

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXII, No. 9

Wednesday, November 18, 1987
Kartika 27, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXII Contains No. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 18, 1987/
Kartika 27, 1909 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-
saur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today Shri
Dandavate is absent. It may kindly be
taken note of.

MR. SPEAKER: His absence is very
unlikely. Shri Kamal Nath.

[*English*]

Centre for Advanced Computer Technology

*167. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contem-
plating to set up some centres for advanced
computer technology;

(b) if so, the venues and financial
implications involved;

(c) the names of State Governments
that have offered to set up such centres and
the amount of financial help asked for by
each State; and

(d) the total financial involvement for
the settling up of computer centres includ-
ing that of the States?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-
NOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY,
ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.
NARAYANAN): (a) to (d) A Statement
is given below.

Statement

(a) The Government is setting up a
Centre for Development of Advanced Com-
puting Technology (C-DACT). There is
also a proposal for development of a
parallel processing computer for special
applications by Tate Institute of Funda-
mental Research (TIFR) and Centre for
Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

(b) The venue for C-DACT is Pune
and the cost of the project is estimated at
Rs. 37 crores for a three year period.

(c) No proposals to set up centres for
advanced computer technology have been
received from State Governments.

(d) The Government is also setting up
a network of computer centres called NIC
NET in all the State Capitals/Union
Territories and District Headquarters to
create information processing facilities for
use by both States as well as Central
Government departments. Each District
Centre would cost about Rs. 5 lakhs
including the computer and earth station
for satellite link. The State level computer
centres would cost Rs. 80 lakhs each. The
total financial involvement for setting up
this network (NIC NET) is Rs. 120 crores.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: With the
advent of the super computer and other
very large main-frame computers, it is
necessary to set up centres for advance
computer technology, for design and
development of downstream ancillary pro-
grammes and processes. Is the Centre

which is being set up in Pune compatible with all that and will one centre be enough because there is only one approved centre posting about Rs. 37 crores—take into consideration all the aspects of downstream ancillarisation programme which are very important to get full mileage from the super computer and other very large main-frame computers? You want to get full mileage from them. So, will the Centre at Pune be enough?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : One centre will not be enough. Actually we are setting up one more centre. There is a very active proposal from the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and C-DOT to develop another super computer based on parallel processing.

I also think there is scope for a number of other centres depending upon groups of experts we can assemble, a centre for development can be created, around such groups.

As regards the downstream development we are of course engaged in the absorption, familiarisation and development of computer technology at every level. Our major problem is in the frontier areas. In other downstream areas we are engaged in a large effort with regard to components, and the matter of absorbing as well as developing technologies of our own.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Government is also setting up a network of computer centres at the State capitals and at the district level. It is very good. The question is, what kind of information would these district centres disseminate and what is the utility of them. Linking up of satellite is all very well. But how will this help in the growth and development, by when will these district centres be set up, is there any programme or district-wise time-table or schedule or is it just wishful thinking?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : It is not wishful thinking. First of all, it is not just a question of district centres; it is a question of computer centre network in Delhi, in certain regions and in the State Capitals and in the districts being linked together by satellite communication.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He has come, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : Now your doubt has been removed.

MR. SPEAKER : I had already told you that.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I don't know what is the matter, is it a laughter on a question? (Interruptions).

As regards the utility, the informatic system is collecting a wide variety of information for socio-economic planning. I am sure you are aware that though we have a lot of data in our Planning Commission and in other Ministries and Departments. Data is still very incomplete particularly data from the district and rural areas whether it is about agricultural production, working of the treasury, health statistics, performance of IRDP, NREP, etc. Of all these basic important programmes that we have launched we have imperfect information. If this information is available in a systematic manner is available it will help us in our larger planning from the Planning Commission as well as in monitoring.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Even districts have no knowledge of the Centre.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : That is why we are communicating both ways. This is not a one way channel. It is a two-way channel because districts can ask questions through the computer which can be answered from the State level and vice versa.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : By when?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We have established this in 12 districts, namely, Udaipur, Cuttack, Quilaon, Thane, Betul, Kanpur, Calcutta, Chittoor, Patiala and Hazaribagh. They are already operational.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAT : In some of the block headquarters computer

system has been introduced as in my constituency Kishangarh Bas but at the district level Zila Parishad has not been provided with this system. So the feed back which should be given to the block development area is not being given by the Zila Parishad. May I know whether he will ensure that Zila Parishad should be provided these facilities of computer system? I would also like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for inducting the super-computer into the Indian technology by linking with the US XMP-IVX. Will the benefit of this be given to the rural areas? What is the programme of the Ministry in this respect?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As regards extending it further to the whole of district we can certainly look into it. But let us make it operational at the district level and we can have terminals for collecting the information. Actually the job of the district computer system is to collect information from all over the district including the villages. With regard to the utility of the super-computer that we have established whether it will have any benefit to the ordinary people, as you know, the super-computer we are getting is for a specific purpose for weather forecasting, for medium term whether forecasting and agricultural and meteorological purposes. This will actually help farmers in getting right information about rainfall and other important matters affecting agriculture.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the U.S. businessmen dealing with super-computer equipments are shy of investment in India with regard to manufacture of computers because they do not want strict regulations with regard to policy of foreign investment in India being imposed on them. If so, whether Government would consider liberalising the policy regarding the foreign investment regulations so that computer technology in the country could gain at faster rate and our country could keep place with other advanced countries in the field of computer technology? Also whether the Government would consider funding for computer oriented research projects in the private sector so that indigenous production of computer equipment is encouraged?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Sir, our investment policy has been considerably liberalised. We have a series of collaborations with the US and other computer manufacturing countries for producing sophisticated computers in India. For example, in ECIL in Hyderabad, we are co-operating with Norsk Data and also with the Control Data Corporation of the United States for producing somewhat sophisticated computers. I have not come across really any shyness on the part of the computer companies from abroad in investing in India. Some of them may be shy at higher levels of technology. But as regards helping the private sector, we have liberalised our policies so much, so that the expansion of computer manufacturing in the private sector has increased tremendously. In fact, 150 per cent increase in the last one year in terms of physical production of computers has taken place in the country as a whole. We are prepared to help the private companies if they come to us with specific proposals. I think they have enough capital to do this kind of thing. We are encouraging them to indulge in actual R & D work, not only in manufacturing but in research and development in the private sector when they import computers so that we will acquire indigenous knowledge.

Task Force to Review the Progress of Major Projects

*168 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have since set up a Task Force to undertake an indepth review of the progress of carrying out major projects in all sectors and to assess the utilisation of funds ;

(b) if so, whether the force has started functioning ; and

(c) will it be able to produce the desired results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Task Force has completed an indepth review of the progress of mejar projects and furnished its findings to the concerned administrative Ministries and the Planning Commission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, may I know what has been the composition of this Task Force, when was it constituted, when did it submit its report, which are the major projects and what are the salient features of these findings? If those findings have been accepted, what steps have been taken for their implementation?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, as far as the constitution of this Task Force is concerned this is under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary in which the representative of the Planning Ministry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Programme Implementation and concerned administrative Ministries in charge of the projects are included. This Task Force was required to review all the major projects each costing more than Rs. 100 crores. This Task Force was required to review all the 120 projects between 23rd September and 28th October and the findings have already been sent to the concerned Ministries. The Minister in charge of the Programme Implementation has already written to all the concerned Ministers to take necessary steps wherever the weak points have been highlighted so that the cost over-runs and time over-runs are avoided.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I would like to know whether this Ministry only acts as postoffice or despatch office in different departments in different Ministries. What is the role of this Ministry, what does it implement and how does it implement, since the name itself is programme implementation? What co-ordination is there? I would also like to know whether these project reports are sent to different Ministries and Planning Commission for their considerations and then acceptance.

What is the role of this Ministry? What is the coordination that they do? I would also like to know what is the job of this Ministry and whether the Task Force has considered the fact of frequent changes of Ministers and their portfolios in the context of implementation of different important projects.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I unfortunately presumed the question to be a very brilliant lawyer, but my presumption has proved otherwise. The point is that so far as programme implementation is concerned, the business of the Programme Implementation Ministry is very clear under the Business Rules that have been framed by the President having regard to Article 77 of the Constitution.

So far as we are concerned, from time to time, we appoint the Task Force, whose composition has already been made clear. Every month, every quarterly, we go into the review of each and every project. There are 290 projects with more than Rs. 20 crores and there are 120 projects with more than Rs. 100 crores. Each project is gone into and a separate report is prepared. Having regard to the deficiencies, with reference to the cost over-run, time-over-run, the whole aspect is brought to the notice of the concerned Department, so that at a later stage, next quarter or next month, that can be gone into. We go on getting flash reports, which are made available to the Prime Minister's office and the concerned Ministers, so that they can look into them and rectify the defects. We find that we do not have that much of material, so that we can go into the rectification part of it. Rectification is to be dealt with by the Ministries concerned. We point out the defects and we discuss those with the concerned Ministers quite often. I have myself discussing this with the concerned Ministers, so that they can take more interest, call meetings in their Ministries and sort out the matter. This is how the picture emerges. I am sure, the hon. Member is satisfied.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I would like to know whether the Task

Force has identified the reasons for the cumulative losses being made by some of the public sector units and suggested measures to revive them. There are some public sector undertakings whose total losses in a year come much more than the total wages bill during that period. I would like to know whether the Task Force has examined those units and suggested measures to make them viable. Also, whether the findings of the Task Force are binding on the Administrative Ministries, or these are only of recommendatory nature.

SHRI SUKH RAM : The Task Force, as already stated, has reviewed 124 projects and has made certain recommendations. The main job of the Programme Implementation Ministry is to highlight the weak areas and the reasons, causes which lead to time over-run, cost over-run etc.

As far as the implementation is concerned, that is the job of the administrative Ministries. That is not the job of the Programme Implementation Ministry. For instance, the Task Force which has gone into the 124 projects, has pointed out that against the original estimated amount of Rs. 42852 crores, the anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 65848 crores and the reasons leading to these delays have been pointed out to the administrative Ministries.

And I am sure that the continuous reminding has created a consciousness amongst the Administrative ministries and the implementation Ministry as a result of which the milestones fixed for the implementation of the projects are being achieved on account of the recommendations of the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pleased to hear the answer given by the Hon. Minister regarding the steps taken by the Ministry concerned in toning up the implementation and the co-operation with different ministries. Out of the on-going projects costing more than 100 crores or about 20 crores, there are certain projects which are pending behind the schedule, even 10 years. I would like to know from the Hon.

Minister that instead of letting the cost go up, he will take into account these projects on the priority basis? They have even exceeded their own estimates. Suppose it would have been an investment of 10 crores, the implementation cost now would come to about 100 crores. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Ministry will take into account all the projects which are behind schedule for more than 5 years and implement them within the time schedule to avoid the further escalation in the cost of the estimates.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Sir, the question pertains to the Task Force. As a matter of fact the Programme Implementation Ministry reviews or monitors the projects costing over Rs. 20 crores. So, in all there are 290 projects and our job is to monitor the projects and communicate the shortcomings to the Administrative Ministry.

SHRI P.K.O. LANDAIVELU : Sir, there is wide gap between the pronouncement of policy and its implementation. So many projects are being delayed for more than 30 years. The Task Force has conducted an indepth review of the programmes and major projects. I would like to know which are those projects that have been reviewed by the Task Force? When actually they started the work and the time of their completion? And whether it includes the Tamil Nadu Project, i.e. the Sethu Samudram Project and the East Coast Road Project, which is being delayed for more than 30 years?

SHRI SUKH RAM : The Task Force completed their job within a month or so. The list is quite long and if the hon. Member is interested to know the names, that list can be sent to him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, in an answer the Hon. Minister stated that the Task Force has already completed its review. So, what are those projects which have been reviewed by the Task Force, Am I not entitled to know?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Out of 120 projects which have been reviewed by the Task Force, about 7 projects are on

schedule and the rest are delayed. The reasons for the delay have also been identified and communicated to the Administrative Ministry and it is for the Administrative Ministry to take action on them. There are about 120 projects and the list is with me. If you want me to read it out, I can read.

MR. SPEAKER : You can send him the list.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : The reply of the hon. Minister reminds me of the story of two men one blind and the other old. While the old man can see but not work, the blind man can work but cannot see. Anyway, this question is with regard to implementation of the projects and as you know all the projects are taking longer time than scheduled and the cost escalation is also severe. Now, my question is whether the Government have any proposal to fix some responsibility on the implementing authority-officials and others, for a given time. I say this because with in the period of implementation, people, are changed several times. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government have decided about fixing some responsibility on the person who is responsible for implementation. Will they consider it?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : On the question of responsibility, with reference to time overrun and cost overrun, what has been actually happening is that we are going into a review, case by case. In fact, I should explain that in the review that has taken place between 23 September 1987 and 28 October 1987, we have covered 120 projects in 13 sectors, for example, four in atomic energy, two in civil aviation, etc. I do not have the details of each and every project at this stage. That is slightly digressional from the question itself. But as my colleague has already made it clear...

SHRI G.G. SWELL : On whom should we fix the responsibility?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Kindly listen to me. Let me explain. I am explaining the background a little so that the matter can become clear. My colleague has already given an undertaking that we will give the

list of all the projects and place them on the Table of the House. Then, there is the point with reference to responsibility. In many a case, we are finding that wherever delays occurred, those who were in charge of the projects had already retired. That is why, a new approach has now been adopted with reference to new projects. These projects should be entrusted to the officers who will last at least till the period of the project, so that responsibility could be fastened on them. A new approach is adopted with reference to project management and this, we are sure, will be a great success and in future it shall be easier for us to know where the lapses have taken place and who exactly is responsible for both the cost overrun as also the time overrun.

[Translation]

Cut in Plan Targets

*169. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the huge expenditure due to drought and floods in the country, it has become necessary to cut the plan targets ; and

(b) the fields in which this cut will be effected?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (**SHRI SUKH RAM**) : (a) and (b) The preliminary assessment of the Planning Commission is that despite the financial burden imposed by drought and floods on the country, the Seventh Plan targets will not be severely affected. A clear picture in this regard would, however, be available only after the current discussions for finalising the Annual Plan 1988-89 are completed.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said

that despite severe drought and flood in the country, our Seventh Five Year Plan would not be adversely affected. As a matter of fact, the entire country has been affected by drought and floods. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how much money would be required and how resources would be mobilised so that our Seventh Five Year Plan is not adversely affected?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of resources is concerned, the Government of India has tried to keep the plan intact. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 622 crores has been made in the current financial year for natural calamities. In addition to it, additional taxes to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores have been levied. In this way, resources are being created. Aid from some foreign countries to the tune of about Rs. 600 to 700 crores is likely to be received. We have effected a saving of about Rs. 500-600 crores in non-drought expenditure. The funds which are being made available to the State Governments for meeting expenditure on drought and floods are being raised through additional resources. That is why we have said that the plan targets which have been set would not be affected. The Planning Commission has made an assessment of the agricultural sector and they have assessed the Kharif production to the tune of approx 70-73 million tonnes as against 86 million tonnes last year. There is a decline in this field in comparison to that of the last year. So far as the State Governments are concerned, it is a fact that the State Governments would have to incur additional expenditure. At present, discussion on plan is going on and this discussion with the State Governments would be completed by the end of January. Only then we would be able to know as to how much resource gap is there and what would be its impact on the economy. What would be the effect on the State Governments, would be known by the end of January only.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that the State Governments would have to incur additional expenditure and in addition to that they have to complete

a large number of irrigation projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Money has been invested in those projects as a relief measure. I want that all the projects of the Seventh Five Year Plan should be completed within the scheduled time and separate funds should be allocated for the relief works. Have any such guidelines been issued by the Government?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, clear guidelines have been issued by the Centre. The Central Government is giving the relief assistance to the State Governments and in addition, the State Governments would have to meet the expenditure from their own resources. The Planning Commission has given the permission to the State Governments that funds from other sectors may be appropriated for investing them in drought relief works, irrigation schemes and other such programmes. We have asked the State Governments to create employment opportunities for the small farmers and the labourers who do not have any work due to drought and to create such assets which may be helpful to fight drought in future.

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of curtailment of expenditure due to drought is concerned, there is severe drought in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and many other States. There should not be any curtailment of funds and on the contrary, more funds should be provided to such States. The people are in great difficulty there. The cattle are perishing. The people do not get drinking water and water for irrigation purposes is also not available. Keeping in view the serious situation of drought there, the Prime Minister should adopt a very liberal attitude and sanction sufficient funds so that the people could get water easily and farmers could undertake agricultural operations thereby getting relief. All the States should be treated equal and it should not be taken into consideration as to which Party is ruling a particular State. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that Andhra Pradesh is hit by drought every year and the State is hit by frequent floods also. Maximum funds should be given to Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would like

to know how much funds are being allocated to Andhra Pradesh ?.....*(Interruptions)* ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : So far as various States affected by drought or floods are concerned, a high level committee from the Centre is sent there. The committee makes an assessment about the damage caused by the drought or the floods in a particular state. It is a fact that while submitting their memorandum, many States put up demands for excessive funds, which are difficult to meet. Therefore, high level committee is sent there, which submits its report. These committees have nothing to do with the politics. The Secretary of the Planning Commission Chairs that Committee and that committee gives its decision.

So far as the question of reduction in the allocation of funds is concerned, no such reduction has been made. It has generally been seen that the amount which is recommended by this committee is sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance. There is no question of reducing it.

But very often we see that the detailed accounts of expenditure made by States ruled by opposition parties do not at all reach the Centre. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, in particular, has not furnished any account of the expenditure incurred by it since 1986 till date.

(Interruptions)

Just listen, please, let me complete.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Since when the account has not been furnished ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am telling the same thing. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not furnished the account as to how the money has been spent since 1986.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. Namgyal.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am telling you that they have not furnished the account as to how money was spent since 1986.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : In reply to the supplementary question the hon. Minister has stated that the Central Government will be raising additional funds amounting to Rs. 550 crores through additional taxation. The prices have already risen steeply due to the drought and floods in the country. Will this measure not push up the prices of essential commodities further ? If at all, the Government proposes to levy additional taxes amounting to Rs. 550 crores, which are the sectors in which these are proposed to be levied ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount of Rs. 550 crores will be raised from the people belonging to the high income group. Surcharge will be levied on income and corporate taxes and auxiliary custom duty. Besides, surcharge has also been levied on air and rail fare. No tax has been imposed on poor people. As a result of this, there is no likelihood of further price rise and, therefore, it is not going to cause difficulty to the poor.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Whatever assistance the Central Government may give to Andhra Pradesh, but it should earmark separate funds for providing drinking water to Hyderabad city. As the Telugu Desam Government has no control over the Municipal Corporation, it does not supply drinking water to the city. The people of the city pine for a drop of water. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever he is saying is not true. Please ask him to keep quiet*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Atrocities are being committed on us*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER : This will be looked into by the State Assembly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : There is no drinking water and the Government is formulating Telugu Ganga Project. Drinking water must be made available to the people of Hyderabad.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government and the State Assembly are responsible and they should do it.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Reply to my question has not come.

MR. SPEAKER : It concerns the State Assembly.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Function in Pakistan Regarding Release of Soviet Crew

*170. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian journalists were not invited to attend the function of release of Soviet Crew detained for space violation recently in Pakistan ; and

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

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

(b) While Indian correspondents in Islamabad have in the recent past been invited for weekly briefings by the Spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry, they were not invited for the function of the release of the detained Soviet crew, It is our hope that the Pakistan Government will grant appropriate facilities to Indian journalists to enable them to undertake their professional tasks effectively.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Have the Government of India taken up that this is only a casual act or it is a motivated attempt to belittle the whole of India in this region and to proclaim the strained relationship with India ? Have I made myself clear ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I have already made it clear. This is a solitary instance. Our Embassy has been in touch with the Indian journalists, three of them, who are stationed in Islamabad. This particular Press Conference took place on the 6th of October. Not only the three Indian journalists but several other journalists including the Soviet Union journalists were not informed. Now we wanted to take this up with the Pakistan Foreign Office. But the three journalists have suggested that they would like to lead with this better directly with the Pakistan Ministry of Press Relations.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : What is the assurance that this will not be repeated in future and have the Government of India examined if it affects the cultural relationship with Pakistan ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : As I said if a similar situation arises again we will take this up with the Pakistan Government but I am hoping that it will be resolved amicably.

[Translation]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to put an important question to the hon. Minister. The people of India go to the Pakistan Embassy for getting visa. These people come from rural areas...

MR. SPEAKER : It has no connection with the question.

SHRI SALAHUDDIN : They keep on waiting for weeks together for visa but the officials of Pakistani Embassy do not pay any attention towards them...

MR. SPEAKER : You put some other question if you so like.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi. The hon. Member is absent.

Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad. He is also absent.

Shri K. Ramamurthy.

Utilisation of Satellite Based Remote-Sensing Data

*173. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Natural Resources Management System has been evolved for the purpose of utilising the satellite-based remote-sensed data ;

(b) the details of the national network of five regional centres and utilisation cells that have been established as a part of polar orbiting remote-sensing satellite programme ; and

(c) the nature of assistance being provided to the State Governments to develop the application and utilisation of remote-sensed data ?

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

Statement

- (a) Yes Sir. The National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) is being established in order to offer an efficient, integrated, cost effective and timely information system for the judicious and planned utilisation of the natural resources of the country with due attention to the environment. This will integrate the data obtained through remote sensing into the existing systems, with appropriate technical, managerial and organisational

linkages. Various application projects such as ground water potential mapping, forest mapping, wasteland mapping, geological mapping, etc., which have been taken up, will form the components of the system.

