year a tin of water was sold in Jagner for Rs. 5/-. Since the prices have risen now, I think during the ensuing summer season, a tin of water would cost Rs. 6 or 7. Therefore, we must pay attention to make provision for supply of drinking water.

Special instructions should be given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that the funds which have been allocated in this regard should be most'y utilised in Agra and Ferozabad constituencies.

Some hon. Members have rightly said that though our policies are very good, but these are not being implementing properly. Those who are implementing the policies of the Government, their intentions are not good and because of this there is wide-spread corruption and the administration gets a bad name. I, therefore, request you to keep a close watch over implementation.

Besides, as we have consultative committees and they have set up grievances cell, similarly such grievance cells should be set up all over the State in order to curb corruption.

With these words, I feel highly obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I propose that the time of the House be extended by at least one hour.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur): No.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are saying 'No' because you have already spoken.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: It is unfair to say that I have already spoken because I was not allowed to speak properly. Justice was not done to me. There are some Chairman who feel very uncomfortable when they are in the Chair and they do not allow us to speak. Only the Deputy-speaker is inclined to give time.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): I support him, Sir. That is the general

complaint here. We should not sit late because we have been sitting without lunch-break also.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If they do not want to speak, I have no objection. Let them withdraw their names. But if they want to speak, than the time of the House should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we extended by one hour? Whatever may be have happened, whether justice was done or injustice was done before, now justice will be done to all the Members.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Will we be allowed to speak tomorrow?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Not tomorrow.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Then the time of the House may be extended.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Why not sit one hour earlier tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not possible. We shall extend the time by one hour. I hope, the House agrees... Yes. It is extended by one hour. Mr. Kammodilal Jatav.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister. Many provisions have been made therein to eradicate poverty.

The Indira Gandhi Housing scheme will greatly benefit many poor people. This scheme would provide houses to those who do not have a roof over their heads. In this connection, I would request that only those families which do not own even a single house and have four children should be provided houses. It should not happen that one family owns 2 or 3 houses while another owns not even a single house. A survey should be conducted for this purpose. Those who do not have sufficient means

[Shri Kammodilal Jatav]

should be provided houses on priority. Besides, sewing and stitching centres and 'Charkha' Centres should be opened near housing schemes at the block level for the benefit of the poor.

Government has made necessary arrangements to supply seeds and fertilisers to farmers and as a result of this there has been substantial increase in the production of foodgrains. Foodgrain is produced in such a large quantity that it is also being exported now.

Besides this, I welcome the efforts made by Government regarding education. This would enable in establishing more schools in the country and thereby propagation of education among the children in our country will get a new boost.

I would like to make one submission regarding my area. I had raised this issue in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly also when I was an MLA there. You must have heard the names of Putlibai, Lakhan Singh, Pan Singh and Man Singh. I am referring to that area i.e. Morena. I had requested that a bridge on Chambal river may be constructed there. River Chambal flows in between Ambah Tehsil of Morena district and Bah Tehsil of District Agra. If a bridge is constructed there, it would not only resolve the age old problem of dacoits, but also provide an easy link between the two points.

Vijaypur and Karhow are two hill areas in Morena region. There is no drinking water facility in the area. If the Government makes arrangements for Water Supply, this problem can also be solved. I would also like to submit that last time, the Petroleum Minister, Shri Sethi had made an announcement to set up an oil refinery at Morena, but work for it has not been started so far. I, therefore, request that oil refinery should be set up there.

With these words I thank you giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jamshedpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : I have some points to make. The proposals in the budget are very ambitious. But the main point is about the machinery for implementing these proposals. The difficulty is that the administration of the projects requires a lot of improvement. We have a Civil Service which has its origin in the British system with the main purpose of administration. But besides administration, if that very service is given the task of administration of social service, it lacks that content. Therefore, the greatest danger to the success of the Plan or the budget proposals is the lack of bureaucratic determination and dedication. I would request the Finance Minister to take care of this aspect.

The second aspect is about the element of import in the implementation of projects. For example, for Steel there is an allocation. But the allocation for import of materials for steel production is much more than the allocation for steel industry. If the mini steel plants there is a proposal of import of about Rs. 1500 crores. Then there will be another import of steel, there will be another import of coal. This way you will find that the technological improvement of the industrial development will not help us in the long run unless there is a short break of such inputs and there is proper utilisation of our resources.

The third point which I would like to mention is about the employment prospects. We talk so much of employment. Employment cannot be done through technology. Employment can be done through the administration of all the programmes which you have made for the villagers and also for such other projects which are related to them. This is a very important thing which we cannot ignore. This has to be taken care of in the context of the national improvement. I would like to say that the budget should be welcomed by all of us but the budget should not contain any type of further element of administration. That will not help. In that context we should see that the amount of money spent on administration does not increase.