- (b) Five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres, equipped with digital processing facilities, are being established at Bangalore, Dehra Dun, Jodhpur, Nagpur and Kharagpur. The Centres at Bangalore and Dehra Dun are already operational, while the other three Centres will become operational by the end of 1987. In addition to the digital analysis facilities, each Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre will be equipped with full-fledged photolabs, ground truth data collection equipments and limited visual interpretation equipments.
- (c) Central assistance mainly relates to (i) general guidance regarding interpretation and analysis and use of equipment including computer systems, (ii) training manpower needed for the State Remote Sensing Centres, (iii) technical guidance regarding taking up of application projects relevant to the States/Union Territories and (iv) limited financial assistance.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, the NNRMS, the National Natural Resources Management System, is being envisaged to set up, that is the Remote Sensing Service Centres are being set up in five different areas in our country to collect information and also for the optimum utilisation of the natural resources in our country. There are various kinds of application projects such as ground water potential mapping, forest mapping, wasteland mapping, etc.

And also, it has been given in the answer that at present only two—one in Bangalore and the other in Dehra Dun are functional, out of the proposed five centres,

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far this remote sensing system affected the optimum use and also for the forewarning about drought conditions in the country with the coordination of different Ministries because we are now passing through an unprecedented drought throughout the country. Was it possible to use this remote sensing system to have a forewarning system? If it is not possible, what other systems is the Government going to envisage for forewarning these natural calamities?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The Remote Sensing Service Centres will be established in the other States before the end of the year. Only two of them have been established so far and they are functional.

As regards the work of the Remote Sensing Service Centre itself, with regard to forecasting droughts, flood etc., it may be possible to do so, I think in future. But they have not developed the technology fully. But, for example, by mapping the vegetation system and also by observing the rainfall pattern it should be possible in time to forecast the incidence of drought. But the science is not developed to the extent that we can forecast immediately the onset of drought.

As regards utilisation of remote sensing we have taken it up. As regards forest resources, we have done almost complete mapping for the forest cover of India. For wastelands, we have done very extensive remote sensing mapping of this phenomenon. Ground water targetting has been done on a large scale in States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Some 51 Districts have been specifically chosen for the detection of drinking water sources. This is not done in isolation because through remote sensing, we can detect the sources of water and narrow down the area where the water can be found. It is necessary to have coordination with other Ministries and other Departments in the Government for actually digging the well and utilising the underground water during drought.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, I am glad that our country is possessing this

remote sensing system for assessing and also analysing the datas in different fields and it could give it to us. My question is after getting these datas analysed through this remote sensing system and also through different sources, what is the coordination by this Ministry? The coordination is very important. Whether they have the coordination with the different Ministries in the Central Government as well the State Governments and different agencies? This is what I am asking Sir. What is the set-up they have at present?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : In fact, we tested on the ground what we find through the remote sensing process—what we call 'ground truth'. This is done by the district authorities in coordination with the water resources engineers. In fact in those places where this remote sensing is done, we have tested the accuracy by digging the wells and almost 90 per cent of our forecast has proved to be correct. Therefore, there has been coordination especially when the country is facing drought. We have coordinated the entire machinery of the Government to work on those projects which can be implemented and where water is available to go into action in order to dig well and find water and provide it to the people.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, the Minister has referred to the detection of ground water by means of the satellite and remote sensing. I would like to know more of the nature of this remote sensing in our country. Have we been able to uncover the currents of minerals in those parts of our country, where the Geological Survey of India has not done any work? If so, what types of minerals, what dimensions and in what areas?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Well. Mineral resources can be detected.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Have you?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : In some places, it has been detected. Coal resources has been detected. There has been some forecast about oil resources. As I said, we need repeated photographs and on the analysis of these magereas we have got some idea about the resources. This is a developing technology and the application

work is going on. We have indicated several areas where some of the minerals can be obtained.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the Minister has said that minerals can also be located by remote sensing. As you know in our country, a very varied and large mapping is required to be done. The forest cover initially discovered by through remote sensing proved that Reevenue Records were wrong. As far as water management goes, this remote sensing is the best technique as even alignments can be considered and corrected. In various canal systems that we have in India, the alignments were not correct and hence salinity and alkalinity arose due to water logging. The Minister has said in his answer that total finances are not given to the State Governments. So, in the planning process of the State Governments and even in the Central Government's planning, it cannot be done if it is a random survey, hence total remote sensing is necessary.

Will you see to it that finances are available and also the State Governments which have resources but are having problems of floods and drought, are forced to give the money so that remote sensing can be done in those areas.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: It is a larger question concerning remote sensing like forest mapping, wasteland mapping, geological resources mapping. Actually the Centre has been doing the job itself. On the application side, the States have been active and the Centre has given help when necessary. Not always financially, but many States have come forward themselves for establishing application centres.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Why does the Centre not ask the States which have problems of drought and floods but have mineral resources to have this remote sensing done and give them financial assistance ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that our

farmers face natural calamities in the form of flood and drought every year in one or other part of the country. Sometimes when Rajasthan suffers from drought, floods hit Bihar. This affects the entire economy of the country. The hon. Minister has also stated that our technology is not that advanced as to forecast it in advance. But our technology is certainly developed in the matter of drought. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the officials of Central Government had informed the farmers about the impending drought and advised them about sowing accordingly and undertake farming on these lines ? If so, the areas of the country where such information was given to the farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Actually I did not claim that through remote sensing we can accurately forecast drought as the technology is known to us today. What I said was it might be possible in future through repeated remote sensing photographs, etc. of various factors including rainfall factor, vegetation factor, to make such forecasts. So far, this has not been done anywhere.

NRI Support for Ganga-Cauvery Link

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*175. **SHRI NARSING SURYA-
WANSHI :**
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of **WATER RESOURCES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of Indians in the United States have started a Ganga-Cauvery-Bhagirathi Trust with the object of mustering Non-Resident Indians' support and funds for the linkage of major rivers programme ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage the above Trust to obtain NRI support and funds for the implementation of the Ganga-Cauvery linkage programme to control drought and floods in the country ; and

(c) whether Government proposes to constitute a separate authority like Ganga-

Cauvery Linkage Authority to take up the above programme quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There have been reports that some non-resident Indians in United States of America have set up a trust for promoting water related projects in India.

(b) and (c) There are no such proposals at present.

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any other proposal before the Government regarding linkage of major rivers like Ganga-Caveri-Bhagirathi; if so, details thereof ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There have been proposals that the flood waters in the north should be diverted to the south where there is a great need for water. For this purpose, we have established National Water Development Agency which is surveying the possibility of diverting water from one area to another. They are doing two components of work, i.e. northern rivers and peninsula rivers. The first attempt is being done to survey the rivers in the peninsula so that we can arrive at a figure of availability of water in a particular river basin and then to see how it can be transported to other parts of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Pakistan's Nuclear Weapon Programme

*171. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States has been urged to seek clarifications from Pakistan about the nuclear weapons programme before resuming the suspended aid to Pakistan ;

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

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) India has consistently urged the United States to use its influence with Pakistan, and available means under US laws, to deter Pakistan from pursuing its nuclear-weapon programme.

(b) and (c) American aid to Pakistan remains suspended since the 1st October, for want of a further waiver of the Glenn and Symington Amendments, but there is nothing to show that Pakistan's nuclear-weapons programme will not continue.

Assistance to States to Acquire Drilling Rigs

*172. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently given help to some State Governments to acquire drilling rigs and other equipments to exploit underground water resources ;

(b) the allocation made for this purpose, State-wise, during the last three years ;

(c) whether the State Governments have fully utilised the funds ; and

(d) if so, the results achieved by each State so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A Statement on the assistance released by the Ministry of Water Resources is given below.

The assistance released is utilised for investigation and exploitation of ground water for minor irrigation.

Statement

Central assistance released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening ground water and surface water (MI) Organisations for investigation and exploitation of Ground Water Resources for Minor Irrigation during the period 1984-85 to 1986-87

S. No.	Name of State	Amount of Central assistance released during last 3 years (i.e. 1984-85 to 1986-87)	Amount of Central assistance utilised	Remarks
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.800	67.490	
2.	Assam	79.067	78.027	
3.	Bihar	20.580	—	Utilisation certificate awaited from State Govt.
4.	Gujarat	109.960	44.600	
5.	Haryana	32.030	32.030	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.350	27.350	
7.	Karnataka	13.825	3.325	
8.	Kerala	63.955	63.955	
9.	Maharashtra	135.150	135.150	
10.	Manipur	11.980	—	Utilisation certificate awaited from State Govt.
11.	Nagaland	92.765	92.320	
12.	Orissa	24.250	—	Utilisation certificate awaited from State Govt.
13.	Punjab	87.600	59.190	
14.	Rajasthan	17.950	5.370	
15.	Tamil Nadu	130.570	92.880	
16.	Tripura	19.380	11.270	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	218.960	165.870	
18.	Mizoram	20.003	20.000	
Total		1212.092	898.827	

News Areas of Cooperation with Germany

*174. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Germany are looking for new areas of cooperation for technology transfer to India in addition to the conventional areas of nuclear energy and space research ;

(b) if so, whether West German Federal Minister for Research visited India in August, 1987 and had discussion with several Union Ministers including the Prime Minister ;

(c) if so, whether any new areas of Indo-German cooperation have been identified ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any agreement in this regard has been signed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. India and Federal Republic of Germany are looking for some new areas of co-operation in Science and Technology and Technology Transfer to India in addition to the conventional areas of peaceful usage of nuclear energy and space research.

(b) Yes, Sir. FRG Minister for Research and Technology visited India in August, 1987. He met the Prime Minister, Union Minister of Energy and Minister of State for Science and Technology.

(c) and (d) During his meetings, the FRG Minister suggested some new areas for future co-operation. These include micro-electronics, information technology, biotechnology, environmental research, solar energy, materials science, nuclear waste management and nuclear safety devices and marine technology.

Areas for co-operation have not yet been identified and no agreement has been signed.

Training of Senior Officers under National Management Programme

*176. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Implementation of the National Management Programme for training of senior Government officers at the Management Development Institute, Gurgaon has been undertaken ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of officers trained in the Institute in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Management Development Institute (MDI) Gurgaon have offered to run such a programme. The four Indian Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow and the Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur have agreed to collaborate with MDI in running the programme. The course content and curriculum are under preparation.

(b) Details are given below in the statement.

(c) Does not arise as the First Programme has not yet started.

Statement

National Management Programme

This programme has been specially designed for a mix of officers belonging to Group 'A' Services as well as Senior Executives of public and private sector organisations to promote a joint developmental approach through management education. Participants are required to be sponsored by their respective Ministries/Organisations. The programme is residential.

Eligibility

The applicant should be a graduate, have minimum 5 years of experience and should be of 35 years of age or below.

Contents of the Programme

The Programme consists of about 30 courses and 5 courses as electives besides the project work which carries weightage equal to 6 courses.

(i) Core Courses

Political, Economic, and Social Environment and Policy Studies; Economic Analysis; Quantitative Methods; Mathematics, Statistics, Computers, Management Information Systems; Research Methodology; Production/Materials/Project Management; Marketing; Finance; Personnel and Business Policy.

(ii) Electives

Each participant will be allowed to take 5 courses as electives for more depth of understanding. These electives could be related to functions of Business Management like Finance, Production, Marketing, Personnel Management and International Business.

(iii) Project Work

Project work forms an essential element of the programme and has to be of a good "consultancy" level.

Sponsorship

This is a completely sponsored programme. Participants are advised to secure organisational sponsorship before submitting the application.

Venue, Nature and Duration of the Programme

The programme will be conducted at MDI Campus, Post Box No. 60, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon-122001 (Haryana).

It is a 15 month programme, spread over five terms.

The programme will demand commitment, a high level of concentration, and

long hours of work. The participants will be required to put in an average of 12-14 hours of work every day.

Remote Sensing Application Centre, Orissa

*177. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Remote Sensing Application Centre, Orissa in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) how much amount of it has been borne by the Centre during those years ;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the Remote Sensing Application Centre, Orissa in 1987-88 ; and

(d) the details of activities undertaken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) As seen from the Annual Report of Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) and as informed by them, the expenditure incurred by ORSAC for the years 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 is given below :

1984-85	...	Rs. 2.07 lakhs
1985-86	...	Rs. 5.72 lakhs
1986-87	...	Rs. 37.13 lakhs

(b) Central Government through project grants has provided following amounts :

1984-85	...	NIL
1985-86	...	Rs. 2.60 lakhs
1986-87	...	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

(c) The amount sanctioned so far for the year 1987-88 for Remote Sensing Application Centre, Orissa is Rs. 36.50 lakhs.

(d) ORSAC has taken up a large number of studies based on remote sensing techniques. The application projects

covered areas such as agriculture, soils, geology, landuse/land cover, water resources, oceans etc. The projects which were carried out by ORSAC are :

1. Soil mapping in Puri and Cuttack districts ;
2. Crop production Forecasting for rice acreage estimation ;
3. Regional Geological Mapping ;
4. Identification and classification of wastelands ;
5. Erosion Assessment of Eastern Ghats ;
6. Coastal and Ocean Remote Sensing ;
7. Soil Mapping in Mahanandi Delta ;
8. Thematic Mapping of Agroclimatic zones ;
9. Environmental impact of Mining in Sukinda Chromite belt ;
10. Landuse study in Talcher and Ib coal fields, and sites around Jankia, Mahisapat Saranga and Khuntuni for siting of Central Sector Project ;
11. Forest classification along proposed Bansapani-Daitary railway link and realignment of Bansapani-Keonjhar section ;
12. Mapping of ground-water for L.P.G. bottling plant ;
13. Mapping of Gandhamardan area and realignment of hill top road ;
14. Ground water study in Nayagarh Sugar Factory locality ;
15. Mineral targeting in 14 areas ;
16. Study on urban sprawl of Bhubaneswar ;
17. Watershed study of Kashipur area ;
18. Watershed prioritisation in Sunei catchment ;
19. Delineation of Mangrove vegetation in Bhitari-Karnika area ;

20. Land degradation studies in the coastal region of Orissa ;

21. Mapping of floods ;
22. Dynamics of coastal erosion in Orissa ;
23. Ecological study in Simlipal hills ;
24. Environmental study of Chilika Lake and its eco-system by remote sensing techniques ;
25. Drought monitoring and ground water targeting ;
26. Application of Remote Sensing to sedimentation studies in Hirakud reservoir ;
27. Environmental mapping of Ib Valley.

[Translation]

Schemes for Flood Control in North Bihar

*178. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes approved by Union Government for permanent flood control in North Bihar ; and

(b) the likely expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Since 1976, Planning Commission based on the recommendations of the Ganga Flood Control Commission, approved 20 schemes involving likely expenditure of about Rs. 126 crores.

[English]

Site Selection for Atomic Power Stations

*179. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Site Selection Committee of the Department of

Atomic Energy has since been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) The report of the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy for setting up of Nuclear Power Stations is under consideration of Government.

Water from Ganga Utilised for Irrigation

*180. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the total quantity of water presently taken out of Ganga river system for irrigation, State-wise season-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The mean annual withdrawals from major irrigation canals in the Ganga basin, estimated from the data obtained from the States is 6.2 million hectares metre approximately. The figures of total quantity of water presently taken out of Ganga river system for irrigation are not reported by the States.

Adjudication of Cauvery Water Dispute by Tribunal

*181. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to refer the Cauvery water dispute to a tribunal for adjudication ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the time by which the dispute is likely to be solved ; and

(d) at what stage the settlement of the dispute lies at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The matter is under discussion with the State Governments concerned.

Drought Proof Scheme by Planning Commission

*182. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated a drought proof scheme ?

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, its objectives and the financial arrangements envisaged ; and

(c) the likely time of its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) Successive Plans have laid stress on schemes/programmes which, amongst other things, also aim at reducing the incidence and severity of drought. Schemes/programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), National Watershed Development Programme/Dry-Land Agriculture, Soil Conservation Programmes, Extension of Irrigation Facilities, Water Supply Projects in Rural and Urban Areas, etc., have thus been an integral part of the successive Plans and have been continued in the Seventh Plan also.

This year, some additional steps have been taken to utilise relief assistance for drought-proofing activities. Planning Commission have identified certain on-going irrigation projects in drought-affected areas in 14 States with a view to expedite their completion within a period of two years at an overall cost of Rs. 236 crores.

Similarly, in order to overcome the recurrent acute water scarcity situation in certain urban centres, additional assistance has been provided under the Drought Relief. States have also been requested to propose schemes, for completing within the current years, relating to National Watershed Development/Dry-Land Agriculture and assistance to small and marginal farmers on a sharing basis.

Marine Archaeology Programme of National Institute of Oceanography

*183. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have listed shipwreck sites in and around the country ;

(b) whether it is considered necessary for underwater exploration to reconstruct the role played by the country as a maritime power in Indian ocean trade in the past ;

(c) if so, the number of shipwreck zones that have been identified in the country ; and

(d) the details of the programme of the Marine Archaeology unit of the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. But a new dimension of Marine Archaeology is proposed to be added to the current ongoing Oceanographic activities in the country. 17 shipwreck zones with approximately 210 shipwreck sites have been identified in and around the country. Preliminary survey in Goa and Tranquebar of Tamil Nadu coasts has revealed one shipwreck each.

(d) Systematic coastal survey is to be undertaken and wrecks are to be explored.

The project is to be continued under the grants-in-aid from Department of Science and Technology ; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (NIO) providing logistic support to it. Current phase of the project has been agreed upto March, 1989.

[Translation]

Scheme of Bihar Government to Check Land Erosion and Floods by Datha River

*185. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have sent a scheme to Union Government to check land erosion and floods caused by the river Datha ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the scheme will be cleared and the reasons for delay in clearing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Erosion in Border Districts of West Bengal

*186. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Central scheme has been formulated to check erosion in the border districts of West Bengal which had led to the loss of thousands of acres of land ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of West Bengal formulates Schemes to check erosion in the critical reaches of the rivers in the border districts.

Manufacture of Personal Computers

1675. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the conditions imposed or governing issue of approvals for granting foreign collaborations for manufacture of personal computers ;

(b) whether 'Olivetti' is going into collaboration with any Indian company for manufacture of personal computers in India ;

(c) whether a permission or licence has been given to this project and the details thereof ; and

(d) conditions waived in the case of Olivetti project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Standard conditions of the Foreign Collaboration (FC) approval are given in the Statement—I below and specific conditions are given in the Statement—II below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. M/s Modi Olivetti Ltd. holds letter of intent and FC approval for the manufacture of Mini computer/Microprocessor based systems. Under this project they have proposed to take up the manufacture of Personal Computers as well as Mini-computer. This letter of intent is yet to be converted into an Industrial Licence.

(d) No condition has been waived on the foreign collaboration approval.

Statement—I

Standard Conditions :

1. The total non-resident share holding in the company would be.

2. (i) The royalty will be payable at the market rate of exchange at the time or remittance and will be calculated on the basis of the net ex-factory sale price of the product exclusive of excise duties, minus the cost of the standard bought-out components and the landed cost of imported components, irrespective of the source of procurement including ocean freight, insurance, custom duties etc. The payment of royalty at the rate mentioned in the approval letter will be restricted to licensed/Registered capacity plus 25% in excess thereof or on such capacity as is specified in the approval letter. In case of production in excess of this quantum, prior approval of Government would have to be obtained regarding the terms of payments of royalty in respect of such excess production.

(ii) The royalty would not be payable beyond the period of the agreement if the orders had not been executed during the period of the agreement. However, where the orders themselves took a long time to execute, then the royalty for an order booked during the period of the agreement but executed after the period of the agreement would be payable only after the Admn. Ministry certified that the orders in fact have been firmly booked and execution begun, during the period of agreement, and the technical assistance was available on a continuing basis even after the period of the agreement.

(iii) No minimum guaranteed royalty would be allowed.

3. The foreign collaborator shall be paid lumpsum specified in the approval letter, subject to applicable Indian taxes, for technical know-how, drawings, designs, documentation, erection and commissioning etc. The lumpsum shall be paid in three instalments as detailed below unless otherwise stipulated in the approval letter :

(a) FIRST 1/3 after the agreement is filed with RBI and the capital goods clearance, if any, is obtained.

(b) SECOND 1/3 on delivery of technical documentation.

(c) THIRD and FINAL 1/3 on the commencement of commercial

production or four years after the agreement is filed with RBI whichever is earlier.

4. For undertaking the export obligation specified in the approval letter, the requisite guarantee i.e., legal undertaking/bank guarantee as may be required should be furnished according to the detailed instructions issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Export (E.O. Cell) the Ministry of Commerce (EP) and Admn. Ministry who may be contacted in the matter.

5. The duration of the agreement shall be for a period of five years from the date the agreement is filed with RBI or five years from the date of commencement of commercial production provided production is not delayed beyond three years of the date the agreement is filed with the RBI. (i.e. a maximum period of eight years from the date the agreement is filed with the RBI.)

6. Within the period of collaboration the Indian Company should develop and set up their own design and research facilities so that continued dependence on foreign collaboration beyond this period will not be necessary.

7. Export shall be permitted to all countries except where the foreign collaborator has existing licensing arrangement for manufacture. In the latter case, the countries concerned shall be specified.

8. Import of capital equipment and raw materials would be allowed as per import policy prevailing from time to time and would further be subject to the conditions that :

(i) the import of raw materials and components would be allowed only where the necessary approval of the concerned authorities had been taken and subject to the approval of phased Manufacturing Programme, being obtained, wherever it was required.

(ii) no tied purchase of components or raw materials from the collaborator would be allowed.

9. The Indian company should be free to sub-licence the technical known-how/product design/engineering design under the agreement to another Indian party should it become necessary. The terms of such sub-licensing will, however, be as mutually agreed to by all the parties concerned including the foreign collaborator and will be subject to the approval of Government.

10. Deputation of technicians either way will be subject to prior approval of Government of India in terms of numbers, period of engagement, remuneration etc.

11. There should be no provision for payment of interest on delayed payments.

12. Foreign brand names will not be allowed for use on the products for internal sales although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

13. In case the item of manufacture is one which is patented in India, the payments of royalty/lumpsum payments made by the Indian Company to the Foreign Collaborator during the period of the agreement shall also constitute full compensation for use of the patent rights till the expiry of the life of the patent and the Indian Company shall be free to manufacture that item.