Sir, I come from a constituency in which four segments out of a total of six segments are rural and the other two are industrial. My constituency pays the highest freight. It also pays the largest amount by way of excise. I come from Jamshedpur. It has forest wealth, copper, steel, engineering but the per capita of the people there is the lowest. There is no investment from the Central or State plan which can ensure better quality of life. Suvarnrekha project seems to have no present either at the Centre or State and the way it is going on it will take 100 years to get completed. In the same manner we require lot of survey and home work in all the places where there is scope for employment and improvement.

Now, I want to say a word about labour participation in all these projects. I find that the Finance Minister has not taken care to have better participation of workers in the implementation of the projects and programmes. There should be proper participation of workers. That will only help us.

Sir, in conclusion I would say that I support the budget but at the same time I appeal to the Finance Minister to take care that whatever is given here does not remain here but goes to the grass level and in that lies the excellence of the Government. If the administration does not help the common man then it is the greatest man-eater. The cost of administration has to come down and the cost for the people has to go up.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak a few words on the Budget this evening. I have been carefully following the discussion that has been going on for the past 4 days. What appears to me from the discussion is that the Ruling Party Members are praising it eloquently and the Opposition Members are denouncing it vehemently. The hon. Members from treasury benches spoke eloquently saying

that this budget would bring a transformation in the lives of the poor people in the country. The hon. Member from the Opposition have termed the budget as anti-poor, pro-rich and that it would break the back of the poor.

Sir, I want to tell you as to what this Budget actually is. After careful analysis we can know very well whom the Budget favours. The Congress party bagged more than 400 seats in last year's general election. But it appears that their popularity among the people had gone very much to their heads and they had presented a Budget last year cutting drastically the allocations for various welfare measures. They ignored the welfare of people and development activities took a back seat. They had to pay heavily for this lapse. The Congress party lost at the elections in States like Punjab and Assam. The results of various bye-elections in various Assemblies and also to Parliament had also gone against them. Now, keeping these reverses in view, an attempt has been made in this Budget to redeem the popularity among the masses. The increased allocations for various welfare measures only show their anxiety to get closer to people by hoodwinking them once again. They have not increased the allocation for various welfare measures, not with sincerity. It is another ploy to catch the votes of the people. It is only to hoodwink the people once again. I want to cite an example. The National Rural Development Programme is being implemented throughout the country now. It is being implemented for the past several years. The allocation last year for N.R.E.P. was Rs. 230 crores. This year has gone up to Rs. 443 crores. The Congress Party Members say that they have increased the amount by 93% this year for the welfare of the people. They are blowing their own trumpets. But they are forgetting the fact that last year's allocation was 15% less than the 1984-85 years allocation. The earlier Government before Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over the reins of power had allocated Rs. 519 crores for this programme in year 1984-85. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power, this amount was reduced to Rs. 236 crores which means 53% less than the earlier year. Now from Rs. 236 cr

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

the amount has been increased to Rs. 519 crores. The Congress Party wants to take credit for the so called 93% increase in the allocation forgetting the fact that they mercilessly cut down last year's allocation. Is it worth taking credit for? I ask *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dagaji knows Telugu I think.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, that is the actual position. The ruling party also wants to take credit for the increased number of mandays. For 86-87 the Government wants to credit 300 m. mandays as against 253 m. mandays last year. They are praising themselves for this additional creation of employment. Are they really doing it for the benefit of the poor? It is just an eye wash. It is only a deceptive move to mislead the people. They are not really interested in the welfare of the people. I want the Hon. Minister to reply to these points when he replies to the debate. The so-called increases this year for various welfare measures are only illusory.

Sir, now want to say a few words about Telugu Ganga project. This project was envisaged to use 29 TMCS of surplus water by diverting them to chronically drought prone area of Rayala seema. With these surplus water about 2 lakhs and 73 thousands of acres in Rayalassema area can be brought under irrigation. Rayalaseema is chronically a drought prone area and this project will prove to be a boon to the people of the area. An agreement to take up the construction of Telugu Ganga Project was reached between the Chief Ministers of Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in the presence of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Hundreds of CMCs of waste and Andhra Government wants to utilise only 29 CMCs of the surplus water. But for strange reasons the Central Government are not clearing the Project. Sir, for centuries Andhra and Karnataka people lived friendly. Their lives and cultures are interturned and intermingled. Our people had eloquently praised the amicable relationship between these two states. But now the centre is trying to drive a wedge between them. The

Centre wants to divide the Andhra and Karnataka people by making Telugu Ganga project an issue. It is not fair on the part of the Central Government. It should give up the method of provoking one against the other. I sincerely hope that atleast now the Central Government would clear the Telugu Ganga Project.

Anantpur in Rayalaseema is perhaps the worst drought hit area in the country. Except drought there is nothing in this area. This year the drought is very acute and beyond words. People in this district have no water to drink, no food to eat and no shelter. The wells and tanks have dried up. For the past 4 years there are no rains in this district. When we brought to the notice of the Govt. this actual situation arising out of drought, it is strange the Central Government turns down to accept it as drought hit area. The Centre says that the drought is only in Karnataka and Gujarat and there is no drought in A.P. It is strange argument on the part of the Central Government. It is not good to differentiate among the states. The Centre should give up treating Andhra Pradesh in a step motherly fashion. I appeal to the Central Government to provide financial assistance to tide over the crisis in Anantpur and rescue them for unprecedented drought.