14. In case any consultancy is required to execute the project, this should be obtained from an Indian Consultancy engg. firm. If foreign consultancy is considered unavoidable, an Indian consultancy firm should nevertheless be the prime consultant.

15. The agreement shall be subject to the Indian Laws.

16. The Indian Company should confirm to the Admn. Ministry Department referred to in the letter and also to the foreign collaboration—II Section, Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011 that the terms of collaboration stipulated in the letter and in the Annexure are acceptable to them.

17. A copy of the collaboration agreement signed by both the parties may be furnished to the Admn. Ministry/Department referred to in the letter. One copy should be sent to the following ;

- (1) SIA (FC.II Section)
- (2) Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.
- (3) Department of Economic Affairs.

18. The Indian Company should submit an annual return about the progress of the undertaking as in the form enclosed, showing the position as on 31st December each year. This return should be submitted by 31st January, of the following year, till the date of expiry of foreign collaboration agreement. This return should be addressed to the following authorities :

- (a) The Administrative Ministry/ Department concerned with the field of collaboration.
- (b) The Director General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011 (to be sent in duplicate).
- (c) The Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, (Foreign Collaboration—II Section), Deptt. of Industrial Development, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.
- (d) Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi-110011).
- (e) Department of Scientific & Industrial Research Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110015.

19. The annual report of the Indian Company should contain a Chapter on the absorption of technology. The Chapter will furnish the relevant details in the prescribed format attached with the Annexure. A copy of the report should be sent to the Department specified in clause 17, also.

Statement—II

- (i) Foreign equity participation not exceeding 4%.
- (ii) Royalty :

Not exceeding 5 per cent for a Period not exceeding 5 years.

- (iii) Lumpsum know how fee :

On merit but together with royalty normally not exceeding 8 per cent of the local added value taken for the first five years.

(iv) The approval letter is made a part of the foreign collaboration agreement to be executed between you and the foreign collaborator and only those provisions of the agreement which are covered by the said letter or which are not in variance with the provisions of that letter shall be binding on the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India.

(v) The approval to the terms of collaboration is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue of the approval letter. If an extension to the period of validity is found necessary, the party should apply in advance to the Administrative Ministry with full justification, giving the circumstances under which and the period for which extension is sought.

- (vi) Export Obligation :

In case the unit does not carry an export obligation for the capacity at the letter of intent stage, an export obligation of 10 per cent of the total turnover or 50% of the Raw-material and component whichever is higher is presently being imposed. (For the purpose of computation only the imported Raw-material/components are to be counted.

Criteria for Central Grants for Irrigation Projects

1676. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the criteria adopted to decide the quantum of Central block grants given for irrigation projects for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Central assistance is allocated to the States for funding

the State Plan as a whole and is not tied to any specific project, programme or scheme including irrigation projects.

Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal

1677. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :

SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the Teesta Barrage Project in West Bengal ;

(b) amount so far provided by the Union Government for this project as at the end of March, 1987 ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide more financial assistance to the State Government for this project ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on Teesta Barrage project in West Bengal upto March, 1987 is Rs. 243.19 crores and the anticipated expenditure during 1987-88 is Rs. 30 crores.

(b) Central assistance is given to the State Governments in the form of block loans/grants and is not tied to any sector of development or any individual project. However, a special Central assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores during 1983-84 and an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 15.00 crores during 1986-87 was provided to Teesta Barrage Project.

(c) to (e) No such proposal has so far been received from The State Government during 1987-88.

Settlement of Kampuchean Problem

1678. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any fresh initiative for a settlement of Kampuchean problem ; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has been in touch with the countries in South East Asia on the Kampuchea issue. Minister of State for External Affairs Shri Natwar Singh exchanged views on this subject during his visits to the three Indo-China states and Thailand in June/July this year. He had visited the other states in the region a little earlier. This is a complex issue which may take time to settle but there appear to be some signs of progress.

Drainage Facilities in Coastal Orissa

1679. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drainage channel facilities available in the coastal areas in Orissa are inadequate to control floods; and

(b) if so, the Central assistance proposed to be provided for different schemes to Orissa for drainage channel facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to provide Central assistance to the State Government for such schemes. It is for the State Government to formulate the drainage schemes as required and execute them within their own plan resources and depending upon *inter-se* priorities.

Funds to Check Land Erosion in Border Districts of West Bengal

1680. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any funds to check land erosion in the border districts of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Occupation of Assam area by Nagaland

1681. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nagaland have occupied some parts of Assam in the recent past ; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government have taken to resolve the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) According to the State Government of Assam, the Government of Nagaland have recently established a new sub-divisional headquarters at a place called Niuland on Assam-Nagaland border within the territory of Assam. This has been denied by the Nagaland Government, who have stated that Niuland is well within the territory of Nagaland.

(b) In the meeting convened by this Ministry to settle the matter, it has been agreed by both the State Governments to carry out demarcation of these areas jointly with the help of revenue records and if the dispute still persisted, the matter could be sorted out in a meeting of Chief Secretaries of both the States.

Pending a permanent solution of the territorial dispute existing between them, both the State Governments have been impressed upon to scrupulously observe the

existing agreements to maintain peace and harmony and to sort out various issues/irritants by mutual discussions.

Communal Riots

1682. SHRI R.P. DAS :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI U.H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed in each communal riots during the period from September 1986 to September, 1987 State/Union Territory-wise ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure security, safety and communal harmony among all sections of the population ; and

(c) the factors responsible for rise in the incidence of communal riots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) On the basis of available information, the particulars of major communal riots which occurred in the various States/UTs in the country during the period September, 1986 to September, 1987 are as follows :

Name of places	No. of persons killed
Baroda (Gujarat), Sept; 1986	5
Amravati, Maharashtra, Nov. 1986	7
Mangalore, Karnataka, December, 1986	11
Mysore, Karnataka, December, 1986	4
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, January, 1987	10
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, January, 1987	5
Ahmedabad, Gujarat March, 1987	5
Virpur, Gujarat (April, 1987)	4
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, April, 1987	10
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, May, 1987	122
Bhroach, Gujarat, May, 1987	5
Delhi, May, 1987	11
Baroda, Gujarat, June, 1987	7

(b) and (c) As regards steps be taken to ensure security, safety and communal harmony among all sections of the population, it may be stated even though the primary responsibility of maintenance of peace rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have never been found wanting in the matter of providing assistance to the State Governments in the shape of para-military forces and equipment in restoring peace and communal harmony. The Central Government have also been cautioning and alerting the State Governments to keep a very close watch on communal, fundamentalist and anti-social elements.

As back as October, 1980, detailed guidelines were first circulated to the various State Governments/UTs for maintaining communal harmony and public order. Thereafter in 1985, these guidelines were given a fresh look and were revised and re-circulated to all the State Governments/UTs in July, 1985. Among other things these guidelines envisage strengthening of intelligence gathering system, action under law against those indulging in inflammatory writings, need for regulating the procedure for allowing religious processions on the occasion of major festivals to ensure that there is no provocation or other cause for communal violence; the need to regulate emergence of unauthorised places of worship on public places etc; the need to deal effectively with the use of loud-speakers in places of worship and the need for speedy investigation of cases registered in connection with the communal violence through Special Courts/Earmarked Courts.

The National Integration Council and its Committees also keeps in constant focus the communal situation in the country and keep on suggesting ways and means for preventing communal riots and for promotion of communal harmony. The communal situation in the country which had slightly deteriorated in the first half of the current year has since improved and there has not been any major communal riots in any of the State/UT in the country during the last three months. A close vigil over the activities of communal and anti-social forces is also being maintained.

Karachi Hijacking

1683. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received from Pakistan an official account of the Karachi hijacking ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the official stand taken by PAN AM and the U.S. Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases from Bilaspur (H.P.)

1684. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have recommended any cases of Freedom Fighters pension belonging to Bilaspur district in the month of June, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the number of Freedom Fighters whose cases have been recommended for the award of pension ;

(c) the dates with effect from which they have been sanctioned and paid the pensions separately ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the pension would be sanctioned and paid to the claimants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Free Medical Aid to SC/ST

1685. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YULU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive schemes of free medical aid to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are being implemented by Union Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and whether those schemes are implemented in Andhra Pradesh also ; and

(c) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes covered by these schemes in Andhra Pradesh so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) While no separate scheme in this regard has been drawn up for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are also covered by the general aid programmes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Study on Drug Abuse

1686. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preliminary report of a nine-city study on drug addiction shows that the greatest incidence of addiction is to painkillers and that the use of these has increased sharply in ten years ;

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

(c) the steps contemplated to check the menace ?

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

(b) and (c) No significance attaches to occasional use of painkillers from the view point of abuse of dangerous drugs.

Legal Status of Unauthorised Occupants

1687. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the legal status of unauthorised occupants of property belonging to the Department of Rehabilitation ; and

(b) the action taken against the occupants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Unauthorised occupants' of property belonging to the Department of Rehabilitation have no legal status.

(b) Damage charges are recovered.

[Translation]

Increase in Amount of Anti-Poverty Programmes

1688. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the amount expenditure on poverty alleviation programmes during the current five year plan as compared to that in the previous one ;

(b) the number of persons brought above the poverty line from 1980 to date ;

(c) whether Government have achieved the desired results ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) It is not possible to indicate the increase in the amount of expenditure on poverty alleviation programmes during the current five year plan (1985-90) as compared to that in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), since the current five year plan is still going on. However, the expenditure on three major poverty alleviation programmes (viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme) during the Sixth Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 3880.16 crores. As against this, the expenditure/outlays during the first three years (1985-88) of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) itself comes to Rs. 5667.80 crores.

(b) The estimates of percentage of people below poverty line is based on the quinquennial survey on Household Consumption Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. On the basis

of the results of the last two surveys for 1977-78 and 1983-84, it is estimated that the percentage of persons below the poverty line has declined from 48.3% in 1977-78 to 37.4% in 1983-84.

(c) and (d) Crossing the Poverty line is a gradual process. However, the performance has been satisfactory in relation to the physical targets set under the poverty alleviation programmes.

[English]

Changes in Law to Check About Rape Cases

1689. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any changes in the existing law relating to the crime of rape to make it more effective ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The law relating to the crime of rape has already been made more stringent, with deterrent punishment and safeguarding of the identity of the victim, through amendments made in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983.

Reports of the Minorities Commission

1690. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the dates of submission of the last Annual Report of the Minorities Commission since the last presentation of such a report in the Lok Sabha and of the last discussion on such report in the Parliament with the periods to which they related ;

(b) the brief particulars of the Annual Reports due from the Commission, of the reports which have not yet been tabled in the Lok Sabha and which have not yet been discussed in the Parliament ; and

(c) whether Government propose to table the reports and hold discussions thereon in the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c) The last Annual Report of the Minorities Commission (the fourth Annual Report for the period 1.1.81 to 31.3.82) was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 9.5.84 together with the Action Taken Memoranda. Thereafter, the Commission has submitted Fifth (1982-83), Sixth (1983-84) and Seventh (1984-85) Annual Reports on 2.7.85, 1.10.85 and 9.9.87, respectively. The Eighth and Ninth Annual Report for the period 1985-86 and 1986-87 are due from the Commission. The Annual Reports of the Commission are required to be laid and will be laid on the table of House in terms of Para 7 of the Resolution No. II-16012/2/77-NID (D) dated 12.1.78 setting up the Minorities Commission published in the Gazette of India.

Shifting of Units of ECIL from Hyderabad

1691. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ECIL, Hyderabad, has been divided into various sections and has established units in various States ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether colour television production unit of ECIL, Hyderabad is being shifted to Aurangabad ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) ECIL is divided into various business groups. All of them are located at Hyderabad. An additional unit is planned at Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

**Complaints Against Indian Embassy
from Indians Working in Kuwait**

1692. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from Indians working in Kuwait about the lack of co-operation from the Indian Embassy there in tackling their problems ;

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

(c) steps being taken to remedy the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No complaint has been received from Indians working in Kuwait about lack of co-operation from the Embassy in tackling their problems. The Indian Embassy in Kuwait has confirmed that whenever Indian workers approached the Embassy with complaints against their employers, prompt and possible consular assistance was rendered to them and their problems resolved.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**International Hindi Conference in
London**

1693. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Hindi Conference has been concluded in London recently ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken regarding propagation of Hindi at the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) It is reported that an International Hindi Conference was held in London recently in which an unanimous resolution was adopted that Hindi should be got recognised as one of the official languages of the United Nations.

[*English*]

Import of V.C.Rs.

1694. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation has imported 1000 video cassette recorders ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) for what purpose these sets have been imported and how these are being utilised ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Prevalence of Sati

1695. SHRI B. RAJAMOCHAN MOHANTY :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI U. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the commission of 'Sati' ; and

(b) if so, the number of places where such incidents have occurred during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) According to the available information, a case of alleged 'Sati' occurred in Deorala (Rajasthan) on 4.9.1987. Another case was

registered in Madhya Pradesh in 1986 in which 16 persons were arrested and challaned in the Court. In Rajasthan there were 3 attempts to commit 'Sati' but they were foiled by timely intervention of District authorities.

**Radio-Active Material Stolen from
a Calcutta Based Factory**

1696. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several radio active lead-pot, valves and a pencil were stolen from a factory in Behala Industrial Estate, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether these radio active materials were permitted to be used by factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) A heavy lead pot containing a radioactive source pencil and some valves were stolen on the night on 14th September, 1987 from Exon Consultants and Inspection Service, situated at Behala Industrial Estate, Calcutta-34. The theft was detected on the morning of 15th September and failing to locate the source, the company reported the matter to the Health Physics Unit of the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Calcutta the same evening. The source was located in a nearby pond on the morning of 16th September and recovered from the water around 3 O'clock in the afternoon and was carried to the Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre for safe custody

(c) The factory had earlier been permitted to use the radioactive source after inspection and verification of the facilities required for the purpose.

Strike by Scientists

1697. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scientists in the country, serving in the various Government Organisations, are planning to go on strike and resort to other means of agitation to secure their due position vis-a-vis IAS and other administrative services ;

(b) whether any representations have been received from Scientists Associations in this regard and if so, what are their precise demands ; and

(c) steps contemplated to give due place to Scientists and other professionals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Government is not aware.

(b) and (c) The National Coordination Committee of young Scientists and Research Fellows and Post Graduate School Students Union, Indian Agricultural Research Institute have submitted to the Government the following main demands :

- (i) Upward revision of Research Fellowship ;
- (ii) Implementation of revised pay scales for Research Scientists ;
- (iii) Improvement in service term and conditions ;
- (iv) Instituting an organised research service ;
- (v) Representation of young scientists in National Policy and Plan formulation.

The Government is giving due consideration to the demands.

Grant to All India Prohibition Council

1698. SHRI SAMBAHAJIRAO KAKADE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the grant to All India Prohibition Council, New Delhi which was discontinued has been restored ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities to Former Presidents

1699. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what facilities are made available to the former Presidents ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide them Secretarial and personal staff facilities ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposal is to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951 and the rules framed thereunder, the former Presidents are entitled to a pension of Rupees thirty thousand per annum, medical attendance and treatment free of charge, and Secretarial staff and office expenses, the total expenditure on which shall not exceed Rupees twelve thousand per annum.

Recruitment of Police Force in Lakshadweep

1700. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the police force recruited for Lakshadweep comprises 50 per cent recruits from amongst outsiders ;

(b) whether Government had been urged to fill all the vacancies in the police force from Lakshadweep itself ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Final decision in the matter will be taken after taking into consideration the totality of the circumstances.

Incentive to Computer Peripheral Industry

1701. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give some fresh incentives to the computer peripheral industry ;

(b) if so, the specific incentives proposed to be given ;

(c) the objective of giving these new incentives ; and

(d) the steps proposed to boost the scale of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) At present there is no proposal to give fresh incentives to the computer peripheral industry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Government is following liberal policy for approval of new capacity/expansion of capacity. Further imports are being restricted for those ranges of peripherals which have indigenous angle.

Legislation on Public Interest Litigation

1702. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a legislation on Public Interest litigation ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) the essential features thereof *

(d) whether it would be based upon the recommendation of any expert committee ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Plan of Fight Communalism

1703. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for an action plan to fight communalism envisaging steps (i) to curb the growing influence of fundamentalist and religious forces, (ii) to evolve a conduct for political parties, (iii) to regulate foreign contributions and (iv) to devise more effective preventive measures ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) No new action plan to curb communalism in the country has yet been finalised. Some amendments to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act are under consideration.

Water for Rabi Crops from Major River Valley Projects

1704. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the water levels in the major river valley projects as on 31 October, 1987 and on 31 October, 1986 ;

(b) the extent to which water is likely to be made available for Rabi crop from various major projects to compensate for the loss in Kharif season ;

(c) whether a meeting between the Centre and State authorities was held in Delhi in this regard ; and

(d) the recommendations made at the meeting and details of decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total live storages in 47 major reservoirs in the country towards end of October, 1987 and October 1986, as per reports received in Central Water Commission, are 58.128 and 74.641 Th. million cubic meters respectively.

(b) The water releases for irrigation are planned and operated by the State irrigation departments in cooperation with the State Agriculture departments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations include guidelines for conservation and optimal utilisation of water with suggestions to States to work out a trade-off in utilising water for Kharif and Rabi, to give drinking water the top most priority in all water budgeting and to ensure maximum possible utilisation of ground water.

Guidelines for Selections for Foreign Postings

1705. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the guidelines issued for selections for foreign postings by Government departments ;

(b) the manner in which these guidelines are being enforced ; and

(c) the checks devised to prevent cases of violation of the guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No separate guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Personnel for selecting officers for foreign posts under the Government Departments. Such appointments are made like any other appointments under the Government of India i.e. based on the job requirements of the posts and suitability of the officers available for such appointments.

(b) and (c) In view of the answer to (a) above, (b) & (c) do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Increase in the number of voters

1706. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the likely increase in the electoral rolls in the forthcoming election as against the number of persons on electoral rolls at the time of last Lok Sabha election ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Vidhan Sabha/Lok Sabha Constituencies in view of the increase in the number of voters ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) At present this can be estimated only approximately. The Election Commission has informed that the average increase in the number of electors has been about 2.5% per year. The number of electors on the eve of Lok Sabha elections due in December, 1989, as against the number of electors in the electoral rolls in December, 1984 and the net increase will be known only after an intensive revision of electoral rolls of all constituencies in all States and Union Territories. This has not yet been completed.

(b) No, Sir. There is a constitutional embargo to such an increase till the relevant figures for the first census taken the year 2000 have been published.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Enforcement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

1707. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government against drug abuse and for enforcement of the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the results achieved ; and

(b) in how many States and Union Territories de-addiction Centres have been established and steps taken to extend them to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The Government have taken a number of measures to combat the problem of drug abuse. The Voluntary Organisations are being assisted financially by the Ministry of Welfare to undertake programmes of awareness building, preventive education, counselling and guidance, referral, de-addiction, follow-up and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Besides this, the Publicity campaign against drug addiction is also being undertaken through official media. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which came into force with effect from 14.11.85, inter alia prescribes deterrent punishments for drug traffickers and empowers officers of various Central and State Government agencies for seizure, search and arrest. Narcotic Control Bureau has been constituted by the Government to coordinate action by State Govts, and Central Govt. Agencies. The proper enforcement of the law and increased counter offensive launched against drug traffickers has resulted in seizure of significant quantities of drugs.

(b) Besides measures taken by State Governments and non-governmental organisations in several States the Central Government has assisted the setting up of counselling centres and/or de-addiction centres/

camps in Delhi, U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab and Manipur so far. All other States have been addressed to appraise the situation and to coordinate action for dealing with this problem.

Amendment of British Immigration Rules

1708. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked United Kingdom to amend Immigration rules ;

(b) if so, the response of UK Government thereto ;

(c) whether Britain had shown interest in strengthening the areas of inter-action with India and upgrading them ; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the difficulties experienced by Indian spouses and dependents in obtaining expeditious visas have been taken up with U.K. authorities. The U.K. authorities have taken note of our points of view.

(c) and (d) Indo-British bilateral relations are good and both countries are conscious of the need to strengthen them wherever and whenever possible.

Initiatives Taken to and Iran-Iraq War

1709. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been in touch with the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement as well as with Iran and Iraq in regard to the possibility of a fresh initiative to end the war between the two countries in the Gulf ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, There is broad support for the view that the nonaligned countries should strengthen the on-going efforts of the U.N. Secretary General in pursuance of the Security Council resolution 598 to end the conflict.

Additional Weightage in Seniority to Promoted Officers in IAS

1710. SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give additional weightage in seniority to State Civil Officers promoted to the Indian Administrative Service ;

(b) if so, details of the recommendations of the High Power Committee appointed in this regard and decision taken thereon ; and

(c) by what time the IAS Seniority Rules are proposed to be amended and the reasons for delay in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The High Power Committee has recommended additional weightage in seniority to the State Civil Service Officers on their appointment to the Indian Administrative Service by promotion. As per the recommendation, a weightage of one year for every completed three years of State Civil Service, over and above 12 years of service and subject to a maximum of five years, is to be given. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government in principle, subject to the condition that the officers whose seniority will be so fixed, will not become senior to the officers already appointed to the service. Action has already been initiated to suitably amend the Seniority Rules for IAS for making an enabling provision in this regard.

Practice of Sati

1711. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to call a meeting of all Parliamentary Political parties to discuss the legislative measures to deal with the practice of Sati ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to hold discussion on legislation on Sati which is under preparation, with the representatives of Parliamentary political parties

Pending Cases in Supreme Court

1712. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge pendency of cases in the Supreme Court ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of cases registered during the last three years, year-wise, in Supreme Court and the number of cases disposed of during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, 38166 Regular Hearing Matters and 129708 Admission and Miscellaneous matters were pending before the Court as on 1.10.1987.

(c) The year-wise position of institution and disposal of cases during the last three years is as under :

Year	Instituted	Disposed of
1984	98683	86105
1985	109665	92237
1986	69479	82829

**Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes**

1713. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ :

SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the period from January, 1986 to September, 1987 ;

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

(c) the steps taken to check these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) Information to the extent available is given in the two Statements (Statement-I for Scheduled Castes and Statement-II for Scheduled Tribes) below. Information to end of September, 1987 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Guidelines have been issued from time to time to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration, suggesting precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures with regard to atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Welfare Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of the States in which there has been an increasing trend of atrocities.

Statement—I

Total Number of Incidents of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes by Others During the Period from January, 1986. to September, 1987 as Reported by the State Governments/U. T. Administrations

S. No.	States/U.T.	Total number of incidents of atrocities	Remarks Date upto month
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310	May, 87
2.	Assam	15	Dec. 86
3.	Bihar	2106	April, 87
4.	Goa	1	August, 87
5.	Gujarat	1054	July, 87
6.	Haryana	147	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	88	August, 87
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	202	—
9.	Karnataka	290	May, 87
10.	Kerala	815	June, 87
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6234	July, 87
12.	Maharashtra	723	July, 87
13.	Orissa	325	August, 87
14.	Punjab	36	August, 87
15.	Rajasthan	2453	August, 87
16.	Tamil Nadu	1029	May, 87
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6871	June, 87
18.	West Bengal	14	July, 87
19.	Pondicherry	4	June, 87
		22717	

NOTE : Information in respect of other States/U.Ts. is NIL.

Statement—II

Total Number of Incidents of Atrocities on Scheduled Tribes by Others During the Period from January, 1986 to September, 1987 as Reported by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations

S. No.	States/U.T.	Total number of incidents of atrocities	Remarks Date upto month
1	2	3	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	April, 87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	Dec., 86
3.	Assam	22	Feb., 87
4.	Bihar	154	Dec., 86
5.	Gujarat	236	July, 87
6.	Kerala	85	Dec., 86
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2962	Feb., 87
8.	Maharashtra	317	July, 87
9.	Manipur	25	—
10.	Meghalaya	4	—
11.	Mizoram	6	—
12.	Orissa	102	Aug., 87
13.	Rajasthan	698	Aug., 87
14.	Sikkim	2	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	5	June, 87
16.	West Bengal	23	July, 87
17.	A & N Islands	2	Aug, 87
18.	D & N Haveli	3	—
		4711	

NOTE : Information in respect of other States/U.Ts is NIL.

**Change in US Policy Towards
Pakistan's Nuclear Programme**

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

1714. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether policy of USA has undergone any change as a result of the talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of USA regarding the manufacture of atom bomb by Pakistan ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any change in the substance of US policy towards Pakistan's nuclear programme.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Hill Council for Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

1715. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people residing in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh are demanding for the setting up of a Hill Development Council on the lines of the demand for Darjeeling Hill Development Council ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases Pending Before Central Administrative Tribunal at New Delhi

1716. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD, SIDDIQ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending with the Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi and the year-wise break-up thereof ;

(b) the system adopted to bring the cases on the daily lists and how many regular cases are disposed of daily and at this rate how much time will it take to dispose of the present back log ;

(c) the guidelines laid down for giving priority to a case over other cases and how many cases took priority over the serially arranged cases in the list ; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the strength of the benches in New Delhi to liquidate the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A total number of

3088 cases are pending before the Principal Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal at New Delhi. The year wise breakup of the cases is given in the statement below.

Statement

Details of Cases Pending (Year wise in the Principal Bench of the Tribunal

Year	Number of cases pending
1971	1
1972	—
1973	8
1974	9
1975	5
1976	5
1977	10
1978	22
1979	31
1980	54
1981	89
1982	108
1983	179
1984	196
1985	343
1986	708
1987	1320
Total	3088

NOTE : The Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench Started functioning from 1-11-1985.

(b) The Tribunal is following the Board System for listing the cases as is the practice in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. No statistics are maintained by the Tribunal of daily disposal of cases as it fluctuates depending on the number of Benches functioning on a particular day. It is difficult to indicate a specific time limit by which the present backing of pending cases will be cleared as this depends on various factors.

(c) No specific guidelines have been laid down by the Tribunal for giving priority to the cases over the serially listed cases. This is a matter of judicial discretion exercised by the Tribunal. Petitions requesting for priority to particular cases are decided on merits by the Bench concerned and no statistics are maintained in this regard.

(d) The question of strengthening the Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal is held up in view of the directions of the Supreme Court relating to revision of procedure for selection of Vice-Chairman/Members of the Tribunal.

Seizure of Weapons in Punjab

1717. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of weapons have been recovered from the terrorists in Punjab during the last 2 to 3 years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, following weapons were recovered in action taken against terrorists during the period 1.10.1985 to 31.10.1987 :

Pistols	2265
Revolvers	433
Mauser	1
Rifles	116
Guns	409
Stenguns/Brenguns/LMG/ Carbine/SMG	77
Total	3301

Cheaper and Speedy Justice

1718. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating steps for making justice cheaper and speedy ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Government are engaged in a constant review of the need for making justice cheap and speedy, as the reforms in judicial administration is a continuous process. With a view to achieve the objective the Government entrusted the study of judicial reforms to the Law Commission requesting it to study the problem and make its recommendations as early as possible. The Law Commission has already submitted eight reports and copies of 114th to 118th reports have already been laid on the Table of the House.

Clearance to Sreesailam Left Bank Canal Scheme

1719. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to give clearance to Sreesailam left Bank Canal Scheme ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been asked to establish water availability for the project on long term basis before the project could be taken up for appraisal.

Exploitation of Madhya Pradesh Tribals

1720. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sought any report from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding the exploitation of Madhya Pradesh tribals ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the complaints registered with the State Government till September, 1986 where the tribals were threatened to be dispossessed of the land in their possession or cultivation ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Union Government has entrusted a study to the Tribal Research Institutes in 12 States including Madhya Pradesh for making an assessment through sample studies of the problem of alienation of tribal lands. Tribal Research Institute Bhopal has not submitted its report yet. Findings of these institutes will be the guide for any further action.

Irrigation Projects Spilled Over into Seventh Plan

1721. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of major and medium irrigation projects which have spilled over the Seventh Plan yet to be completed, State-wise ;

(b) the progress of each of the projects, if any ;

(c) the total cost of each project, project-wise ;

(d) the share of Union Government on each of the projects, project-wise details thereof ;

(e) time by which these projects would be completed ; and

(f) reasons for the delay therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II below.

(d) and (e) Irrigation projects and planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants which are not tied to any scheme or sector of development. The completion of projects would depend upon resources made available for the purpose by the State Governments.

(f) The main reasons are proliferation of projects under construction resulting in this spreading of limited resources, escalation in costs of labour and material, difficulties in land acquisition, non-availability at times of building materials, change of scope of projects at the implementation stage etc.

Statement I

Spilled Over Projects of VII Plan A—Major Projects

Name of Project/State	Latest estimated cost	Spill-over Cost into VII Plan
1	2	3
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1. Nagarjunasagar	675.00	130.28
2. Sriramsagar St. I (Pochampad)	870.02	473.52
3. Tungabhadra H.L.C. St. II (I.S)	111.70	61.32
4. Vamsadhara St. I	46.79	14.77
5. Vamsadhara St. II	154.35	151.58
6. Godavari Barrage	86.01	16.48

1	2	3
7. Somasila St. I and II	147.00	83.57
8. Improvements to Nizamasagar St. I	15.98	0.76
9. Singur	89.40	63.09
10. Yeleru Res.	222.93	176.75
11. Srisailam R.B.C.	386.05	379.04
12. Srisailam L.B.C.	480.00	477.29
13. Teluguganga	483.27	799.90
14. Polavaram Barrage	848.17	884.12
15. Jurala	204.75	189.06
<i>Assam</i>		
1. Dhansiri	75.81	44.72
2. Champamati	47.49	41.10
<i>Bihar</i>		
1. Western Kosi Canal	282.21	202.41
2. Bagmati	197.83	180.97
3. Sabarnarekha (IS)	665.20	581.19
4. North Koel Reservoir	256.39	136.49
5. Durgawati Reservoir	100.98	79.76
6. Barnar Reservoir	62.93	54.70
7. Upper Kiul reservoir	41.30	20.25
8. Konar Diversion	97.55	70.41
9. Tilaiya Diversion	65.15	61.41
10. Bateshwarasthan Pump Phase-I	61.83	56.40
— Bansagar (IS)	64.23	45.00
1. Ajoy Barrage Siktia	77.45	52.16
<i>Goa</i>		
1. Salauli	73.18	40.34
— Tillari (I.S)	57.86	44.19
<i>Gujarat</i>		
1. Damanganga (I.S)	109.82	19.36
2. Panam	56.54	10.24
3. Sabarmati	96.00	17.94
— Mahi Bajajsagar (IS)	46.70	9.50
4. Karjan	175.20	89.61

I	2	3
5. Sukhi	71.51	19.67
6. Heran	5.24	Dropped
7. Sipu	70.03	50.73
8. Watrak	43.03	14.34
9. Narmada (Sardar Sarovar I.S)	4520.00	4319.66
10. Zankhari	86.50	84.54
11. Sidhumber	30.62	30.60
<i>Haryana</i>		
1. W.J.C. Remodelling	12.49	2.00
2. Gurgaon Canal (IS)	16.83	0.41
3. Loharu Lift	34.62	2.80
4. J.L.N. Lift	140.00	25.08
5. New Tajewala Barrage (IS)	47.50	37.54
6. New Okhla Barrage (IS)	8.00	8.00
7. SYL Canal (IS)	275.00	198.40
8. Storage on Kotla, Bindwas, Ottu and Massani Barrage	10.00	4.05
9. Providing irrigation to Mewar area and Pataudi area and water supply scheme to Gurgaon, Faridabad and new Industrial complex	69.70	68.56
10. Conservation measures by Installing new 1500 new sprinkler irrigation system, lift and F.C system	37.50	36.40
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>		
1. Ravi Tawi Lift irrigation Complex		
(a) Ravi Canal	75.19	27.16
(b) Subsidiary Lift Irrigation Scheme	4.00	3.80
(c) Construction of Khals on Tawi Lift Canal	1.00	0.81
<i>Karnataka</i>		
1. Tungabhadra LLC (RBC and LBC)	97.43	20.92
2. Bhadra	60.00	3.10
3. Malaprabha	307.35	149.22
4. Hemavathi (NP)	—	—
5. Tungabhadra HLC Stage-II (IS)	15.34	3.68
6. Upper Krishna St. I	1071.10	753.90

1	2	3
7. Kabini (NP)	—	—
8. Harangi (NP)	—	—
9. Ghataprabha St. III	370.50	317.99
10. Karanja	89.73	63.73
11. Bennithora	50.12	43.89
12. Hippargi Barrage	186.70	182.94
13. Varuna (NP)	—	—
14. Dudhganga (I.S)	26.00	26.00
<i>Kerala</i>		
1. Pariyar Valley	57.49	11.13
2. Pamba	54.00	5.42
3. Chitturpuzha	17.86	3.79
4. Kuttiadi	50.00	3.83
5. Kanhirapuzha	44.56	8.14
6. Pazhassi	59.12	9.62
7. Kallada	220.00	92.63
8. Muvattupuzha	58.34	36.67
9. Chimoni	28.12	17.18
10. Idamalayar	61.47	48.72
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1. Mahanadi Reservoir	734.28	656.93
2. Kolar	119.87	93.05
3. Paury	19.97	6.66
4. Sindh Phase-I	25.04	7.51
5. Rangwan H.L.C.	6.93	2.22
6. Jonk	20.00	9.99
— Raj Ghat (I.S)		
(a) Unit-I	89.85	56.25
(b) Unit-II	123.03	115.56
7. Bansagar (IS)		
(a) Unit-I	371.30	297.42
(b) Unit-II	237.10	220.38
8. Bargi		
(a) Unit-I	143.00	55.59
(b) Unit-II	249.08	214.39

1	2	3
9. Upper Weinganga	101.30	32.72
10. Kodar	20.00	6.30
11. Bariarpur L.B.C.	40.00	28.41
— Urmil (I.S)	6.33	3.87
— Kali Sarar (I.S)	2.42	1.00
12. Hasdeo Bango	629.00	510.50
13. Halali	15.90	3.57
14. Thanwar	18.30	8.13
15. Arna	3.00	0.40
16. Mahi	72.77	69.10
17. Man	49.10	46.93
18. Jobat	35.58	35.08
19. Narmada Sagar (Indira Sarovar)	65.17 406.40	62.50 400.56
20. Sindh Phase-II	26.80	19.92
— Bawanthadi (I.S)	127.01	119.09
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
1. Khadakwalsa	175.31	96.86
2. Krishna	264.94	172.94
3. Bhima	321.00	135.33
4. Kukadi	240.69	110.29
5. Upper Godavari S. II	90.26	37.08
6. Warna	284.73	194.34
7. Upper Tapi S. I and II	93.95	41.08
8. Pench (IS)	142.77	54.23
9. Upper Penganga	340.00	230.83
10. Upper Wardha	282.01	214.52
11. Manjra	33.22	1.78
12. Dudhganga (I.S)	159.05	119.69
13. Waghur	34.52	31.47
14. Jayakwadi St. I	252.81	19.20
15. Jayakwadi St. II	353.45	295.54

1	2	3
16. Upper Pravara	102.75	97.02
17. Kalisarar	10.03	2.65
18. Chaskaman	73.64	65.85
19. Naudur Madhmeswar	77.66	71.29
20. Lower Dudhna	53.28	52.91
21. Bhatsa	32.02	19.12
22. Surya	77.04	38.75
23. Bawanthadi (I.S)	53.10	47.10
24. Istapuri	105.02	80.43
25. Tilari (I.S)	20.40	16.82
26. Nira Deoghar	61.48	N.A.
27. Lendi (I.S)	42.15	42.11
28. Lower Penganga (I.S)	207.14	207.14
29. Lower Tirna	62.08	53.02
30. Ghosi Khurd (Swargaon)	464.82	462.98
31. Lower Wardha	92.59	91.43
32. Lower Wunna	52.09	44.26
33. Wan	34.14	31.04
34. Arunavati	33.23	28.20
35. Tultuli	35.61	32.77
36. Karwa	11.20	9.09
37. Gated weir at Khodashi	3.24	2.96
38. Sangola Branch Canal	21.93	19.42
39. Talomba	73.88	70.41
40. Punad	13.30	12.39
41. Human	61.47	57.40
42. Koyna Krishna Lift Scheme	187.90	187.79
<i>Manipur</i>		
1. Loktak Lift	27.27	6.07
2. Singda	12.70	5.51
3. Thoubal	80.00	63.26
4. Khuga	34.00	29.86

1	2	3
<i>Orissa</i>		
1. Upper Indravati		
(a) Dam	100.35	78.92
(b) Irrigation	130.00	120.58
2. Rengoli		
(a) Dam	35.19	3.25
(b) Irrigation	707.39	663.74
3. Anandpur Barrage	16.17	4.38
4. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	110.51	65.71
5. Upper Kolab		
(a) Dam	44.31	14.98
(b) Irrigation	104.77	88.41
— Subarnarekha (I.S)	391.49	387.31
<i>Punjab</i>		
1. Extension of non-Perennial irrigation to area in UBDC tract	9.24	2.82
2. Thein Dam	816.00	816.00
3. Utilisation of surplus Ravi Beas Water	14.25	4.47
— SYL Canal (I.S)	333.60	333.54
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
1. Indira Gandhi Nahar St. I	255.00	28.41
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar St. II	943.24	707.24
3. Jakham	60.25	24.79
— Gurgaon Canal (IS)	13.92	3.91
4. Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IS)	90.02	8.36
Unit-II Original Command	78.00	28.11
Unit-II Additional command	47.00	47.00
— New Okhla Barrage (IS)	1.90	1.80
5. Raising Kota Barrage (IS)	0.56	0.50
6. Chambal Lift	18.60	16.19
— Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) (IS)	347.72	346.72
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
1. Parambikulam Aliyar	83.70	21.17

1	2	3
2. Modernisation of Periyar Vaigi System St. II	58.45	49.14
3. Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extn.	30.62	15.80
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1. Gandak Canal Ph. I	139.47	35.24
2. Sarda Sahayak	733.23	291.79
3. Kosi Irrigation	17.32	1.40
4. Tehri Dam	250.00	116.79
5. Lakhwar Vyasi Dam	170.00	143.15
6. Madhya Ganga Canal St. I	227.85	95.04
7. Sarju Nahar (Left Bank Ghaghra Canal)	696.00	540.68
8. New Okhla Barrage	39.00	5.93
9. Eastern Ganga Canal	147.95	112.21
10. Suheli	7.63	1.38
11. Remodelling of Bhimgoda Head Works	32.40	6.97
12. Rajghat		
(a) Dam	101.50	63.29
(b) Canal	77.68	63.89
13. Shahzad Dam	25.00	9.17
14. Jamrani Dam	149.00	139.41
15. Urmil Dam	13.98	7.69
16. Narainpur Pump Canal	38.75	18.98
17. Sone Pump Canal	31.00	12.46
18. Kanhar Irrigation	107.44	85.58
— New Tajewala Barrage	20.00	20.00
19. Bawar Feeder	18.10	6.52
20. Madho Tanda	3.40	0.78
21. Maudhaha Dam	37.44	22.71
22. Zamania Pump Canal	22.00	13.44
23. Raising Maja Dam	29.69	16.18
— Bansagar		
(a) Dam	85.00	67.03
(b) Conveyance System of Feeder in MP	25.00	24.50
(c) Conveyance System in U.P.	102.76	102.57
<i>West Bengal</i>		
1. Barrage and Irrigation System of DVC (Extn. and Improvement)	30.00	—
2. Kangsabati	100.16	13.82
3. Teesta Barrage Phase-I, Stage-I	425.54	249.73

Statement II

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of Medium Projects	Estimated cost	Spillover cost
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	556.20	387.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	11	135.73	89.35
4.	Bihar	27	307.99	166.39
5.	Goa	2	29.90	18.33
6.	Gujarat	82	390.90	363.39
7.	Haryana	2	5.79	1.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4.00	3.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	65.71	40.20
10.	Karnataka	19*	187.85	128.87
11.	Kerala	5	136.90	122.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	578.69	459.02
13.	Maharashtra	86	748.69	523.71
14.	Manipur	3	17.72	4.70
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	25	397.97	219.20
19.	Punjab	1	NA	—
20.	Rajasthan	14	225.42	141.90
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	14	104.25	60.77
23.	Tripura	3	50.60	35.23
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21	131.71	61.73
25.	West Bengal	15	27.87	10.48
Union Territories		43½	NA	NA
Total All India		433		

* — Includes 5 Nos, Non-Plan projects.

Cost Over Run on Delayed Projects

1722. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state total cost over runs on delayed Central Sector projects as per the data of the latest Quarterly Monitoring service vis-a-vis to the original costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : The total cost over run of delayed Central projects covered by the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry as on 30 June 1987 is about Rs. 18900 crores vis-a-vis the original cost.

Restructuring of the Relationship between Administrative and Central Services

1723. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sub-committee set up to redefine the role, structure and inter-relationship between the All India Services and the Central Services has submitted its report ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of High Court Benches in States

1724. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission on setting up of benches of High Courts in various States ;

(b) the follow-up action taken on each of the recommendations ; and

(c) by when the recommendations would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (c) The Report of the Jaswant Singh Commission containing the recommendations on the setting up of Benches of High Courts has already been laid on the Table of the House, and may be referred to.

The specific recommendations made by the Commission regarding the establishment of Benches of the High Courts of Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras were referred to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu respectively for their views/comments in consultation with the concerned High Courts. Their replies giving definite proposals and complete views have not yet been received.

The recommendations regarding the general principles for setting up of Benches of the High Courts away from their principal seats have also been sent to the other State Governments.

Ex Gratia Payment to November '84 Riot Victims

1725. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided the scales of ex-gratia payment to the November 1984 riot victims ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the modalities for ex-gratia payment to riot victims have been worked out, and

(d) the number of riot victims who have been paid the ex-gratia payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) In pursuance of the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission of Inquiry, it has been decided by the Government to pay ex-gratia amount for the loss/damage of the uninsured properties to the

riot victims of November, 1984. Modalities are yet to be finalised.

Misuse of Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act

1726. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received some complaints about the abuse of Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act in any State ;

(b) the States in respect of which such complaints have been received ; and

(c) the number of industrial workers, farmers and other citizens arrested under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act for matters not involving extremist violence and communal riots.

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

(b) State of Gujarat.

(c) As Law and Order is State subject, such information is not maintained by this Ministry.

[Translation]

Amount to Madhya Pradesh for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

1727. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Madhya Pradesh for poverty alleviation programmes during the last two years ;

(b) the number of persons living below the poverty line in Madhya Pradesh provided assistance under the poverty eradication programmes during the last two years ; and

(c) the number of persons brought above the poverty line in Madhya Pradesh clearing this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The resources allocated to Madhya Pradesh for Poverty Alleviation Programmes, viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the last two years (1985-87) comes to Rs. 311.70 crores.

(b) While 6.132 lakhs poor households were assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), 1069.80 lakh man days of employment were generated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the last two years (1985-87).

(c) Estimates of persons living below poverty line are based on National Sample Survey Organisation's Household Survey on Consumer Expenditure conducted quinquennially. The last surveys for which the results are available relate to 1983-84. As per this survey, 218 lakh of rural population in Madhya Pradesh were living below the poverty line.

Fresh Figures of rural population in Madhya Pradesh living below the poverty line would become available only after the findings of the next NSSO survey are known.

[English]

Inquiry Committee Report on Ansal Bhawan Fire

1728. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the one man Inquiry Committee which went into the circumstances leading to the Ansal Bhawan fire in June last has submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of the Committee and the recommendation made by it ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The report of the Magisterial Inquiry into the fire incident on 29th June, 1987 in Ansal Bhawan, New Delhi has been received by the Delhi Administration on the 23rd October, 1987 and the same is presently under their examination.