Sir, I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget that has been presented and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this socialistic Budget.

The Budget aims at resolving the basic problems of the poor and it tries for their progress, but can we expect the Government machinery to implement it in letter and spirit. Will it be able to percolate the benefits to the poor? As an example I would like to point out that people have been heavily exploited through the various schemes that have been formulated by the Government. The Banks harassed the youth. Those who want to set up industries, they are harassed in different ways and the helpless people are not able to get loans. They have to lose a part of their loan in a bid to get it in time,

As a result of this, the schemes of the Industries department are not implemented properly. Similarly, NREP which is being carried out through the Block Officers is not bringing out satisfactory results. Therefore, if we really think in terms of providing relief to the poor in the country, we should pay attention in this direction. If we do not do so, I fear whether we would be able to provide them any relief through these schemes. Here I would like to make special mention of Indira Gandhi Housing Schemes, which has been specially formulated to provide houses to the poor and Harijans in the country. But will the poor, who are houseless and are living in huts under tress, be able to get the benefit? This is a matter which has to be seriously considered because the middle men have been exploiting the poor in this country and this situation is very serious. Some of the hon. Members of my party have drawn the attention of the Government to this fact and have reminded it that until the elected representatives of the people are involved in these programmes and asked to participate in them, we will not be able to solve these problems.

Here, I would like to make a special mention of a matter which is related to my constituency Madhubani. I was greatly disappointed to find that the bank officials, who got their share of blackmoney, directly or through their agents, were sanctioning loans immediately, while the poor who does not have anything to pay him is harassed. Great injustice is being done to them in this way. If we continue to make provision for these schemes in the Budget every year, it will be like filling a pitcher which has a hole in the bottom. If we go on filling the pitcher with water and water goes on leaking from bottom, it will not be of any benefit to the person concerned. Similar will be the condition of our weaker section of the society which we are trying to benefit.

Madhubani is the most backward area of Bihar. It remains submerged in water for three months in a year. Dhaus and Khirohi, two tributaries of revers Kamla an Adhwara cause floods and water logging in the entire area. The Government gives some relief to the people in the name of assistance every year. Had we invested the

entire funds, that have been allocated for these schemes every year since Independence, on construction of a dam in the area or on embankments of the rivers, this problem could have been solved for-ever and the bungling which has been indulged in by Government officials in the name of labourers would have come to an end, but it is sad that the two schemes proposed by the Bihar Government 'viz', Adhwara group of schemes and Kamla group of schemes have not been cleared by the Centre so far. Every time when the wheat sowing season commences the farmers face great hardship in getting irrigation facilities. You will be surprised to know that the Kosi project was started 32 years back and it was to be implemented by the state Government and crores of rupees are being spent on it every year since then. The funds are not being properly utilised and the funds are utilised in the construction of Government buildings. The allocated funds are rather siphoned off to the pocket of officials who construct their bungalows with it and the canal is not constructed. Will that project be completed after the 21st Century, because the funds which are allocated every year are being misutilised and Government bungalows and rest houses are being constructed in stead. The Central Government should pay proper attention in this regard.

Similarly, the condition of Kamla Canal Project, which was inaugurated by late Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru is in shambles today. The Nepalese Government has constructed a dam near Mirchai and they do not let the water flow to our side when we need water to irrigate our lands. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Central Government to it. It is unfortunate that the irrigation staff is engaged in exploiting people. The agricultural fields of even those poor farmers who do not get water for irrigation are shown in the command area and taxes are being realised from them. They have been issued certificate etc. to this effect and there is resentment in the area as a result of this. I would like to draw the attention of Central Government towards it and I would request it to direct the State Government to stop such highhandedness. There is serious power problem. There is shortage of power in the state. The State

[Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari]

Government is unable to fulfil the power requirements, hence it may be supplied from other places so that condition may be improved there and power could be supplied to the area. Besides handlooms, our area is also famous for handicrafts, but the actual profit is not reaching the people of the area. Crores of rupees of weavers' committees is pending as arrears with the Bihar Government. When I asked question about it, I was informed that no such demand was made by the State Government. May I know as to why State Government has withheld exemption amount of crores of rupees of the poor weavers' societies upto now? Could the industries be encouraged and helped in this manner? All weavers of these weavers societies are becoming jobless. Similarly Mithila is known is the best area all over the country for printing handicraft, but no special attention has been paid to this area also. In the past, handicrafts and printings used to be exported from this area to various countries in large quantity, hence it is necessary to pay more attention towards it. Regarding education, I would like to say that I visited so many Assembly Constituencies, but no where I could find any special facilities or schemes for the education of schedule castes. Conveyance and boarding facilities should be made available to the children of schedule castes. Without such facilities, we cannot just imagine that such children would be able to get good education.