According to the Inquiry Report, the cause of the fire was a short-circuit in a flat on the 5th floor in Ansal Bhawan. The fire spread to the other floors mainly through the cable-shafts, since these were not sealed at each floor. The report also points out about the absence of adequate inbuilt fire-fighting arrangements in the building.

Various recommendations have been made by the Inquiry Officer which include ensuring the provision of in-built fire safety measures in the existing high-rise buildings as per fixed time schedule, responsibility of the Chief Fire Officer for the fire fighting and rescue operations, setting up of a temporary joint control room at the site of the incident by the Chief Fire Officer with the help of Police, proper maintenance of special appliances and other equipments, training and physical fitness programmes of the Delhi Fire Service staff, continued provision and up-keep of fire fighting arrangements, prevention of encroachment or unauthorised use of coverage of space, the general maintenance of the common facilities, etc.

Setting up of Match Making Club in Singapore

1729. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Indian Cultural Group, Singapore proposes to set up a match making club for Indians ;

(b) if so, what will be the detailed activities of this club ;

(c) in what way the proposed club will help Indians in Singapore ;

(d) what will be the status of the proposed club ; and

(e) the names of organisers of the club ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) An Indian Cultural Group in Singapore is reportedly setting up a Unit to help people of Indian origin to find suitable matches. The Group will organize get-togethers for single boys and girls of marriagable age. The move is to arrest the decline in the growth rate of the population in Singapore.

(e) Mr. S K. Chakravarti is the Chairman of the proposed club.

Sarkaria Commission Report

1730. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission has submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, when and the main recommendations made by the Commission ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Sarkaria Commission submitted its report to the Government on 27.10.1987. It deals at length with various aspects of the Centre-State relations and it is too early to formulate any views on its recommendations at this stage.

Power Plant in Punjab

1731. SHRI M.S. GILL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to set up a nuclear Power Plant in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the place selected for the same and the time limit fixed therefor ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has looked at various sites in the Northern Electricity Region including those proposed by the State authorities in Punjab. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Imparting of Training to Terrorists in Pakistan

1732. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in recent encounters with terrorists evidence was available to show that several sikh terrorists organisations are being imparted training in Wazirabad town in Gujranwala District in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the matter was taken up with Pakistan Government and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government is aware that Sikh extremists are being trained at a number of places in Pakistan, and this matter, along with other aspects of Pakistan's assistance to them, has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan on several occasions. The latter has repeatedly affirmed

that it would not provide any support to Sikh extremists, but in reality support continues unabated.

Pending Inter-State Water Disputes

1733. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) how many inter-State water disputes are pending for solution at present ;

(b) the major issues in dispute amongst the States ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union to settle the disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The major inter-State Water disputes are in respect of Cauvery and Yamuna (upto Okhla). While the dispute on Yamuna waters is under discussion with the States concerned, the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested reference of Cauvery water dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Insufficient Counter at RPO Delhi

1734. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are two counters in Delhi Regional Passport Office dealing with issue of application forms ;

(b) whether the existing counters are insufficient resulting in long queues on these counters ;

(c) if so, the action proposed to remove hardships of applicants ;

(d) whether in the past passport application forms were made available to applicants through post offices ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There are three counters dealing with issue of application forms in the Regional Passport Office, Delhi.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. With three counters in operation, out of which one counter caters to female, aged and handicapped persons only, it is found that all genuine applicants are able to obtain forms within a reasonable time. Application forms are also made available by post and through recognised travel agents.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) With the introduction of new computer compatible passport application forms the system of supply of passport forms was centralised through Passport Offices all over India. However, re-introduction of the sale of passport forms through post offices is being examined in consultation with postal authorities.

Agricultural and Industrial Production

1736. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding increase in agricultural and industrial production recorded after every five year plan beginning from the First Five Year Plan ;

(b) to what extent the growth of population has nullified the impact of growth in these two sectors ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the growth of population and to increase production in these two sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) The growth rate and the extent to which population growth has nullified this growth can be seen from the growth in per capita agricultural and industrial production as shown in the statement I below.

(c) Various steps taken to reduce the growth of population and increase production in agricultural and industrial sectors are given in Statement-II below.

Statement—I

Growth rate of Agricultural and Industrial Production and Population in different Plan periods (percentage per annum)

Plan	Agricultural Production	Industrial production	Population	Per capita growth in agricul- tural pro- duction	Per capita growth in industrial production
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	4.1	7.3	(1951-1961) 1.95	2.15	5.35
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	4.0	6.6		2.05	4.65
Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	(—) 1.4	9.0	(1961-1971) 2.22	(—) 3.62	6.78
Annual Plans (1966-69)	6.2	2.0	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	2.9	4.7	—	0.68	2.45
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	4.2	5.9	(1971.1981) 2.25	1.95	3.65
Sixth Plan (1979-80 to 1984-85)	5.7	5.5	—	3.45	3.25

Statement II

Steps taken to reduce the growth of population and increase production in agricultural and industrial sectors

Steps taken to reduce the growth of population

With a view to control the population growth in the country, the National Family Planning Programme was launched in 1951 as an integral part of development planning. The Programme started with a clinical approach. Extension education approach was adopted in the mid 60's and since late 70's, the family planning service

delivery system has gradually expanded into a community oriented service. Over the successive Plans, greater emphasis and larger outlays have been provided for strengthening the Programme. The Programme has made a significant impact on fertility. The average Annual Population Growth rate which was 1.96 in the 50's rose to 2.20% in the 60's, but in reached a plateau in the 70's when the growth rate was 2.25%. The growth rate further dropped in the 80's and is estimated to be 2.1% (1985). The following table gives an idea of the impact of the Programme on the vital parameters regulating population growth.

Year	Birth Rate (per thousand population)	Death Rate (per thousand population)	Couple Protection Rate (percentage)	Infant Mortality Rate
1971	41.2	19.0	12.4 (1971-72)	139 (1972)
1981	37.2	15.0	23.7 (1981-82)	110
1985	32.7	11.7	37.4 (1.4.87)	95

2. The Programme is estimated to have averted over 85 million births in the country so far. The Statement showing the performance of Family Planning Programme over the Plan period is enclosed.

3. A new strategy is being evolved in order to bring about a swift decline in the birth rate. In the new strategy the main

thrust would be on increase in the (mean) average age of marriage of women, raising the status of women, improve the communication approaches and promotion of non-governmental structure, more intense and extensive community participation, updating of Eligible Couple Register and upgrading technical services.

Achievements of Family Planning in different Five Years Plan

Plan	Sterilizations	IUD Insertions	(Figures in millions)	
			CC & OP Users	Total Acceptors
Second Plan (1956-61)	0.15	—	—	0.15
Third Plan (1961-66)	1.37	0.81	0.58	2.76

1	2	3	4	5
Inter-Plan period (1966-69)	4.39	2.06	1.90	8.35
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	9.00	2.15	3.01	14.16
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	13.23	1.95	3.25	18.43
Annual Plans (1978-80)	3.26	1.19	6.46	10.91
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	17.44	7.17	9.80	34.41
Seventh Plan (1985-90)				
(1985-86)	4.90	3.27	10.75	18.92
(1986-87)*	5.03	3.94	11.60	20.57
Total :	58.77	22.54	47.35	128.66

*Figures are provisional.

Steps taken to increase agricultural production

Although agricultural output continued to grow at a steady rate during the Sixth Plan period, it is yet realised that there is no basis for complacency and a slackening of developmental efforts in agriculture. Accordingly, the tested strategies for increasing agricultural production through further improvements in the supply systems of the key agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, credit etc. are being pursued. In addition, it is clear that in order to give further boost to agricultural production during the Seventh Plan period, a relative shift in emphasis is required towards some of the identified problem areas like rainfed/dryland farming, the Eastern region of the country where the gap between the potential and actual yields of rice is the highest amongst the regions, production of oilseeds and pulses and agricultural production of small and marginal farmers. Accordingly, during the Seventh Plan period major thrust programmes are being undertaken to tackle these specific problems. These are briefly described below :—

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture

The programme is being taken up in the low to medium rainfall areas where agricul-

ture is not having the benefit of irrigation facilities. The main thrust of the programme is to harvest water and conserve soil moisture from the low rainfall which is also highly variable, and to extend appropriate farming practices and cropping systems which increase production by minimising yield risks. The main components of the programme are thus : land and moisture management ; introduction of optimum cropping including horticulture, fodder crops and farm forestry ; contingency seed stocking ; adaptive research activity ; supply of improved tools ; and extension activity. The programme is being taken up on a watershed basis which is the most suitable physical unit for land treatment and water management.

(ii) Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern Region

The programme is designed to reduce the gap between the potential and actual yields of rice in the eastern region comprising the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Eastern Madhya Pradesh. The emphasis under the programme is on removing the basic infrastructural constraints, both physical and institutional, through development of irrigation, particularly exploitation of ground water, drainage, improvement in land tenure and development of credit and marketing institutions, Apart

from training of farmers and farm labourers including women in the adoption of improved rice production technology, under the programme, necessary inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and improved bullock-drawn and hand-operated farm implements are provided at subsidised rates in order to motivate them to take up improved technology. The programme has been taken up in 430 selected blocks in six States.

(ii) National Oilseeds Development Project

The encouraging performance of sunflower, soyabean and summer (irrigated) groundnut cultivation in certain States highlighted the bright prospects of achieving self-sufficiency in oilseeds production, provided special efforts were made for it. Hence, the National Oilseeds Development Project initiated during the Sixth Plan is being continued during the current plan period by providing operational flexibility to draw up programmes suited to local situations. Under the project, 100 per cent Central assistance is provided as grant to the States for various developmental components such as subsidised distribution of quality seeds, plant protection chemicals and equipments, improved farm implements, phosphatic fertilisers and gypsum for groundnut and soyabean and sprinkler sets in rabi/summer groundnut areas. Assistance is also provided under the Project for seed production, field demonstrations, strengthening of micro-biological laboratories for production of Rhizobium culture, marketing operations and strengthening of organisational set up for implementation and monitoring. Provision also exists for free distribution of seed and fertiliser minikits.

(iv) National Pulses Development Project

The basic objective of the Project is to increase production of pulses by adopting location-specific technology. The increase in production is to be achieved through the twin strategy of increasing both the area under the crops and their yield levels. Area expansion is being achieved through double/multiple cropping as well as intercropping with suitable introduction of appropriate pulses crops in the existing cropping systems. Yield levels are being raised by spread of improved technology,

including use of improved seeds, phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture and adoption of plant protection measures such as biological control of pests, through concerted extension efforts and assured supply of key inputs.

(v) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production

Small and marginal farmers constitute a significant segment of Indian agriculture, accounting for almost three-quarters of the total land holdings and a little more than a quarter of the total operated areas. This segment is also characterised by relatively low agricultural productivity mainly on account of their low capacity to invest and bear risks. A special scheme has, therefore, been designed to benefit this segment not only as a measure for stepping up the overall growth of agriculture but for ensuring social justice as well. The main components of the scheme are subsidy on minor irrigation works, distribution of seed minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains and a provision for land development of the farmers' fields.

Steps taken to increase industrial production

In recent years the Government had initiated a number of measures aimed at removing the constraints on industrial growth and providing a congenial environment for development of industries in the country. In Reconstruction (BIFR), Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) in the IDBI, Textile Modernisation Fund, the Jute Modernisation Fund etc. a number of concessions and incentives for the industrial sector were announced in the Union Budget for 1986-87 and 1987-88 some of these being part of the long term fiscal policies.

It is too early to assess the full impact of the liberation measures and other incentives aimed at fostering rapid industrial growth, but it is generally felt that the industrial investment climate in the country has vastly improved. As pointed out earlier, the industrial growth as per Index of Industrial Production has so far been promising. The growth in the Index of

Industrial Production during the first 2 months of 1987-88 is 10.7% comprising growths of 5.4% in mining sector, 6.8% in electricity sector and 12.4% in the manufacturing sector. Even taken into account the fact that there may be some dampening of growth in the coming months due to severe drought in the country and also the recessionary conditions prevailing in the world economy, it is felt that the Seventh Plan target in respect of industrial sector may on the overall be achieved.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project

1738. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project passing through Punjab ;

(b) the amount provided by Union Government for the execution of this Project both to Punjab and Haryana ; and

(c) what check, if any, is being exercised by the Union Government over the proper utilisation of funds and speedy execution of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 93% of earth-work and 59.6% of lining work has been completed upto the end of October, 1987 and the work are in progress. Of the 11 major and 41 medium cross-drainage structures, the progress on 4 major cross drainage structures is about 75%, work on 5 medium structures has been completed and the remaining structures are in progress. Work on 14 out of 15 National Highway and State Road Bridges is also in progress. 5 of the 57 village road bridges have already been completed and the work is in progress on the remaining 52. One Railway Bridge has been completed and on the remaining 2 the progress is about 75% on each.

(b) Allocation of Rs. 195.4 crores had been made by the Central Government for 1986-87 and 1987-88, out of which Rs. 146 crores had already been released

for the execution of this project. Funds are being released by the Centre as and when the project authorities place a demand.

(c) The project is being regularly monitored by the Ministry of Water Resources and several measures have been suggested to the Punjab Government for expediting the works on the Canal. For this purpose regular meetings are held by Secretary (WR) with the Chief Secretaries of Punjab and Haryana.

Infiltration of Foreigners into Assam

1739. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners so far deported from Assam since the signing of the Assam Accord ;

(b) whether Bangladeshis are still coming into Assam and other parts of the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check their entry into Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As per information available from the State Government of Assam, 3169 foreigners have been pushed back from Assam upto June, 1986.

(b) and (c) Several measures have been taken upto strengthen vigil on the border in order to effectively check infiltration of illegal migrants in Assam and other parts of the country, which include intensification of BSF patrolling along the border and taking up construction of border roads and fence.

Extradition of Terrorists from Canada, U.K., West Germany and US

1740. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany and the United States have

agreed to deport/extradite terrorists from their respective countries ;

(b) if so, the number of persons so far extradited by these countries ;

(c) whether Government have taken up with these countries and some other countries not to help extremists and also to deport them from their countries ; and

(d) if so, their response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) India & Canada have signed an extradition treaty earlier this year. Discussions are presently on with the Government of U.K., F.R.G. and the USA for the conclusion of extradition treaties, to facilitate extradition of terrorists from their respective countries. Deportation is agreed to by these countries only if there is a violation of their own laws making the person deportable.

(b) None.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The concerned governments have expressed their readiness to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements with a view to curbing such activities.

Canal Segment Work of Rengali Project in Orissa

1741. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on the canal segment of the multipurpose Rengali Project in Orissa has not been started ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Work on the Left Main Canal of the Rengali Project is in progress.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Uranium by Uranium Corporation of India

1742. SMT. JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement made in the production of uranium by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. during 1986-87 and 1987-88 so far ;

(b) how many uranium mines are owned by the Corporation at present and their locations ;

(c) whether the Corporation proposes to take up some new projects during 1987-88 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The production of Uranium concentrates by Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. during 1986-87 was the highest achieved so far. The production of uranium is sufficient to meet the nuclear fuel requirement of the country.

(b) There are two Uranium Mines owned by the Company viz. (1) Jaduguda Mine and (2) Bhatin Mine both in Bihar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Preliminary work on two new mines at Narwapahar and Turamdih in Bihar is proposed to be taken up during 1987-88.

Expenditure on R&D in Industry

1743. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey on the expenditure incurred towards research and development in industry ;

(b) if so, the years covered under last survey ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on research and development during those years ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology had carried out a survey on Research and Development in Industry for 1984-85.

(c) and (d) The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has a scheme of according recognition for the In-house R and D units in industry. The number of industries having in-house R and D activities during 1984-85 was about 900. Out of this 84 were in the public sector and rest in the private/Joint Sectors. R and D expenditure by industrial sector attained a level of Rs. 472.50 crores during the year 1984-85.

P.M.'s Visit to China

1744. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has been invited by the Chinese Government to visit China in March, 1988 ;

(b) whether preparations are being made for the visit ; and

(c) if so, the topics identified for discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Although Prime Minister has been invited to visit China no dates have been fixed as yet.

Drive Against Drug Addiction

1745. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched any drive against drug addiction ;

(b) if so, whether the drug addiction areas have been identified ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : A number of measures are being taken by the Government to combat the problem of drug addiction. The voluntary organisations are being assisted financially by the Ministry of Welfare to undertake programmes of awareness building, preventive education, counselling and guidance, referral, deaddiction, follow up and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Besides this, the publicity campaign against drug addiction is also being undertaken through official media. The Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 was enforced w.e.f. 14 November, 1985. Preventive machinery at the borders and international ports etc. has been strengthened, the Narcotics Control Bureau has been set-up, etc.

(b) and (c) No national level survey as such has been done. However, the State Governments have been requested to assess the situation and take action to combat the situation.

Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme

1746. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

SHRI K.R. UNNIKRISHNAN :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the full infrastructure for launching the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme has been created and if so, the particulars thereof ;

(b) the diseases for which vaccines will be prepared and whether it would be entirely an Indian managed affairs while the US will provide guidance and expertise ;

(c) how is the cost going to be shared ; and

(d) when it will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No Sir. Uptil now, no separate infrastructure has been created for launching the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme (VAP).

(b) Under the Vaccine Action Programme, vaccine related technologies, research and development would be undertaken for only those diseases which are widely prevalent in India and are of interest to the country like cholera, typhoid, rotavirus, shigellosis, viral hepatitis non-A non-B and urban rabies. Specific programmes and research and development projects have yet to be finalised and approved. The programmes under the VAP would be a joint effort by the Indian and the US scientists.

(c) The sharing of the cost would be decided, on the merits and requirement of each specific project, only after those specific projects and their cost estimates are finalised.

(d) The projects under the VAP would commence as and when specific approvals and clearances are given.

**Freedom Fighters Pension to Persons
Belonging to Royal Indian Army
Service Corps**

1747. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation has been received from some army personnel belonging to Royal Indian Army Service Corps (M.T. Egypt) and Central India Horse (Risala No. 21) for consideration of their claim for Freedom Fighters Pension ;

(b) if so, the details thereto ; and

(c) whether Government have assured these army personnel to consider their claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The Government have received representations from some personnel of the said categories for consideration of their claims for grant of Freedom Fighters' Pension. However, the Government have not recognised these Mutinies for the purpose of grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

Additional Allocation for Coal Sector

1748. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has allocated additional funds for coal sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, what was the earlier allocation made during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the schemes that will be undertaken to utilise the additional allocation ;

(c) whether any comprehensive plan has been prepared in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Indo-Soviet Joint Venture for Manufacture of C.T.Vs.

1749. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted an Indo-Soviet Joint Venture for manufacture of Colour Television sets ;

(b) whether Government are aware of a glut in C.T.V. market ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for setting up of joint project ?

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

(b) There is no glut in CTV market.

(c) Does not arise.

Pakistan Prime Minister's Statement about Siachin Glacier Areas

1750. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent statement by Pakistan Prime Minister asking India to 'Vacate' the Siachin Glaciers area and to go back to 1970 position ; and

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

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

(b) There is no question of 'vacating' Siachen.

Released Prisoners Wanted in other States

1751. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :**
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Police refuse to provide escorts for prisoners released in the Capital but wanted by Police of other States ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any record is being maintained by any authority as to know exactly how many prisoners released from the Capital have jumped bail in other States and of those released on bail in the Capital but wanted in criminal cases in other States ; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed to be taken in order to ensure that criminals do not go scot-free merely because inter-State police is not able to come to an agreed procedure to take care of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. As per existing instructions, whenever a prisoner is required to be transferred to or from Delhi jail on orders of some other State Government/Union Territory Administration, the requisite escort has to be provided by the local Police of the State/U.T. Administration concerned, unless there are specific orders from any Court in Delhi/Delhi Administration or Govt. of India for the guards to be provided by Delhi Police. Accordingly, whenever a person lodged in Tihar Jail is required to be produced in any other State on the orders of the Court situated in such States, the Police authorities of the concerned District of the State are requested by the jail authorities to provide the escorts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such record is being maintained by the Delhi Administration.

(d) A strict watch is kept by the Delhi Police over the activities of released criminals.

Workshop on Drug Abuse Control

1752. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Education has recently organised a Workshop on Drug Abuse Control in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the countries participated in the said Workshop ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held and what further steps Government propose to take to control the drug abuse in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Education, New Delhi a non Government Organisation had organised the Indo-Asian Workshop on Drug Abuse Control from September 10-12, 1987 at New Delhi. The participants from the following foreign countries namely Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Singapore, Pakistan and Malaysia also attended this Workshop.

(c) The Workshop provided a forum for exchange of views and discussions on various aspects of drug abuse control and prevention programmes. No. schemes were initiated. A variety of measures are already being undertaken by the Government to deal with the problem of drug abuse. These include setting up of deaddiction centres, counselling centres, awareness building programmes training of functionaries etc.

Non-Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

1753. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to tackle the problem of non-utilisation of irrigation potential created by the major irrigation projects ; and

(b) the details of Command Area Development Programmes completed so far through the major/medium irrigation projects during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The steps being taken

include stepping up of command area development programme, provision of field channels upto 5 to 8 ha. blocks, the introduction of improved water management practices, and encouraging farmers' participation.

(b) During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, work has been carried out on construction of field channels in 1.42 m. ha., land levelling in 0.4 m. ha. and introduction of warabandi in 1.67 m. ha.

Giant Metre Wave Length Radio Telescope

1754. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the setting up of Giant Metre Wavelength Radio Telescope which has been identified by the Steering Group of Science and Technology ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the setting up of a national centre for analytical characterisation of high purity materials ; and

(c) whether the two programmes of (i) Fundamental Research in Biological Sciences and (ii) Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education have been initiated and if so, the details of these two programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The project was approved by Government in January 1987. Since then 128 hectares of land has been acquired through the Government of Maharashtra. The remaining 45 hectares of land are in the process of being acquired. The Telescope is expected to be completed by 1992, as originally scheduled.

(b) A smaller prototype laboratory for high purity materials has already been established at BARC. The experience gained at this laboratory at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre will be vital for the laboratory being set up at Hyderabad. The

initial delay in setting up the National Centre for Analytical-Characterisation of High Purity Materials at Hyderabad was also partly due to non-identification of specific requirements by user departments, which has since been obtained.

(c) Yes, Sir. The position is as follows :

- (i) A survey has been undertaken to identify a suitable site for locating the Laboratory and selection of officers for the Centre for Fundamental Research in Biological Sciences.
- (ii) The Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education was established in 1974 as part of the activities of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. The Centre is now functioning from Municipal School in Bombay. A suitable site for locating the Centre has now been made available by the Department of Atomic Energy and the work of construction of building is expected to begin shortly.

Ganga-Cauvery Link

1755. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI P. KOLANDIVELU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to take a fresh look at the Ganga-Cauvery and other links proposed in the early seventies by the then Union Irrigation Minister ;

(b) whether there is a scope for transferring water from one river basin to another in order to meet the requirement of the water short areas ; and

(c) if so, details of fresh proposal made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) As an alternative to the Ganga-Cauvery and other links proposed in the early seventies by the Union Irrigation Minister, a National Perspective for Water Resources Development has been formulated by the Government envisaging construction of storages and inter-linking of rivers for diversion of surplus waters to deficit regions. The perspective comprises two components viz. (i) Himalayan rivers development and (ii) Peninsular rivers development. The latter component has been taken up for study by the National Water Development Agency.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

1756. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh and India have taken fresh diplomatic initiatives to promote understanding and improve bilateral relations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The two governments and Missions are in constant touch with each other on the improvement of relations in the normal course of diplomatic activity.

Repatriation of Indian Families from Bangladesh

1757. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1000 Indian families from the villages in West Bengal had taken shelter in Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, whether sufficient measures were taken for their repatriation ; and

(c) if so, whether any help was given by the Bangladesh Government to these refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) While there have been some news reports to this effect in Bangladesh, neither the Bangladesh Government nor the concerned Indian agencies have any information in this regard.

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

**Declaration of Ugadi as Holiday for
Central Government Offices in
Karnataka**

1758. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Ugadi' is a General Holiday for all Central Government Offices in Karnataka ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to declare 'Ugadi' as a General Holiday for all Central Government Offices in Karnataka; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, but it is included in the list of Restricted Holidays out of which 2 may be chosen by any Government servant.

(c) In terms of the existing holiday-policy, and in view of the limited number of holidays that can be granted (i.e 16) there is no scope for declaring a closed holiday for Central Government Offices in Karnataka on the occasion of Ugadi.

Jobs on Fake SC/ST Certificates

1759. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of non-SC/ST people have secured jobs in Government and other Public Undertakings by obtaining bogus SC/ST certificates in Karnataka to the detriment of genuine SC/ST candidates ;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been noticed so far ; and

(c) whether Government propose to initiate action both against those bogus SC/ST people and the Officers who have issued such certificates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected from Karnataka State Government.

(c) All the State Government/U.T. Administrations are instructed from time to time to take deterrent action against officials who issue certificates in non-genuine cases under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them. Action is also taken against those who obtain Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates by misrepresenting the facts as provided under relevant law.

**Research Studies on Socio-Economic
Aspects of Water Management**

1760. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research studies sponsored by Union Government during the Seventh Plan in the thrust area of socio-economic aspects of water management ;

(b) whether social scientists are eligible to apply for research projects in the above areas ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) One such study on the Bhader Project in the State of Gujarat has been sponsored by the

Central Water Commission, during the Seventh Plan. Such studies are entrusted to institutions in consultation with the State Government concerned.

Additional Outlay for Irrigation Schemes to States

1761. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved additional outlay for various irrigation schemes to different States under drought relief programme ; and

(b) if so, the amount of additional outlay approved for irrigational schemes to Orissa under the aforesaid programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 22 crores.

Manufacturing of Personal Computers in Orissa

1762. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Non-Resident Indian venture in Orissa has offered to manufacture a whole range of personal computers and other range of computers with collaboration from a United States computer company, Commodore ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Non-Resident Indian venture (M/s Commander Computers Limited) in Orissa has been approved for the manufacture of Minicomputer/Microprocessor based systems. They have been granted foreign collaboration with M/s Commodore Elec-

tronic Ltd., USA. The scope of the collaboration covers knowhow for Personal computers, Business system and related sub-systems. The project has a Non-Resident Indian equity of 60% out of which 40% is on repatriable basis.

Centrally Funded Irrigation Projects

1763. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects approved by Government and are proposed to be funded either by the Centre or foreign countries or International Agencies ; and

(b) details of the projects, including size, capacity, scope, command area, funds required, sources of funds, proposed date of commencement and time for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No irrigation project is being considered at present for assistance in the Central Sector. The final decision on the number of projects to be funded by external agencies and their scope and cost is known only after the conclusion of negotiations with the external agencies, signing of agreement and the loan and credit being declared effective.

Lean Season Flow of Ganga at Farrakha

1764. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of flow of Ganga at Farrakha during lean season at the time when the flow was studied prior to construction of Farrakha Barrage ;

(b) details of lean season flow of the Ganga at Farrakha in each of the last three years ; and

(c) the reasons for decrease in the flow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The average lean season flow from January to May for 5 years (1971-75) prior to commissioning of Farakka Barrage had been 21.97 million acre feet.

(b) Lean season flow in the last three years had been as under :

(i) 1985	20.18 million acre ft.
(ii) 1986	26.16 million acre ft.
(iii) 1987	21.80 million acre ft.

(c) The flows in each year depend on quantum and distribution of rainfall during the year, utilisation in the basin and other hydrological factors and these years have not shown any significant decrease in the flow.

Pending Major Irrigation Projects

1765. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the major irrigation projects pending with the Union Government for clearance indicating the project, size, location, command area, cost, date of receipt of project for clearance and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : 129 major projects received from 18 States in different years are under the process of examination for clearance. 17 of these are under examination with the Central Water Commission, 82 are with the States for compliance of comments offered by the appraising agencies and the balance are under other stages of processing. Particulars such as sizes, cost and command area of each project are finalised at the time of project clearance. The delays are mainly on account of the time taken by the State Governments in providing the necessary information for clearance of the projects.

Pending Irrigation Projects from West Bengal

1766. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of major and medium irrigation projects of West Bengal held up by the Central Water Commission indicating name of project, cost, command area, location, date of submission and the reasons for not approving the projects so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Subernarekha Barrage Project in Midnapur district and Darkeswari-Gandheswari Project in Bankura district estimated to cost Rs. 230 crores and Rs. 83 crores respectively were received in the Central Water Commission for approval, in June 1981 and December 1985 respectively. These projects are estimated to command 1.3 lakh hectares and 0.32 lakh hectares respectively. Appraisal of Subernarekha Barrage Project has been completed. Darkeswari-Gandheswari Project has been examined and comments have been sent to the State Government.

Protection of Interests of Riparian States

1767. PPOF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the likely date by which the National Water Policy would be notified ;

(b) whether the interests of Riparian States have been adequately protected in the National Water Policy and whether the views of the Riparian States, especially, hill States like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been given due consideration in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the exact safeguards provided to such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS

MIRDHA) : (a) The National Water Policy was adopted by the National Water Resources Council at its second meeting held on 9th September, 1987.

(b) and (c) The document lays down broad policy guidelines approved unanimously by National Water Resources Council in which all States and Union Territories are represented ; the police does not affect the existing status in respect of riparian rights.

**Sophisticated Weapons to CRPF in
Punjab**

1768. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :**
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to equip CRPF personnel in Punjab with sophisticated weapons to tackle terrorist problem ; and

(b) if so, when the process will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The question of authorisation of sophisticated arms to the Police Forces deployed in Punjab is an on going process.

Technology Transfer from US

1769. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of proposals approved for technology transfer from US to India during the last few months ;

(b) if so, whether some of the leading US firms are unhappy over the tight control

(c) whether some senior officials of the concerned US Department have pointed this out to the Indian Government ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Conference on Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South Asia

1770. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :**
Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether two-day international conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia was held in the first week of September, 1987 in Islamabad ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the Conference ; and

(c) whether any decisions were arrived at ?

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

(b) and (c) The Conference discussed issues relating to nuclear non-proliferation with particular reference to South Asia. No decisions were taken at the Conference.

Aims and Objectives of N.P.C.

1772. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :**
Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly constituted Nuclear Power Corporation has taken over all the assets, liabilities and the plans and programmes of erstwhile Board ;

(b) if not the subjects that have not been taken over ;

(c) whether the Corporation has drawn up a 15-year plan for the development of atomic energy in our country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) The Nuclear Power Corporation has taken over all the assets and liabilities and the plans and programmes of the erstwhile Nuclear Power Board except the stocks of Nuclear Fuel, Heavy Water and the Unit—I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which will remain the property of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Nuclear Power Corporation will implement the long term Nuclear Power Programmes approved by Government for setting up 10,000 MWe by 2000 AD.

Supply of Rigs from USSR

1773. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any offer has been received from the USSR for supply of rigs and heavy duty pumps to deal with the prevailing drought situation in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the offer and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether the requirement of rigs has been assessed and if so, their number ;

(d) the State-wise break up of the requirement ; and

(e) the steps taken to train the Indian technologists in the operation of the rigs and pumps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d) Government of India have accepted the offer of 6 drilling rigs and 35 pumps as Gift from USSR. These rigs would be deployed by the Central Ground Water Board in the drought affected States.

(e) USSR would also provide experts for training of Indian technologists in the

operation and maintenance of these equipments.

Enquiry into Alleged Charges of Corruption and Irregularities Against NDMC Officials

1774. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently ordered an inquiry into the charges of corruption and irregularities in the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) ;

(b) if so, the details of the corruption charges levelled against the NDMC officials

(c) the time by which the inquiry committee will submit its report to Government ; and

(d) what further action Government propose to take against the erring NDMC officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) The Government has not ordered an inquiry to inquire into the charges of corruption in the New Delhi Municipal Committee. However, some complaints relating to irregularities in leasing out/allotment of property/land, deposits of funds, infructuous expenditure, improper payment to contractors, irregular appointment of NDMC counsel/Legal Advisor, allotment of shops/kiosks, non-prevention of unauthorised construction, use of sub-standard material and poor quality of construction work, wasteful expenditure etc. have been received and the matter is under examination of the Government. Further action will be taken as per the rules only if prima facie case has been made out.

National Convention on Water Use

1775. SHRI P.M. SAYED : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether water resources experts have made some meaningful suggestions

various aspects of water use in the national convention held from 12th to 14th November, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Among the important suggestions on water use, made at the National Water Convention held from 12th to 14th November, 1987, are :

- (i) Better water planning in the operation of reservoirs so as to maximise the use by controlling evaporation loss in years of deficient rainfall.
- (ii) Increase public funding in the Ground Water sector in backward areas.
- (iii) Use of remote sensing techniques in ground water survey and investigation to augment availability of ground water.
- (iv) Encourage recycling of waste water for use other than for drinking purposes.
- (v) Create greater conservation consciousness for water among the people.
- (vi) Strengthen operation and maintenance of water supply systems to prevent wastage and pollution.

Modern Weapons to Security Forces

1776. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the weapons used by Delhi Police and other para-military forces are outdated while the extremists are having latest weapons; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace such outdated weapons with modern automatic weapons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The authorisation of arms and ammunition to the State/UT Police Forces and the Central Police Organisation in the country is based on the nature of their duties. Their requirements for modern arms are also being met keeping in view the nature of their duties.

Pension to Widows of Indian National Army Soldiers

1777. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the News Item published in the "Times of India" dated 26 October, 1987 under the caption "Pension for Widow after 44 years fight";

(b) whether the Rajasthan High Court has directed that all widows from INA families should be considered for pension and other benefits;

(c) if so, the action taken by Union Government on the direction of the High Court and the date w.e.f. which the pension and other benefits would be paid to all such widows from INA families;

(d) whether the whole procedure for the sanction of pension for the freedom Fighters of INA and the others is to be reviewed; and

(e) if so, the likely date by which the review would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) A certified copy of the judgement of Rajasthan High Court in the matter has not yet been received. The matter will be examined in the light of the directions of the High Court of Rajasthan.

Policy on Inter-State Water Disputes

1778. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of WATER

RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any policy in regard to inter-state water disputes and also underscored the need for forestalling natural disasters by rational use of national water resources ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) by what time the policy is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Inter-State Water disputes are resolved by negotiation among the States concerned failing which the disputes are referred for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Legal Services Authority Act

1779. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Legal Services Authority Act is being opposed by certain legal luminaries ;

(b) if so, what are their principal objections ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ;

(d) whether Government propose to amend any of its provisions ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (e) No formal reference opposing the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, has been received by the Government. Some articles have appeared in Newspapers criticising the Act. The principal objection to the Act appears to be that the Act seeks to place the Judiciary in a position subordinate to the Government in so far as it empowers the Government to give directions to the authorities under the Act. This objection is misconceived. There is at present no proposal to amend the Act.

Appointment of Judges in Supreme Court

1780. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made any appointments of Judges in the Supreme Court of India ; and

(b) if so, number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) Yes, sir, the appointment of three Judges in the Supreme Court of India was made recently.

Pending Cases on Land Reforms in Supreme Court

1781. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of cases involving land disputes as a result of land reforms pending in the Supreme Court of India, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : As per the information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, no separate statistics are maintained in the Supreme Court regarding cases involving land disputes as a result of land reforms, State-wise.

Number of Dacoities and Robberies in Punjab and Delhi

1782. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of dacoities and robberies reported in Dethi and Punjab during the last six months ; and

(b) the steps taken to trace the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF ESTAT IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During the last six months viz. from May to October, 1987, 10 cases of dacoity and 77 cases of robbery, have been reported in the Union Territory of Delhi. Information in respect of Punjab is not available,

(b) Steps like increased foot and mobile patrolling, intensive checking of hotels/guest houses, posting of picquets at vulnerable places, action against bad characters, development of sources etc., have been taken to check crime and to trace the culprits.

**Expenditure on Technology Missions
Programme of CSIR**

1783. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CSIR had introduced a three year Budget System for its laboratories to provide continuity to the research projects ; and

(b) what is the expenditure so far incurred on technology missions programme by the CSIR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) To ensure better internal planning and performance, a longer perspective in the form of a tentative 3 year resource allocation has been suggested to each Laboratory by CSIR, although the Government of India grants to CSIR continue to be voted on an annual basis.

(b) Rs. 2.84 crores has so far been incurred on technology mission programmes by the CSIR.

**Implementation of Juvenile Justice
Act**

1784. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Juvenile Justice Act has come into force ;

(b) whether steps have been taken to implement the Act in all the States and Union Territories and if so, the results thereof ;

(c) whether any schemes for juvenile delinquents after-care and rehabilitation have been prepared and adopted ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Juvenile Justice Act has come into force on 2nd October, 1987. The following steps have been taken :

1. The Notification bringing the Act into force has since been published.
2. The Notification delegating the powers of the State Government to the Administrators (whether known as Lt. Governor, Chief Commissioner or Administrators) of the Union Territories for implementation of Act have been published.
3. The draft model rules for preparing and notifying rules under Juvenile Justice Act 1986 had been circulated to the States.

The implementation of the Act rests with the State Government/UT administration.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) A Centrally sponsored Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment has been circulated to States/UTs. The Scheme provides for up-grading/strengthening of infra-structures and for improving facilities for providing full coverage of services for implementation of Juvenile Justice Act. The expenditure is shared by Central and the State Government in the ratio of 50 : 50. In case the scheme is implemented through Voluntary Organisation has to bear 10% of the expenditure.

Curbing of Terrorist Activities by U.K.

1785. SHRI BHADRESHWAR
TANTI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have
asked U.K. Government, to take stern, steps
for curbing terrorist acts ; and

(b) if so, the response of the British
Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b)
The question of taking effective action
against anti-Indian extremists and terro-
rists in U.K. has been the subject of
continuous discussions between Govern-
ments of India and U.K. since the latter
half of 1984. Consequent on the decisions
taken by the Prime Ministers of the two
countries in October, 1985, legal experts
have been discussing measures to streng-
then the legal framework, including the
drafting of an Extradition Treaty, with a
view to strengthen the procedures for
curbing anti-Indian terroristic activities in
the U.K. So far, it has not been possible
to arrive at a satisfactory agreement.
However, discussions are continuing.

**Sub-Groups of Central Advisory Board
on Social Defence**

1786. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI,
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to constitute four sub-groups of the Central
Advisory Board on Social Defence to
advise the Ministry on major social issues;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The following four sub-groups have
been proposed to be set up to advise on
major social issues. These groups are :

1. Sub-Group on Welfare of Children
2. Sub-Group on Welfare of Prisoners
3. Sub-Group on Prevention and
Control of Drug Abuse.
4. Sub-Group on Community Action
for Social Integration including
Welfare of Aged, Beggary etc.

**Study by PEO on Employment
Generation**

1787. SHRI BHADRESHWAR
TANTI : Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study was conducted
by the Programme Evaluation Organisation
regarding employment generation ;

(b) if so, whether any recommenda-
tions were made by the Programme
Evaluation Organisation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINI-
STRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTA-
TION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c)
Of the evaluation reports brought out by
the Programme Evaluation Organisation
having bearing on employment, the
recent ones are : (i) Evaluation Report on
Integrated Rural Development Programme
(IRDP) and (ii) Evaluation Report on
National Rural Employment Programme
(NREP). These Reports contain, inter
alia, suggestions/recommendations. Copies
of the Reports have been made available to
the Parliament Library.

**Insurgency Through Indo-Burma
Border**

1788. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Naga rebel groups cross through Indo-Burma Border into Nagaland every month ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The extremists cross the border clandestinely. However, vigil on the border is maintained. A five Km. belt along Burma border in Nagaland has already been declared as 'disturbed area'.

Bridge Burning

1789. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.
BHOSALE :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the incidence of burning of newly wedded women in the country particularly in the capital ;

(b) if so, the number of incidents reported during the last six months ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take some legislative measures to check the recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The number of incidents relating to burning of

newly married women as such in the country as a whole are not tabulated at the Centre. However, the number of incidents of burning of married women in the capital registered with Delhi Police during the last six months, i.e. 1.5.87 to 31.10.87 was 239. The figure for the corresponding period during the year 1986 was 233.

(c) Adequate legal provision has been made in the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law stringent and effective. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act 1912 have also been amended in their regard.

Indian Satellites in Space

1790. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Indian satellites in the Space at present ;

(b) the details of their utility ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure safe launching of ASLVs in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) INSAT-1B is the only operational Indian Satellite in Orbit now providing services for long distance telecommunications, radio and TV programme distribution and networking and meteorology.

(c) After the failure of the first developmental flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), a Failure Analysis Committee (FAC) was constituted by Secretary, Department of Space (DOS). A comprehensive set of recommendations have been given by FAC to further increase the reliability and prevent possible future failures. All the steps recommended by FAC are being incorporated in the second developmental flight of ASLV scheduled for next year. A Statement was made in Lok Sabha on August 28, 1987 on the

failure analysis of the first developmental flight of ASLV.

Provision of Security for Sitting and Former Members of Parliament

1791. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sitting as well as former Members of Parliament, other than Ministers, who have been provided security ;

(b) in how many cases it has been provided at their own request, and the cases when it was provided on the specific reports of threat to life by the Intelligence agencies ;

(c) whether the security provided to some Members of Parliament has been withdrawn recently ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : 49 sitting Members of Parliament and 8 former Members of Parliament have been provided security. It would not be in the public interest to indicate the names of the Members as well as former Members of Parliament, who have been provided security.

(b) Security arrangements are made on the basis of threat perception and not on the basis of specific requests.

(c) and (b) The security arrangements for some of the Members of Parliament were recently withdrawn on the basis of a review of threat perception as projected by agencies.

Changes in the Training of IAS and IPS

1792. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to bring about any changes in the training of Indian

Administrative Service and Indian Police Service and other Central Services personnel ; and

(b) if so, the scope and nature of such changes and the rationale thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. No changes are proposed to be brought about in the training of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and other Central Services. As a result of the training initiative taken by Government in January 1985, cadre training plans have been drawn up for All India and several Group A, Group B and Group C Services and are under implementation.

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

[Translation]

Pending Cases in High Courts

1793. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

SHRI K. RAMACHA NDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in each High Court ;

(b) which are the courts where pendency is lowest and which are the courts where pendency is highest ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the pendency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Registries of the High Courts, a Statement showing the number of cases pending in each High Court, arranged in descending order, is given in the Statement—I below.

(c) The steps taken to reduce pendency of cases have been indicated in Statement—II below.

Statement I*Pendency of cases in the High Courts arranged in descending order*

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	No. of cases pending	As on
1.	Allahabad	288060	30.6.86
2.	Madras	187250	31.12.86
3.	Calcutta	156447	31.12.86
4.	Bombay	133242	30.6.87
5.	Kerala	120890	30.6.86
6.	Andhra Pradesh	86137	30.6.87
7.	Delhi	77191	30.6.87
8.	Karnataka	66741	31.12.86
9.	Patna	56904	31.12.85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	53888	31.12.86
11.	Punjab & Haryana	53568	30.6.87
12.	Gujarat	52623	30.6.87
13.	Rajasthan	48921	31.12.85
14.	Orissa	37854	30.6.87
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	35945	30.6.87
16.	Gauhati	17880	31.12.86
17.	Himachal Pradesh	8820	31.12.86
18.	Sikkim	36	30.6.87

Statement---II*Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency*

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the High Courts :

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Government.
2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100—A)
3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.
4. The Sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 440 as on 1st February, 1987.
5. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts ;
 - (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates ;
 - (c) Dispensing with printing of records ;
 - (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.
6. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government, and they have been requested to take necessary action.
7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are :
- (a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by :
 - (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes ;
 - (ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and c
 - (iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
 - (b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.
 - (c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii).
 - (d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary.
 - (e) the training of Judicial Officers.
 - (f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.
 - (g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.
 - (h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.
 - (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service ; and
 - (j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

[Translation]

Jurisdiction of High Courts

1794. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the jurisdiction of High Courts ;

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Government have no proposal to reduce the jurisdiction of the High Courts.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Continuance of Ad-Hoc Promotions for Long Periods

1795. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission recommended that Government should define precisely what should be considered as "Short term" vacancy so that no one may continue to be on ad-hoc promotion for long periods ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission relating to the Central Secretariat Services has been accepted in principle by the Government and the modalities of its implementation are being finalised.