I would like to add one more thing. The distribution of Fertilizers and seeds to the farmers is not done properly and they never get them in time. These things are always sold in black market through B.D.O. hence it is necessary to pay more attention towards it. I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a revolutionary budget from financial point of view.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for giving this very innovative Budget. This budget is

important on three counts : firstly, it is a second year's Budget of the present Government, and also of the present Finance Minister, and so, it reflects the full matured thinking and direction of the Government ; secondly, for the first time, by giving this long term fiscal policy, the Finance Minister has brought openness to the Budget ; and thirdly, for the first time, Government has felt the pinch of resource constraint, and they have to rely on increasing the administered prices of essential commodities, for meeting resource requirements.

Now, there are many plus points in this budget. This increase in anti-poverty programme by 65 per cent has silenced many critics who used to say that this government was going more towards right than left. This anti-poverty programme should not be seen only in isolation but in conjunction with other programmes like increased outlay in agriculture programme for urban poor in which I would like that the milk man should be included in that scheme, the programme for increased outlay on education for infrastructure development, etc. All these measure will help in all viating poverty.

Now, another thing on which the government should be congratulated is on increasing plan size both of the Centre and of the States. In the beginning, it was feared that there was going to be pruning of the plan size. So, the government should be congratulated on this account.

Thirdly, many critics have criticized the working of the public sector, but the public sector has played a very important role in making this infrastructure of this county and also making the economy self-reliant. Now, to improve the working of the public sector, my humble suggestion is that a special cadre of officers should be drawn for the public sector. Their examination should be taken along with Central Service Examination also and one of the subjects should be the Business Administration ; and they should be trained not in Mussoorie but in the industry of their choice ; and that will improve the working of the public sector. Many hon. members of Parliament have raised doubts about the successful implementation of the anti-poverty programme. In

our State and I think in many States, the District Magistrate is the head of implementation of the anti-poverty programme, but as he is very busy in law and order problems as well as the problems of protocol, therefore, an independent authority should be created and that authority should be vested with the power to implement ; and accountability also should be introduced for the officers. If any officer fails to implement the anti-poverty programme, he should be punished and there should also be an independent monitoring system to monitor development and implementation of the programme.

The balance of payment position is adverse. The trade deficit has crossed Rs. 4000 crores. But, actually, I fail to understand how the government has decided to import steel. If the government would have taken care to increase capacity utilization of our steel plants, this import of the steel should have been avoided. Government has given many incentives for increased production of wired steel, but enough attention has not been given to the cultivation of soyabean and maize.

Similarly, regarding import of the sugarcane, if a proper policy is made, that can be avoided. In our provinces, most of the sugarcane mills became sick. Farmers do not grow sugarcane and they chase to other crops. So, if a proper policy for sugarcane is made, then, I think, the import of sugarcane can be avoided.

Many benefits have been given to small scale industries. Just near Delhi, I went to see Salempur. Most of the workers there are engaged in the small scale industry ; most of them belong to minority community, but they complained that they had to face a lot of hardship in getting any financial help from the government authority.

Reckless spending by the Government Departments and the public sector should be checked and proper care should be taken when we have so much of resource constraint.

As you know, or might be knowing that, after independence the position of Bihar was good for sometime and it continues to occupy that position, but some imbalances are still there. Therefore, to remove such regional imbalances there should be a special cell in the Planning Commission to monitor the development of the backward States like Bihar and as I say, if it is felt desirable then the disease should be treated and the remedy is to be left to the States themselves to come up and develop themselves. Similarly, such backward States should be identified and they should be treated properly. Bihar, like many other backward parts of Uttar Pradesh, is trailing in development and the Centre should consider uplifting the people in those backward areas. No special irrigation scheme has been undertaken in recent times. Only one Sone canal is there, which has been there right from the British days—the Britishers had constructed it about 110 years back—and a scheme for renovation of that canal has again been shelved.

As some hon. Members from North Bihar were mentioning,—and they know it very well also—no proper irrigation scheme is there in North Bihar. Similar is the case in South Bihar also, and similar is the situation in the other parts of the State also. Therefore, no industrialist comes forward to set up any industry there ; everyone wants to set up the industry in areas which have already developed. One of the recent decisions of the Government is that they will not help establishment of power plants in those States in which the power position is not satisfactory. This will further aggravate the growth of that particular area.

Now coming to my constituency, Patna, Patna is supposed to be the capital of Bihar but still it lacks many civic amenities. I am not requesting the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister to give grants to Patna or to make any specific grants, but I am requesting him just for providing sewerage and drinking water facilities for Patna, Gaya and Ranchi. I do not know whether there is any such scheme. But I would request the Finance Minister to give funds generously for such schemes and projects.

[Shri C.P. Thakur]

One more point and I will conclude. Due to our planning during the last thirty years most of the personal incomes and the capital formed have accumulated in the hands of only ten per cent of the population. I think it is high time that we should reverse the trend and I think our Finance Minister will help in equalisation of wealth. With these few words I think the Finance Minister for bringing out such a good budget.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH YADAV (Jalesar) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget which is aimed at taking the country towards 21st century.

It is an historical Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh under the leadership of our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Efforts have been made in this Budget to provide relief and satisfaction to every section of our society. There are certain weaker and poorer sections in our society comprising the urban poor and the rural people who had never been mentioned in the budget before, but now provisions have been made in this budget for them also. Realistic approach has been followed in this Budget. It has also been the endeavour to make this Budget a base for making a beginning towards 21st century. Eradication of poverty is the base of this Budget.

I am not going in details of the Budget, because so much time will not be given to me by you.

I would like to point out that there will be some improvements with the announcement of Long Term Fiscal Policy. Now I would like to make some suggestions with regard to the Budget.

Our Finance Minister has adopted Tax Control Policy and simplified taxes, which has yielded good results. In this connection I suggest that some more improvements should be done to make it more simplified.

This tax-system is very complicated and its calculation is very difficult. If it is more simplified, than more collection can be made and there will be no bungling.

The battle started against black money should be continued uninterruptedly. The raids against tax evaders should be conducted regularly. These raids have terribly affected the tax offenders. It is just a temporary solution. I would repeat once against that such actions against black money should continue. Now a days it has become an issue of public debate and there is no doubt that such actions are essential to strengthen our economy.

Now I would say somethings about the Banks. Loans are granted by the Banks to the poor people and others, but their rates of interest are very high such as 12 per cent 14 per cent and 18 per cent. Therefore, rates of interest should be reduced so that poor people may not feel heavy burden on themselves. Today they are over burdened and feel like a debtor of money lender. Some drastic steps should be taken in this respect and rates of interest should be reduced. Today the administrative expenditure of the Banks is also increasing. Steps should be taken to reduce it as well.

Now I would like to raise certain issues about my Parliamentary Constituency. My constituency comprises of areas from among the three districts and is a very backward area. In Seventy per cent area of this constituency, people are facing the problem of drinking water. During the summer season the problem of drinking water becomes even more acute. As told by our friend Shri Ganga Ram that in summer season, a bucket of water costs Rs. 5 to 6. In this regard, I would like to request you that this matter may be seriously considered.

Sir, funds may be made available for setting up Jawaharpur Thermal Power Plant in our area so that its work may be started at the earliest. Sadabad and Khadouli areas in my constituency are rich productive areas for potato crop, but all potato is rotting and it has been affected by certain disease also. You should also pay your attention towards this problem.

In our area roads are also in deplorable condition and funds may be arranged for their repair. The money sanctioned for I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. do not reach the common man. Corruption may be checked. Though some action has been taken in this regard, yet I want that some more stringent action should be taken.

In our area, people are not getting money against their insurance claims and generally such complaints are received. Corporations and Boards whether these belong to the Central Government or the State Governments, are running in losses. It may also be taken seriously so that Government does not have to resort to deficit financing.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome and support the Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister.

The Budget presented for the year 1986-87, is for the benefits of the poor, weaker section of the society, farmers and the common man.

I also want to say about the achievements of this Budget. Annual plan for the year 1986-87, has been provided the sufficient support in the budget. First and most important thing is that allocation for programmes of eradication of poverty has been sufficiently increased. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1851 crores has been fixed for the Rural Development Department as against an outlay of Rs. 1239 crores for the year 1985-86, which means that there has been an increase of 50 per cent in the allocation.

During current year, Government has undertaken the construction of houses at a low cost in rural areas for Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and bonded labourers and foodgrains is being supplied to the poor at concessional rates Under Integrated Tribal Development Plan National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes and also being expanded. During the year 1986-87,

approx. 20 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains is proposed to be distributed under these programmes. These programmes are aimed at fulfilment of the promises made by our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a very great achievement.

Similarly there are so many other programmes for the welfare of the poor and needy people which were dedicated by our late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the nation. The naming of new housing scheme for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in the memory of Mrs. Indira Gandhi as 'Indira Housing Scheme' will be a real tribute to her.

In this way a number of public welfare programmes are proposed to be initiated through this Budget.

Sir, now I would like to raise certain issues relating to my constituency. My Parliamentary Constituency Jaunpur is very backward. There is not even a single industry in that area. The educated unemployed are facing acute unemployment problem due to non-existence of any industry there. The educated youth do not have any source of livelihood. They leave their place for metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi to seek employment there. Keeping in view such a situation I would request the Government that heavy industry should be set up there.

In the Railway Budget which has been presented in the House, neither any new train service has been provided to U.P. and especially Eastern U.P. nor any scheme for the extension of the railway line or construction of new railway line for the development of Uttar Pradesh. Particularly that of eastern Uttar Pradesh has been included. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister through you, Sir, that sufficient funds should be sanctioned for the development of railways there.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has drawn up public welfare scheme for Human Resource Development, Health and for a number of other departments. In our area a college named Tilakdhari College is

[Shri Kamla Prasad Singh]

functioning in which more than 7,000 students are receiving education and about 200 teachers are engaged in the teaching work there. There is a long standing demand for establishing a Poorvanchal University in that region. As Jaunpur is a backward district and a number of colleges are functioning there, hence there is imperative need to establish this university there.