Raw Material Outlets for Electronic Industry

1796. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a chain of raw materials outlets for electronic industry ;

(b) if so, the details of modalities and the objectives in view ; and

(c) the like expenditure to be involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Government does not propose to set up a chain of raw materials outlets for purely marketing purposes. However, a plan for the promotion of research and development in basic materials for electronic industry is in the final stage of preparation.

(b) and (c) Through various regulatory measures, Department of Electronic has been promoting indigenous manufacture of components by electronic industry. Only those materials and components for which industry has not come forward due to relatively small local demand but which are of strategic nature has been identified for taking up for development and subsequent manufacture in pilot/demonstration plants. Electronic Materials Development Agency (EMDA) has been set up to implement major departmental projects. Expenditure estimates would be prepared when the plan is finalised.

Purchase of a Ship and an Aircraft for Research by CSIR

1797. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research propose to purchase a ship and an aircraft for research purposes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas of research to be carried out ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Resources for Irrigation Schemes

1798. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission is carrying out an exercise to find more resources for irrigation schemes to free Indian agriculture from vagaries of weather ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Seventh Plan has received a major set back as a result of present drought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) As part of the drought-proofing exercise, Planning Commission has already identified certain irrigation works to be expedited/completed at the cost of Rs. 236 crores. Simultaneously, the States have been advised that this year if they would like to divert the resources from other sectors to irrigation and water management, after utilising fully their approved outlays, Planning Commission would have no objection.

(c) The preliminary assessment of the Planning Commission is that despite the severity of the drought, Seventh Plan targets will not be severely affected.

Programme to Train Science Entrepreneurs

1799. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme to train science entrepreneurs has made any progress ; and

(b) if so, details thereof

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

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

Statement

With a view to encouraging graduates in science and engineering to become entrepreneurs, a Board, called National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), was constituted by the Department of Science and Technology in 1982. This Board has been engaged in the following training activities :—

(a) Creation of awareness on entrepreneurship among science and engineering students.

(b) Training on entrepreneurship.

These activities are described below.

Creation of Awareness : With a view to creating awareness about entrepreneurship being a possible vocation, camps lasting about 2-3 days have been conducted in various science and engineering colleges. Approximately, 50-60 students of the final year attend such Camps under the overall supervision of the Principal of the College. So far, 121 such Camps have been organised.

Training on Entrepreneurship : Programmes, called Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), meant to impart necessary skill in planning and managing enterprises have been conducted in various parts of the country. Each of these programmes is of six weeks duration and trains about 20-30 S&T participants. Till date, 100 such programmes have been conducted and 2200 persons have been trained. Post-training counselling and guidance are also given for a period of about one year. Approximately 280 persons trained in these programmes have established units of their own. These programmes have been well-received by the S&T community at large.

Global Conference on Mathematical Physics

1800. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a global Conference on 'Mathematical Physics' was held in the country in October, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details objectives of the Conference ;

(c) the names of countries participated in the Conference ;

(d) concepts brought to light at the Conference ;

(e) in what way this Conference has helped in solving the modern scientific problems of the country ; and

(f) the reaction of Government on the concepts outlined at the Conference ?

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

(b) The objectives of the conference as given by the organisers are (i) it provides an opportunity to know the recent developments in the field of Nuclear Physics, Elementary particles, Quantum Physics, Relativistic Physics and General Physics ; and (ii) Provides an exchange of thoughts amongst the experts on a common platform ;

(c) to (f) Although a proposal for financial assistance for holding the above conference was received by the Department of Science and Technology from Einstein Foundation International, Nagpur, it was not supported due to lack of information regarding the clearances from concerned Government of India agencies and subsequently due to the recent ban on holding of international conferences. Therefore, the details regarding the conference are not available with the Government.

Criteria for Setting up Fire Stations in Delhi

1801. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for setting up of a fire station in Delhi ;

(b) the places in Delhi where fire stations have been set up during 1987 so far ;

(c) whether some more new areas have been identified for setting up of fire stations ;

(d) if so, the names of areas identified ;

(e) whether fire-tax is being collected from certain areas where fire stations have not been set up ; and

(f) if so, the names of such areas and justification for collection of the taxes in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As per recommendation made by the Standing Fire Advisory Council, a fire station should cover an area of 4 sq miles. The response time and the nature of the area covered are kept in view while deciding the location of a fire station ;

(b) No new fire station has been opened during 1987. However, Six fire stations at Laxmi Nagar District Centre, Nehru Place, Bhikaji Cama Complex, Kirti Nagar, Prashad Nagar and Wazirpur Industrial area, are presently under construction ;

(c) and (d) The names of the areas identified for setting up fire stations in future are indicated in the statement below.

(e) No fire tax is collected from an area to which fire cover is not provided by the Delhi Fire Service.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Mayur Vihar/Trilok Puri.
2. Janakpuri District Centre.

3. Jawala Puri.
4. Najafgarh.
5. Okhla.
6. Jama Masjid.
7. Seema Puri.
8. Bijwasan.
9. Badli.
10. Pappan Kalan Ext.
11. Hari Nagar Mayapuri.
12. Yamuna Puri.
13. Rohini Sector-VII.
14. Saket.
15. Lodhi Complex.
16. Badarpur.
17. Lahori Gate.
18. Turkman Gate.
19. Town Hall.
20. Hauz Khas.
21. DSIDC Complex Narela.
22. Kherwa.
23. Alipur.
24. Tuglakabad.
25. Uttam Nagar.
26. Dhaka Dhirpur.
27. Malviya Nagar Ext.
28. Siri Fort.
29. Mahrauli.
30. Nangloi.
31. Sunder Nagar.
32. Rohini-I.
33. Rohini-II.
34. Rohini-III.
35. Papan Kalan Evt. II.
36. Bawana.
37. Khanjhwala.
38. Chawala.

39. Palam.

40. Khanpur.

41. Biswas Nagar.

Thefts in M.P. Flats

1802. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of thefts reported during the last three months in the flats allotted to Members of Parliament in North Avenue, New Delhi ; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 1 (One).

(b) Patrolling, mobile as well as on foot, has been intensified in the area.

Publication of Mother-Tongue-wise Census Data

1803. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar General of Census Operations has still not published the data regarding the number of speakers of the various mother tongues as reported in 1981 census ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and the likely date by which the data would be published ; and

(c) whether data would be published as reported by the speakers of various mother tongues without resorting to artificial classification based on non-linguistic criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The 1981 Census language data regarding the languages mainly spoken in the household are

now under printing for publication and in the meanwhile, are available for consultation in manuscript form. There has been no delay taking into account the huge volume of work involved.

(c) The principles that were adopted for presentation of 1971 Census language data have been followed for 1981 Census also.

Shikayat Adalats to Hear Public Grievances

1804. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain departments of Government are holding Shikayat Adalats to hear public grievances ;

(b) if so, details thereof and the periodicity of such Adalats with time and day allotted ;

(c) the types of grievances attended to in these Adalats ;

(d) details of other departments proposing to hold these Adalats ;

(e) whether any time schedule has been fixed to deal with public grievances ; and

(f) if so, steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) to (f) : Shikayat Adalats have been introduced as an experimental measure in the Department of Telecommunications and the Delhi Development Authority, providing interface of the aggrieved with the Administration for an on-the-spot redress.

The Department of Telecommunications are holding Adalats at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune and Kanpur once a quarter commencing from August, 1987. They will cover all types of problems relating to telephone service like excess billing, disconnection of telephones and service

complaints etc. The time and date of holding Adalats are advertised through the press and electronics media.

The Adalats in the Delhi Development Authority are being held since August, 1987 on the first working Monday of every month and cover all written complaints regarding housing, lands, building and engineering.

Review of Functioning of Civil Registration System and Registration Organisation

1805. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain discussions were held with State Governments to review functioning of Civil Registration System and Registrarion Organisation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths made certain recommendations at their meeting held in 1986 and 1987 ;

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise ;

(e) whether the model scheme for registration of births and deaths in Delhi Hospitals has been implemented ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) the steps proposed to extend this schemes to other major hospitals of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Civil Registration System and Registration Organisation were discussed by the Registrar General, India with the chief Registrars of various States through all India Conferences organised in 1970, 1974, 1980 and 1985 and two rounds of Regional Conferences held during 1981-85 and 1986-87.

(c) and (d) The recommendations made during the Regional Conferences held in 1986 and 1987 are given in the statement below.

(e) to (g) The model scheme for births and deaths has not been implemented in Delhi Hospitals and the question of extending the scheme to other major hospitals of the country will be considered only after implementation of the scheme in Delhi Hospitals.

Statement

Recommendations made at second-round of regional-level conferences of Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths held during the years 1986 and 1987

A second-round of regional conference of Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths was organised at Bangalore (Karnataka) during October 20-21, 1986, Panaji (Goa) during February 23-24, 1987 New Delhi during March 19-20, 1987 and Guwahati (Assam) during April 9-10, 1987 for Southern, Central and Western, Northern and Eastern and North-Eastern regions respectively. The exhaustive discussions at the above four regional conferences led to specific sets of recommendations. An unduplicated list of recommendations made at these conferences is given below under the following four major headings :

A. Arrangements and Monitoring

- (1) Forms suggested by the Registrar General, India for monitoring peripheral returns were considered useful in providing appreciation to District Registrars and sub-district authorities of the performance at lower levels. However, the conference thought that a minor change in form 2A involving replacement of its columns 2 and 3 by a column with heading "The name of the registration unit" and consequent re-numbering of later columns in that form will be desirable.
- (2) In cases where local rural Registrars cover a large number of villages, it would be desirable to register events village-wise in the interest of both monitoring village-wise returns and retrieval of registers for purposes of meeting demands for certificates of births and deaths,

- (3) Situations were cited where delayed registration of events is done on orders of Executive Magistrates—as provided for in the Act—without, it appeared, sufficient consideration of necessary evidence. It was explained that there was no easy way of providing some guide-lines to the Executive Magistrate as this might be construed as interference in the Judicial work of Magistrates. The conference suggested that State rules may suitably be modified so as to provide guidelines on the types of evidence and their evaluation vis-a-vis details given in the application for delayed registration which could be taken into account by the Magistrates. It was agreed that Model Rules provided by the Registrar General, India would be reviewed with this purpose in view.
- (4) It was pointed out that in cases of deaths by road-accidents and sudden demises, registration of these deaths at the place of disposal of bodies would be reviewed.
- (5) It was agreed that information on medically certified cause of death may further be classified by rural and urban and for that purpose, a suitable provision for collecting the information may be made in Forms 8 and 8-A. It was also agreed that all District Hospitals may be covered under the scheme of medical certification of cause of death at the earliest.
- (6) It was recommended that the Office of the Registrar General, India may consult the Union Law Ministry in regard to (i) reconstruction of mutilated old registration records and (ii) evidentiary value of the certificates of births and deaths issued on the basis of micro-filming of the registration records.
- (7) The information on cause of death recorded in form 4, in case of deaths not certified medically, is coded using ICD whereas the recommendation is to use a much shorter list provided for the purpose by the office of

the Registrar General, India. This recommendation was made in view of the fact that information recorded in form 4 is not always detailed enough to get a definite coding under ICD. The recommendation should always be adhered to.

- (8) There was some thinking about the need for changing the registration hierarchy currently obtaining in the States. Although the State Governments are statutorily empowered to effect such changes, it would be necessary to carefully analyse the effects of various components and steps involved in such changes on the level of registration of vital events. The State Governments would no doubt exercise caution before contemplating such hierarchical and systematic changes.
- (9) The notifier system does not seem to have contributed significantly to the efficiency of the registration work. It was suggested that wherever notifiers belonged to the health system (like multipurpose health workers with well defined jurisdiction of area and population), their beats should be dovetailed with those of the local registrars and each MPW is made aware about the registrar to whom he/she is to report the vital events. Such a dovetailing would enhance the efficiency of the system.
- (10) There were some proposals for changing the quantum of fees charged for delayed registration under section 13 of the Act and fees charged for search of registers for events and issue of extracts of the registers under section 17 of the Act. This can be accomplished by the State Government if they so desire by amending, through usual procedures, the relevant State rules, taking care to see that such changes do not adversely affect the registration work.
- (11) As regards monitoring and supervision of periodical returns from the registrars, it was felt that district registrars could play more effective

role. Besides obtaining periodical reports about the flow of returns and content of registration from the periphery and sub-district level authorities (Tehsildar, BDO etc) the districts registrars could utilise such information in spotting registration units with consistently indifferent performances and take suitable remedial action regularly.

B. Statistics and Annual Reports

- (12) Computer facilities may be progressively utilised for processing data emerging from the Civil Registration Work and Chief Registrars may begin making budget provisions for the purpose in their five years and annual plans. They may also get the CRS registers micro-filmed by making suitable plan provisions for the purpose.
- (13) It was recommended that Chief Registrars should submit annual reports on the working of the RBD Act, 1969 in time to their respective Governments so as to meet the legal requirement under the Act.
- (14) Steps for submission of various returns would be taken by the concerned authorities within the statutory time limits prescribed under the State rules by the State Governments.
- (15) All supplementary monthly returns if any when received by the Chief Registrar may also be reported to the Registrar General, India in the usual form.

C. Promotional Measures

- (16) Wherever Chief Registrars and District belong to the same cadre, the subject of civil registration should be a standing item for review at all periodical meetings of the District Registrars with the Chief Registrars.
- (17) The State-level Inter-Departmental Coordination Committees for Civil

Registration may meet regularly at least once in a year. Further, for effective follow-up actions, it was considered desirable that IDCs may be chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State Government, as far as possible. Director of Printing could be usefully included as a member of such a Committee.

- (18) It was suggested that scoring pattern devised by the Office of the Registrar General, India for the grant of awards based upon good performance in CRS-work, may be reviewed.
- (19) The conference recommended that publicity measures need to be geared up. In particular, publicity films on registration system made several years ago like "Promptness Pays" need to be recast. Besides, new films which can have better impact also need to be made.
- (20) The Chief Registrars may continue persuading, wherever necessary their State Governments for taking steps in a phased manner towards making production of birth certificates compulsory at the time of first school admission, covering urban areas to begin with.
- (21) The conference recommended that it would immensely help if the authorities involved with civil registration work in various States/UTs familiarise themselves with the working of CRS in other States/UTs and for the purpose undertake visits to other regions during which prevalent practices, problems and attempted solutions in the areas visited may be thoroughly studied.

D Others (including training programmes)

- (22) As the registers (Forms 11, 12 and 13) constitute permanent records, they need to be maintained properly. For this purpose, it would be necessary to have proper record-rooms. It was recommended that the Registrar General, India may suggest to all Chief Registrars to provide funds for the purpose in the state five year and annual plans.
- (23) Registers of births and deaths (forms 11, 12 and 13) as well as certificates (forms 8, 9 and 10) constituted records of long-term interest. It was necessary, therefore, that the paper used for printing all these forms was a high-grade quality enabling maintenance of these forms for a long time. It was recommended that the Registrar General, India will provide the technical specifications of the paper to be used for printing of these forms, after consulting appropriate expert agencies in the matter.
- (24) Shortage of forms, particularly forms 2, 3 and 4 was cited as a reason for incomplete coverage of vital events. It was agreed that Chief Registrars will ensure timely and adequate supply of forms, by making advance indents and by building up minimum stocks of forms. Wherever considered necessary, steps may be taken to get the CRS forms registers included in the list of "Standard Forms" of the concerned Governments.
- (25) There is a need for providing training to the local Registrars. It was suggested that training manuals for peripheral officials of the registration-hierarchy like Registrars, Notifiers and medical personnel will have to be prepared. It was recommended that the Office of the Registrar General, India may prepare such manuals based on the provisions of the Act and the Model Rules.
- (26) As for training of District Registrars of large Municipal Corporation and their Assistants, it was felt that the present arrangements under which the Office of the Registrar General, India conducted twice a-year training-course covering approximately 60 officials were not adequate. There is an urgent need to get all these officials trained in a planned and a phased manner within the next two to three years. Such a training programme can best be operated under the aegis of Chief Registrars themselves particularly of larger States, with resources-persons partly provided by the Office of the Registrar Gene-

ral. It was recommended that Chief Registrars may work out their full requirements for such time-bound training programmes, taking into account the training facilities available with them and finalise them in consultation with Registrar General, India.

(27) Similarly the personnel engaged in medical certification of cause of death and survey of cause of death (rural) also need to be covered by appropriate training programmes within the next two to three years. The authorities in charge of medical education may persuade Preventive and Social Medicine departments of their Medical Colleges to impart short training on medical certification, as is being done in Maharashtra.

(28) During the period of the Third and the Fourth Five Years Plans, some staff was created at State Headquarters, districts and large municipalities according to the norms then worked out. In the case of urban areas, such norms were based upon the population-size-class of towns. By now, not only has the population in various towns grown substantially but also many new towns have become eligible for placement of such staff. Moreover, in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the work of CRS, both due to heavy growth in population and due to growing public demand for certificates of births and deaths, has increased considerably. The workload and the staff-norms, therefore, need to be assessed afresh. The Registrar General, India, may appoint a study-group for examining the current workload of CRS work and the norms for assessing additional staff requirements with special reference to the needs of metropolitan cities. Necessity and desirability for providing modern equipments like personal computers and micro-processors may also be considered by this group. Recommendations of the study-group may be forwarded to the State Governments and Chief Registrars for implementation.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension to Participants of Arya Samaj Movement

1806. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received so far State-wise from participants of Arya Samaj Movement of 1938-39 for award of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension ;

(b) the number of applications recommended, State-wise ;

(c) the number of applications pending, State-wise ; and

(d) the various facilities being provided to freedom fighters at present category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The information is given in the Statement given below.

(d) Following facilities have been provided to freedom fighters at present by the Central Government.

(i) Freedom fighters drawing pension from Central Revenues are allowed to travel freely by first class (including AC-II Tier Class) over the Indian Railways for a period of one year from the date of issue of the railway pass. The spouse of the freedom fighter or an attendant is also allowed to accompany the freedom fighter in the same class. They are also entitled to medical facilities (provided by the Railway) while on journey.

(ii) Facilities for free medical treatment in Central Government hospitals at par with group A officers of the Central Government.

(iii) Free medical facilities in hospitals run by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

Statement

Name of State	Number of applications received in time	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of cases Rejected	No. of cases pending
Andhra Pradesh	278	2	180	96
Bihar	211	—	17	194
Delhi	60	4	22	34
Gujarat	3	1	1	1
Haryana	245	5	135	105
Himachal Pradesh	6	—	2	4
Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	2
Karnataka	131	2	65	64
Madhya Pradesh	19	—	11	8
Maharashtra	133	17	91	25
Punjab	61	—	12	49
Rajasthan	47	2	19	26
Uttar Pradesh	140	7	99	34
West Bengal	1	—	—	—
	1339	41	655	643

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

1807. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in Delhi during each of the last three years and the current year as a result of terrorists activities ; and

(b) the steps taken to check terrorists activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The requisite figures are indicated below :—

Year	Killed	Injured
1984	1	4
1985	57	53
1986	—	6
1987	27	26

(Upto 31.10.87)

(b) In order to meet the increasing threat from terrorists in Delhi, nearly 12,000 more posts and purchase of about 668 more vehicles for the Delhi Police have been sanctioned. Setting up of 25 more police stations, 12 Police sub-divisions and three police districts have been approved. 100 pickets at strategic points

manned by personnel equipped with automatic weapons and wireless sets have been set up. Regular coordination meetings are held with the officers of the neighbouring States and intelligence agencies to monitor the activities of terrorists.

**Operation of Commercial Enterprise
on Land Occupied by Illegal
Occupant**

1808. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4053 on 21 August, 1987 regarding unauthorised temporary commercial structures and state :

(a) whether a commercial enterprise can be operated on land occupied by illegal occupant in Ward-16 in Delhi under the management of the Department of Rehabilitation ;

(b) when the survey of properties had been undertaken and number of unauthorised temporary commercial structures had been found ; and

(c) under what provision of law the action has been taken against illegal occupants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Survey of properties was last undertaken in August, 1987. It was found that temporary commercial structures had come up in four of the properties.

(c) Action has been initiated under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

**Suo-Moto References made by Re-
habilitation Department**

1810. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of suo-moto references made by the Department of Rehabilitation against the judicial judgements on the basis of rising prices of land ; and

(b) the reasons for making such suo-moto references ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) There are at present 3 suo-moto references pending before the Authorised Chief Settlement Commissioner but none of these were made on account of rise in the price of land.

(b) Public interest.

**Report of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on
Minorities**

1811. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the dates of submission of the preliminary and final reports of the High Power Panel on Minorities under Dr. Gopal Singh ;

(b) whether the report has been printed ;

(c) whether the report has been translated into Hindi ;

(d) whether the report is under Government's active consideration ;

(e) whether the report is intended to be tabled in the Parliament ; and

(f) whether Government will consider releasing the report for public discussion as in the case of the Mandal Commission Report before taking decision on its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gopal Singh submitted its interim Report on Minorities on the 31st January, 1981 and its final Report on 14th June, 1983.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) The report is under consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Licences for Semi Automatic Arms

1812. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to keep the power of issuing licences for semi-automatic arms in their own hand ;

(b) if so, when this power was acquired and the number of persons who have been issued licences thereafter ; and

(c) the reasons for issuing these licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Powers to issue licences for semi-automatic arms were withdrawn from State authorities with effect from 8.8.87 and are now vested in the Central Government. No licences for such arms have been issued by the Central Government since then.