I would like to make this demand through you, Sir, that the Hindustan Photo Films, which is a Government of India Undertaking, should establish its units in other states particularly in Uttar Pradesh also.

I would like to give some suggestions in regard to the D.T.C. fares, which have been recently increased. The fare upto 6 k.m. is 50 paise and upto 16 k.m. Re. 1. But this fare is not charged on the basis of kilometers, but it is charged on the basis of fare-stoppages. I would request that fare should be charged on the basis of kilometers.

19.00 hrs.

A lot of development programmes like National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are being run in the country. The Government is spending massive funds on these programmes. Roads, schools, hospitals etc. are being provided in almost all the villages. A lot of development is taking place. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for it. The Government should formulate some definite schemes for the development of eastern districts in Uttar Pradesh so as to remove poverty in that region.

The problem of poverty is very acute in our region. The educated youth are very much frustrated due to this. Some Scheme should be formulated to remove poverty there. In my constituency there is Madiahun tehsil where the drinking water problem is very acute. If a bucket is put into a well to draw water, one invariably finds slush

instead of water in it. People host baratis by serving them sweets and anything else, but drinking water could not be served to them. I would request that provision of water should be made in Madiahun tehsil. Handpumps are being installed there on the basis of a survey held in 1972. The Government have not constructed any overhead water tanks there. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 11,000/- is being spent on the installation of hand pumps. I would request that the requirement of the scarcity hit areas should be taken into consideration while installing handpumps there so that water is provided there. The problem of drinking water is very acute there.

With these words I reiterate the demand for establishment of an University in Jaunpur district and wholeheartedly support the public welfare—budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Srihari Rao.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : It is 7 O' clock. You extended the time of the House for one more hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 6—10 I told the House that it is extended by one hour more. In another 10 minutes they are going to finish. Only 2 Members are left.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Sir, we should get a chance to participate in the debate. All the opposition parties should also get the extended time in the same proportion. They should also participate in the extended period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. 3 or 4 members have already spoken from your party.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Sir, they have spoken within the limited time which was already fixed. But not within the extended time. Now you have extended the time and they should also get proportionate time of this extended period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. We have given more time. On speaker himself exhausts all the time but we have accommodated more than two. We have accommodated more.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Sir, I leave the House in protest. It is not right. You cannot extend in this way as you like. I walk out under protest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is this ? If you want to speak, you can give the name. You have not given the name at all. What is the use of just simply telling me like this ? You have not at all asked to speak. I am so sorry.

19.02 hrs.

(Shri Baju Ban Riyan than left the House.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Srihari Rao.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the budget presented for this year is being applauded by Congressmen. But we must see as to how much substance is this comment. We have to think whether it is really beneficial to the people. Some concessions and exemption were announced in this budget. The limit forgift tax has been increased from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25,000. We support it. But your way of collecting the taxes is not commendable. You are collecting the taxes from business by waving the rod. Instead it is better if you offer more incentives to the tax payees to encourage them to pay taxes. We feed well a milk cow in order to get more milk. Similarly you must provide more incentives to the businessmen and others so that they willingly come forward to pay the taxes. Then only you will be in a position to collect more. When your revenue is up you can find more and

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

more money for the implementation of verious welfare programmes for the welfare of common men.

Sir, now you want to take up many programmes for the welfare of the people. Your programmes may be very good. Your intention may be very good. But the machinery that implements the programmes is not good. Quite often it is the bureaucrats who become a major hurdle and come in your way of successful implementation of the programmes. Bureaucracy creates hurdles. They thwart the successful implementation of any programme undertaken by the Govt. You may dream of ushering in a new era, but the bureaucracy is there to shalter your dreams. This is the reason why the benefits of various welfare measures do not percolate down the lowest rune of the society. The nation can not progress until the bureaucracy changes its attitude. The Five Year Plans can not be successful. Sir I want to ask the Hon. Minister as to how many Secretaries are there in the Government who faithfully only the orders of the Minister. The Secretaries do not care to obey the orders of the Ministers. Being Members of Parliament we can afford to speak out the truth which the Hon. Ministers can not do. We can afford to criticise openly bureaucracy while the Ministers can not. They are distarting the programmes as well. You think of doing something while they implement some other things. That is how our present day bureaucracy is function. If you really want that the benefits of these programmes should reach the poor, then you have to bring a change in the functioning of bureaucracy. You must try to find out how you can bring forward this change. From top bureaucrats sitting in Delhi to the petty officials in villages are proving to be a very big hurdle. So changing the attitude of bureaucracy from top level to the level of bottom is very much necessary. Then and only then, our Plans and our programmes with be sucessful and there will some change in the lives of the people. So, Sir, the Hon. Minister should find out ways how he can bring about the transformation in the attitude of bureaucracy. Unless the top bureaucrats here, at the centre change, their counterparts in the States will also remain the same. The State level bureaucrats also would continue to be indifferent towards their Minister. Many of the

[Shri Srihari Rao]

programmes undertaken by various state Governments could not yield good results because of their bureaucracy. Our Hon. Finance Minister is an able and efficient administrator. I Hope, he will try to bring a change in the attitude of bureaucracy, if necessary by providing incentives to them.

About Rs. 6000 crores had been spent in the past 20 years to reduce the poverty in the country. Earlier the percentage of poor people was 50 and now it is 40. It means that the Government spent Rs. 6000 crores over 20 year to uplift just 10% of the poor. It is beyond one's imagination as to how much more money has to be spent and how many years it would take to wipe out poverty from the land. For the successful implementation of poverty eradication programmes the bureaucracy must have to play a positive role. We may enact many legislations here. But they are not going to solve the problems of the poor. A concerted effort by all concerned is necessary. The Government may conduct raids and unearth the black money. Only few days back, it was reported in the news about unearthing of gold worth one crore rupees. A few raids here and there would not solve the problem. The corruption is also rampant. The Government is giving too much publicity to the raids conducted by Income Tax officials. It should not so. By giving coverage about the raids they will not be in a position to collect any tax amount from these big business. Hence keep it a secret till the end.

Sir, a variety of taxes are being imposed on the people. Recently the Government increased the prices of Kerosene and LPG. These are the commodities used by common people. So the increase in the administered prices of kerosene and LPG is not justifiable. So I request the government not to increase the prices of kerosene and LPG. Instead, if they choose, they can impose some other taxes. But for heaven's sake, bring down the prices of kerosene and diesel. Please do not take it as a suggestion coming from Opposition Party Members and hesitate to reduce the prices. We are not going to gain anything. In fact your mistakes benefit us. But keeping the public interest in view, I

am making this request. I hope the Hon. Minister would agree to reduce the prices of Kerosene and LPG.

Sir, whom we implemented a programme to supply rice at Rs. 2 a kg. in our State of A.P., Congressmen have criticised us bitterly. They said that we were making the people lazy. But now the Central Government have taken up one such similar scheme to provide rice to tribal people at Rs. 2 a kg. I welcome it, though you thought it wise to adopt our policy now. This scheme should be extended to all states and all the poor people in the country.

With these words I conclude my speech and thank you for proving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga. He will take 7 minutes. Try to finish your speech within that time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has spoken for two hours and 17 minutes. You are fully aware of it.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I cannot say whether I will be able to do justice or not, but I shall try to very brief. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the paragraph 18 :—

[English]

"The Government is initiating a process of thorough review of our expenditure policies and procedures. We have to cut every rupee of wasteful expenditure, get more out of every rupee of essential expenditure, and improve efficiency all round."

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I would like to inform the hon. Member that a status paper on expenditure particu-

larly on non-plan expenditure will be brought before the House for discussion and the hon. Members will find an opportunity to go deep into it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, very few Ministers give such a prompt reply. He has given a very prompt reply. He immediately guessed as to what I was going to say.

(Interruptions)

It is somewhat difficult to give such a prompt reply and that too in the evening.

I would like to give certain suggestions and I would like to raise some basic points. First of all, I would like to know as to how much amount is disbursed as pension? This pension system should be discontinued, because the beneficiaries of pension are well off in every respect. They have resources, land and their children are earning. Whether such persons are freedom fighters, Government servants and other persons, their pension must be stopped. Unless the pension system is discontinued, people would not be able to rise above the poverty line. People are drawing pensions, their children are earning and they are enjoying their time. So kindly discontinue this pension system.

I would like to raise one more point which is agitating my mind. What is the expenditure which is incurred on the maintenance of your offices. I have collected data regarding expenditure of a bank on offices. As the time is short, so I would not dwell on it at present. Sir, there may be furniture worth Rs. 20 to 25 thousands in your office room, but the room of a bank officer is having furniture worth Rs. 4 lakhs. The furniture is replaced by a new grand one with the change of the bank manager. The life style of a manager is very decent in this poor country. You can see his style of putting on goggles, two or three gold rings in his fingers and his luxurious way of life. *(Interruptions)*

It should be investigated as to how much the Government employees work when the Government is incurring so much expenditure on them. Or course, some of

them are very honest and dedicated workers, but a large number of them do little work. Who would make an enquiry about it. There is over staffing in the offices, but the output of work is poor. The Government spends a large share of revenue on the Government employees on payment of their salaries etc. The employees should know that they are for the service of the people. Secretariat is like a deep forest where there is darkness all around and it is very difficult to come out of it if one enters it for some work. We should investigate as to how much work is done by the Government employees in the Secretariat.

I would like to raise one point regarding summer vacation. How was this concept of summer vacation came into being? There are lakhs of cases pending in the courts, but the judges go for summer vacation to Shimla, Mussoorie and other places. Why have they gone to the hill station, because it is summer vacation. I do not know as to when this summer vacation was introduced and for what purpose. This should be looked into.

Regarding bonus I would like to say something. Bonus is being paid even if the organisation has suffered loss. During Janata Party regime, even railway employees were given bonus. Agreed, that it was given on productivity basis, but now this has been paid to one and all. One would like to know as to who should be given the bonus? I would like to say that those who work more, must be given high salaries. What is the logic behind giving bonus to workers if the factory is running in loss. This is not proper to give bonus to everyone. It entails heavy burden on the exchequer. Whenever I raised the issue of five days week, the Prime Minister replied that it was under examination. The hon. Finance Minister should also set rule not to reach office early and not to leave office late. I fail to understand as to how this anti-poverty programme will be implemented. Have you ever given thought to the expenditure which is incurred on the Enquiry Commissions. If you analyse it, you will find that at least half of the expenditure is redundant. The Ray Commission is in existence for a long time, but what work it was done so far?

[English]

RAY COMMISSION : 1982-83—Rs. 2,94,000 ; 1983-84—Rs. 2,88,000 ; 1984-85—Rs. 2,87,000 ; so it is going on. Then the Kudal Commission, For how many years ? 4 years. What is the expenditure ? Rs. 34 lakhs, Rs. 27 lakhs, Rs. 14 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. Then Ranganath Mishra Commission. It has taken a long time. Then there is the Thakkar Commission.

[Translation]

The retired judges in the Commission prolong its work. You can see the expenditure which is incurred on it. No concrete result comes out from the Enquiry Commissions.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You go on extending your time. Just now you said that the various commissions appointed are of no use and it is all waste of money. But you are wasting the time.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Whenever any Minister comes to Jaipur in our State, he comes by air. The persons coming to Delhi from Chandigarh also come in aeroplanes. Have you ever thought as to what would be the expenses if one travels from Chandigarh to Delhi or Delhi to Chandigarh for five or six times in a month ? In a poor country where people are pining even for a drop of drinking water, the big leaders are travelling in planes. I would also like to say one thing about medicines. A lot of expenditure is incurred on medicines. The old people take a lot of medicines for getting vitality in their old age. A rule should be framed that nobody would be allowed to take medicines more than worth fifty or sixty rupees, because at present people take medicines worth four hundred of rupees. I would also like to tell about the losses.

[English]

National Textiles Corporation—Rs. 670 crores. Cotton Corporation—Rs. 100 crores. For all the Central public enterprises I cannot say what is the loss.

The survey has given the loss as Rs. 1534.37 crores, then IDPL Rs. 28 crores and ITDC Rs. 78.15 lakhs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Sir, you have rung the bell at a most appropriate time so that nobody in India could know about the losses being incurred everywhere and to meet the gap, we have to borrow loan from abroad. We have been fed up with taking loans. You can see as to what are the service charges. You would have to take many steps to curtail the Government expenditure. You would have to take certain measures about Government employees.

You might have seen that advertisements are telecast daily on TV and Government has a daily earning of Rs. 35 lakhs, but if you see the expenditure, you will find that it is Rs. 33 lakhs. This means that there is no savings and entire income is spent. You should think as to why so much amount is being spent by you and on which items it is being spent, but nobody seems to be worried about it. There are so many Departments of the Government. When I asked as to what is the amount of rent that is being paid for the offices housed in private buildings, you would be surprised to know that amount of rent being paid for such rented buildings in Rs. 70 crores. Then there is lunch and dinner in five star hotels on which Central Government has to spend a lot of money. Our Finance Minister perhaps goes very rarely to attend such luncheon parties in five star hotels, otherwise I would also have got a chance to go with him. You should also think some measures about it...(Interruptions) I have spoken only on one subject. If you go through his speech, you would find ...(Interruptions).....If you kindly allot me five minutes tomorrow, I would mention rest of the points tomorrow.

[English]

I will finish, Sir, within 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will get a lot of opportunities,

MR. MOOL CHAND DAGA : Only two minutes. Let me continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Only two minutes.

MR. MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now I come to the second paragraph.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would finish my speech within five minutes.

[English]

Second paragraph says that development must be accompanied by equality and social justice...

[Translation]

The mind of our Finance Minister is very clear and his mind is working in the right direction. He says—

[English]

by removal of social barriers.

[Translation]

☞ Sir, on the one hand, you talk of the oppressed and the weak. but you are spending 57 per cent of the budget on the urban area, whereas majority of our population lives in the country side. Perhaps he has forgotten them. If you go through the entire expenditure on urban areas and the rural areas, you would come to know of the correct picture. You have formulated anti poverty

programmes and your programmes are good, but you should tell us as to what percentage of budget is being spent by you on the urban areas and rural areas Separately. I fail to understand as to how would develop the villages in this manner. I would like to suggest that entire nation may be divided in various zones. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana may be kept in one zone. Assam kept in another zone and Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc. may be kept in Southern zone. The language problem, water dispute and many other problems are arising due to creation of small states. Secondly, the office of Governor and Upper Houses in States should be abolished altogether as these are proving to be white elephant for the country and unecessary expenditure is being incurred on them. The Government never thinks that this expenditure should be curtailed. Sir, if you want to bring about socialism in the country, you would have to do one thing...(Interruptions).....I would like to submit to you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, please conclude. You can speak more on another occasion...He has concluded. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

19.25. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 13, 1986/Phalgura 22, 1907 (Saka)