[English]

Organisation Receiving Foreign Contributions in Bihar

1813 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of private organisations, institutions and individuals in Bihar who have received foreign contributions during the last three years for which the date are available ;

(b) whether any instances of misuse of foreign contribution have come to the notice of Government in any case ;

(c) if so, the penal or regulatory action by Government in each case ;

(d) the names of the organisations in Bihar which have been de-registered or refused registration under FC (R) Act ;

(e) the names of such organisations which have been required to obtain prior permission from Government before accepting foreign contributions ; and

(f) the names of such organisations which have been banned from accepting contributions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The information regarding the names of private organisations, institutions and individuals in Bihar who have received foreign contributions during the last three years is so voluminous that it is not feasible to lay it on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) There have been some instances of violations of the provisions of the Act by certain organisations and action has been taken under the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(d) Information is given below in the statement ?

(e) Daltonganj Catholic Diocese, Daltonganj has been required to obtain prior permission for accepting foreign contribution under Section 10(b) of the Act.

(f) No organisation has been banned in Bihar from accepting foreign contributions.

Statement

Names of the Organisations in Bihar which have been Refused Registration Under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

1. Maler Punay Jeevan Project, Saheb Ganj.
2. J.I. Social Service Society, Gaya.
3. Edara Madinatul Ollom Society, Azkirnagar, Distt. Serjhbhaha.
4. Sevamandal Parivar Kalyan Yojna, Distt. Dioghar.

5. NDBARC (North Bihar Action Research Centre), P.O. Mushahu, Distt. Muzaffarpur.
6. Arjak Sangh, Patna.
7. Gramin Vikas Anusandhan, and Prashkikshan Sansthan, Jamui, Distt. Munger, Bihar.
8. Rohtas Gramin Vikas Pratisthan, Village Chhalo, Rohtas.
9. Tata Steel Rural Development Society, Jamshedpur.
10. Madrasa Rahemia, Paharpur Bazar, Distt. Sewan.
11. Millat Academy Educational, Cultural and Technical Society, Betia.
12. Board of Islamic Education, Hazarebagh.
13. Raghobpur Prakhand Gram Swarajya Sewa Sansthan, P.O. Hariraha, Distt. Saharsa.
14. Darsgah Islami, Distt. Darbhanga.
15. Darsgah Islahi, P.O. Betiah, Distt. West Champaran.
16. Darasgah Islamic Educational Society, Rasoolpur, Distt. Darbhanga.
17. Gram Vikas Sansthan, P.O. Rampur.
18. Sarbahara Sangha, P.O. Chandi, Distt. Sing Bham.

19. Consortium of Human Enlargment and Technology Nature Association, Distt. Deoghor.
20. Vikas Seva Sanga, At Sekhuche, P.O. Banrchua, Distt. Godda.

Irrigation Projects in Sixth Plan Period

1814. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of major and medium irrigation projects taken up during the Sixth Plan Period, State-wise ;

(b) the names and number of projects completed during the above mentioned period, state wise ;

(c) the cost of the each project, State-wise and

(d) the Union Government's share on each project, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in Statement-I and Statement-II below.

(d) Irrigation projects are funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants which are not tied to any scheme or sector of development.

Statement-I

Names of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects taken up During Sixth Plan (1980-85)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/State	Latest cost as in 1987 (Rs. Crores)
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1	2	3
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A—Major

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Yelure reservoir	222.93
2.	Srisaillam R.B.C.	386.05

1	2	3
3.	Srisaïlam L.B.C.	480.05
4.	Telugu Ganga	843.27
5.	Polavaram Barrage	884.17
6.	Jurala	204.75
	<i>Assam</i>	
7.	Champamati	47.49
	<i>Gujarat</i>	
8.	Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) I.S	4520.00
9.	Zankari	86.50
10.	Sidhumber	30 62
	<i>Haryana</i>	
11.	Providing Irrigation to Mewar area and Patudi Area and water supply scheme to Gurgaon, Faridabad and New Industrial Complex	69.70
12.	Conservation Measures by installing 1500 New Sprinkler Irrigation scheme on canal system, Lift and F.C. System	37.50
	<i>Karnataka</i>	
—	Dudhganga I.S	26.00
	<i>Kerala</i>	
13.	Idamlayar	61.4~
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
14.	Arpa (Investigation)	3.00
15.	Mahi	72.77
16.	Man	49.10
17.	Jobat	35.58
18.	Narmada Sagar	470.57
19.	Sindh Ph. II	26.80
—	Bawanthadi (I S)	127.81
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
20.	Lendi (I.S)	42.15
21.	Nira Deoghar	61.48

1	2	3
22.	Lower Penganga (I.S)	207.14
23.	Lower Thirna	62.08
24.	Ghosi Khurd (Sawargaon)	464.82
25.	Lower Wardha	92.59
26.	Lower Wunna	52.09
27.	Wan	34.14
28.	Arunavati	33.23
29.	Tultuli	35.61
30.	Karwa	11.20
31.	Gated Weir at Khodashi	3.24
32.	Sangola Branch Canal	221.93
33.	Talomba	73.83
34.	Punad	13.30
35.	Human	61.90
36.	Koyna Krishna Lift Scheme	187.90
	<i>Manipur</i>	
37.	Khuga	34.00
	<i>Orissa</i>	
(—)	Subernarekka (I.S.)	391.49
	<i>Punjab</i>	
(—)	SYL Canal (I.S.)	
	(a) Carrier Canal	274.00
	(b) Distribution system	59.60
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
38.	Chambal Lift	18.60
39.	Raising Kota Barrage	0.56
(—)	Sardar Sarovar (I.S.)	347.72
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
40.	Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System Stage II	58.45
41.	Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension	83.70

i	2	3
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B. Medium Projects*Andhra Pradesh*

1. Tamlileru	8.44
2. Varadarajaswamy Gudi	13.97
3. Andra Res. Across Champavathi	13.25
4. Buggavanka Res.	9.18
5. Maddileru Res.	7.60
6. Anicut Across Manzira	3.00
7. Reservoir Across Polamavagu near Mallapuram	10.65
8. Upper Kaulsanala	6.99
9. Reservoir Across Bahuda near Baddapadu	11.70
10. Reservoir across Burradakatra	46.00
11. Peddavagu near Ada	26.32
12. Peddavagu near Dasnapur	8.00
13. Modikuntavagu near Krishnapuram	17.50
14. Chamalamvagu near Irkapatti	3.66
15. Sileru Diversion	12.00

Assam

16. Hawaipur Lift	3.20
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Bihar

17. Sindhwarni	6.89
18. Sonua	11.48
19. Latratu	25.23
20. Torlow	7.37
21. Suru	3.98
22. Nandini	4.85
23. Tap Kara	3.35

Gujarat

24. Karmal	3.09
25. Mathal	2.39
26. Chopavav	4.99

1	2	3
27. Berachia		0.83
28. Don		1.28
29. Khambhalav		4.70
30. Bangawadi		3.30
31. Hamipur		1.23
32. Sonmati		2.45
33. Raidy (Eraidy)		4.69
34. Rangamati		2.23
35. Vrajani		3.14
36. Dai (Minsar)		6.85
37. Edalwada		2.46
38. Lakhanka		2.84
39. Mukeshwar		16.00
40. Fategadh		1.19
41. Falla (Kankawati)		4.14
42. Kakadiamba		5.04
43. Malgadh		1.27
44. Kalaghogha		1.41
45. Iswaria		2.31
46. Nyari-II		5.60
47. Und-II		8.97
48. Dzat (Dharafad)		5.42
49. Veradi		3.22
50. Machhu-II		35.72
51. Men		13.69
52. Ani		10.04
53. Goma		9.52
54. Valan		10.02
55. Bakrol		10.28
56. Kariyad		1.51
57. Daredc (Melan)		6.51
58. Bangawadi		1.83
59. Ramnath		4.59

1	2	3
60. Aji-IV		7.76
61. Gunda		3.35
62. Mithapur		9.81
63. Machhu-III		4.56
64. Dzat-II		19.10
65. Hathiwan		2.17
66. Ubeh-II		10.87
67. Kazipur		0.60
68. Khato		0.51
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
69. Bath Valley		5.00
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>		
70. Ans Canal		6.21
71. Battery of 100 tubewells		N.A. Transferred to Minor Irrigation
<i>Karnataka</i>		
72. Hirahalla		18.34
73. Arkavathy (NP)		24.70
74. Udathorathalla (NP)		18.60
<i>Kerala</i>		
75. Vamanapuram		37.12
76. Meenachil		49.56
77. Banasurasagar		11.37
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
78. Chirpani		21.20
79. Bah		36.17
80. Mahuar		29.48
81. Kanbargaon		9.60
82. Gej		9.97
83. Barahar		9.15
84. Lakhunder		15.89

1	2	3
85. Kaserteda		18.17
86. Dejladewda		26.44
87. Barnai		5.94
88. Mahan		51.48
89. Bandia Nalla		5.01
90. Sagar		22.51
91. Kunwari Lift		2.66
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
92. Deogad		22.23
93. Hitawane		38.14
94. Sonwad		11.67
95. Urmodi		28.52
96. Bori (Solapur)		26.10
97. Shahanpur		22.80
98. Karwappa Nalla		12.84
99. Dehali		14.98
100. Sankh		11.08
101. Mun		21.42
102. Nagasakya		7.97
103. Shivna Takali		23.69
104. Borgaon Tonk		1.84
105. Amravati		3.58
106. Patgaon		7.39
107. Upper Manar		23.06
108. Raigavan		3.51
109. Sakal		3.04
110. Pakadigudem		7.25
111. Rui		3.49
112. Deorjan		1.36
113. Kasarsai		4.05
114. Bor Dahegaon		5.72

1	2	3
115. Masalga		2.90
116. Jam		7.00
117. Tujnapur Lift		2.90
<i>Orissa</i>		
118. Badanalla		38.87
<i>Punjab</i>		
119. Construction of Disty. Minor and Bridges		4.00
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
120. Chappi		21.79
121. Bilas		7.43
122. Sawan Bhadon		10 21
123. Parwan Lift		5.20
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
124. Vaniar Reservoir		12.04
125. Strengthening of Periyar Dam		10.73
126. Thoppaiyar Reservoir		5.92
127. Ichambadi Anicut		3.94
128. Siddhamali Reservoir		4.79
129. Noyyal Reservoir		12.95
130. Kuthiraiyar Reservoir		9.00
131. Orathupalayam		15.76
132. Vembakottai Reservoir		4.67
133. Anaimaduvu Reservoir		8.29
<i>Tripura</i>		
134. Khowai Stage-I		17.56
135. Manu		13.50
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
136. Balanbakhhar Diversion		1.80
137. Balanhar Marihan Feeder		2.73
138. Gumta Nalla Dam		5.03

1	2	3
139.	Bhoba Pump Canal	2.31
140.	Khaprar Dam	1.30
<i>Delhi (UT)</i>		
141.	Extension to affluent irrigation system from Okhla Treatment Plan to the areas of Mehrauli and Najafgarh Block.	6.90 Scheme since dropped
Note : N.A. = Not Available. I.S. = Inter-State.		

Statement II

Nemes of the Major and Medium Irrigation Project Completed during Sixth Plan 1980-85

S. No.	Name of the Project/State	Cost as in 1984 (Rs. Crores)
A. Major		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Samalkot Summer Storage Res.	1.43
<i>Bihar</i>		
2.	Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canal	N.A.
3.	Rajpur Canal	N.A.
—	Gandak Stage-I (I.S.)	N.A.
4.	Sone high level Canal	N.A.
<i>Gujarat</i>		
5.	Kakrapar	23.44
6.	Mahi Stage-I	43.60
7.	Kadana (Mahi Stage-II)	98.46
8.	Ukai	136.43
<i>Haryana</i>		
(—)	Beas Unit-I and its Extn. (I.S.)	9.13
(—)	Beas Unit-II and its Extn. (I.S.)	39.24
9.	Sewani Lift	23.84

1	2	3
10.	Augmentation Canal	15.84
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
11.	Chambal (I.S.)	86.19
12.	Bhander Canal	2.37
13.	Tawa	102.08
14.	Barna	16.08
15.	Hansdeo Rt. Bank Canal	14.31
16.	Sukta	12.61
	<i>Maharashtra</i>	
17.	Bagh	N.A.
18.	Mula	32.62
19.	Itiadh	N.A.
20.	Kal	8.61
21.	Tulshi	7.32
	<i>Orissa</i>	
22.	Mahanadi Delta	70.58
23.	Salandi	16.38
	<i>Punjab</i>	
24.	Beas Unit I and its Extn. (I.S.)	13.69
25.	Beas Unit II and its Extn. (I.S.)	59.05
26.	Diversion Weir of Shahnahar Canal (Shahnahar Barrage)	3482
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
(—)	Beas Unit-I and its Extn. (I.S.)	3.99
(—)	Beas Unit-II and its Extn. (I.S.)	137.74
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
27.	Chittarapattanamkal	7.68
28.	Modernisation of Vaigai Channels	8.81
29.	Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System State-I	51.88

1	2	3
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
30.	Ramganga Dam	137.17
31.	Adwa Dam	8.10
32.	East Baigul Reservoir	7.67
33.	Dohrighat Sahyak	11.17
34.	Parallel lower ganga canal	49.44
35.	Strengthening Sarada Sagar	6.37
<i>West Bengal</i>		
36.	Mayurakshi	20.46
B. Medium		
<i>Assam</i>		
1.	Dikharu	0.67
<i>Bihar</i>		
2.	Uderasthan	4.48
3.	Paimar Barrage	2.44
4.	Baksa	2.39
5.	Tajna Barrage	0.52
6.	Bhutanduba Reservoir	1.06
7.	Anjanwa	0.94
8.	Nokti	2.55
9.	Construction of Water Courses	0.28
10.	Janasai Reservoir	0.92
11.	Sundar	5.84
12.	Badua Second Supplimentary	1.37
13.	Gobai barrage	2.73
14.	Oria Danra	5.37
15.	Left Banki	0.99
16.	Chirkha Reservoir	3.31
17.	Hiru Reservoir	2.61
18.	Lotia	2.83
19.	Chinda	3.89
20.	Paras	6.66

1	2	3
21.	Masaria	2.01
22.	Jaipur	3.45
23.	Palna	6.26
24.	Largara	1.73
25.	Badwa Upper Nalla	2.25
26.	Pandarwa	1.55
27.	Renovation of Buchupa Dam	0.26
<i>Gujarat</i>		
28.	Kalindri	1.81
29.	Phopal	3.57
30.	Bagad	4.07
31.	Shingoda	3.00
32.	Baldeva	1.34
33.	Chhaparwadi (Jetpur)	2.90
34.	Rami	2.31
35.	Ambajal	0.99
36.	Raval	3.53
37.	Godathad	0.99
38.	Wankleshwar Bhey	1.37
39.	Kharo	0.51
<i>Haryana</i>		
40.	Lining of Hansi Branch RDO-60	3.15
41.	Remodelling and lining Delhi branch and Delhi Tail distributary	9.27
42.	Raising Capacity of Bibipur Lake	2.12
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
43.	Giri	8.70
44.	Bhabour Sahid Lift Ph. I	1.23
<i>Karnataka</i>		
45.	Rajolibanda	3.36
46.	Hagari Bommanahalli	4.26
47.	Dharma	1.37

1	2	3
48.	Tunga Anicut	3.29
49.	Chikhole (Reconstruction)	3.50
50.	Chandrampalli	2.09
51.	Narihalla	3.66
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
52.	Chandrakeshar	3.55
53.	Bhainsakhedi	0.94
54.	Kethan	1.33
55.	Putka	1.25
56.	Mehgaon Tola	1.75
57.	Jarmora	3.36
58.	Jhumka	5.14
59.	Arnia Bahadur pur	2.53
60.	Narau	3.52
61.	Keketo Tirgra Ph. I	1.96
62.	Mod Sagar	1.84
63.	Udanti	N.A.
64.	Bhanpur Canal	N.A.
65.	Chaldu	N.A.
66.	Bichhia	1.60
67.	Pipliakumar	1.04
68.	Kerwan	2.02
69.	Kazi Khedi	1.49
70.	Makroda	1.93
71.	Paroneh	1.21
72.	Saheb Zhedi	2.60
73.	Majhgaon	1.62
74.	Chorborari	0.83
75.	Waghya Nalla	1.63
76.	Baranadi Ph. I	0.63
77.	Kinkari Nala	2.45
78.	Ruse	1.13
79.	Bijna	1.69

1	2	3
80. Johilla		2.29
81. Umrer		2.31
82. Mansoorwari		2.71
83. Mahrei		0.48
84. Amkoi		1.60
85. Naktara		0.99
86. Shamsharpura		0.69
87. Barmandal		0.53
88. Sakalda		1.97
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
89. Dinanadi		5.25
90. Adhala		2.77
91. Kanholi (V)		3.92
92. Kalzar		4.33
93. Aner		8.37
94. Suki		5.66
95. Bori		4.50
96. Ghatshil		1.35
97. Pangaon (Hingni)		2.88
98. Kesarnalla		0.75
99. Chandrabhaga		1.48
100. Chulbandh		1.50
101. Chargaon		4.39
102. Masoli		4.71
103. Tawarja		4.73
104. Taklibhan		0.75
105. Mandohal		3.25
106. Sidhewadi		1.56
107. Basappawadi		1.81
108. Paldhag		1.75
109. Mandwa		1.04
110. Sonal		4.10

1	2	3
111. Sheokadari		2.10
112. Uma		3.68
113. Sakhalinala		1.26
114. Deogan Tank		3 15
115. Makar dhokra		6.80
116. Mordham Nalla		1.06
117. Rengapar		1.00
118. Bethekar Bothali		2.08
119. Chandainala		3.13
120. Ambadi		2.18
121. Lahuki		1.09
122. Ajantha Andhari		2.67
123- Saraswati		1.78
124. Borna		3.55
125. Pethwadaj		1.70
126. Muhalingi		0.91
127. Nagsari		2.10
128. Wahephal		1.97
129. Shahajani Aurad		1.12
130. Whati		2.31
131. Turori		1.89
132. Giraksal		1.35
<i>Orissa</i>		
133. Dahuka		1.47
134. Saipala		2.11
135. Kala		6.33
136. Ramanadi		0.83
137. Nesa		1.33
138. Khadakai		6.99
139. Diha		14.72
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
140. Gatanar Reservoir		2.17

1	2	3
141.	Karuppaanadhi	2.74
142.	Palar Porandalar	5.65
143.	Murudhanadhi Reservoir	3-20
144.	Varadhamanadhi Reservoir	1.88
145.	Gundar Reservoir	1.22
146.	P. T. Rajan Canal	0.79
147.	Improvement to Veeranam Channel (Pilot Study)	0.13
148.	Sirvalar (Irrigation portion)	8.51
149.	Varattupallem Reservoir	1.92
150.	Gunderipatlem Reservoir	1.43
151.	Pambar Reservoir	1.60
152.	Vembakattai Reservoir	4.67

Uttar Pradesh

153.	Dalmau Pump Canal Stage-II	2.30
154.	Chillimal Pump Canal	1.71
155.	Ramganga Valley	1.01
156.	Laster Valley	1.78
157.	Khara Canal	4.55
158.	Hindon Barrage	4.73

West Bengal

159.	Perga	0.93
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NOTE :

N.A.	—	Not available
I.S.	—	Inter-State

Reinstatement of Employees Dismissed During Emergency

1815. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Central Government employees dismissed during internal emergency in 1975 and 1976 under Art. 311(2) (c) ;

(b) how many of them have been reinstated ; and

(c) the reasons for their reinstatement and also the reasons for not reinstating others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In the case of 71 employees, orders of dismissal or removal from service were passed.

(b) and (c) In the case of 62 employees, orders of reinstatement were issued after review. In the case of 9 employees, no review was considered necessary.

Clearance to Kolleru Lake Development Project of Andhra Pradesh

1816. SHRI B. SAMBU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether clearance has not been given to the project of Kolleru Lake Development in Andhra Pradesh :

(b) if so, the reasons for delay ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be given clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No such project report has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Minimum Calorie for Weaker Section

1817. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted to find out the minimum calorie intake of the weaker section of the population ; and

(b) if so, the position in this regard in the various plan periods, beginning from the first five year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the National Sample Survey Organisation has estimated the intake of nutrients by monthly per capita expenditure classes from consumer expenditure surveys of 27th (1972-73) and 32nd (1977-78) rounds. The results of these surveys are given in the statements I and II below.

Statement-I

Per capita energy (Calorie intake per diem by monthly per capita expenditure classes as per 27th Round of NSSO (October 1972—September 1973)

Monthly expenditure class in Rupees	Per capita per diem intake	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
0—13	776	624
13—15	1055	894

1	2	3
15—18	1220	1051
18—21	1398	1208
21—24	1586	1379
24—28	1743	1438
88—34	1944	1610
34—43	2210	1802
43—55	2538	1980
55—75	2929	2266
75—100	3439	2563
100—150	4110	2879
150—200	5521	3533
200 above	6991	4150
ALL CLASSES	2266	2107

Statement-II

*Per consumer unit per diem intake of calorie by monthly per capita expenditure
 Classe as per 32nd round of 1977—June 1978*

Monthly per capita expenditure classes in rupees	per consumers unit per diem intake of calories	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
0—10	242	366
10—15	916	759
15—20	1251	955
20—30	1791	1504
30—35	2114	1678
35—40	2307	1946
40—50	2557	2137
50—60	2860	2322
60—70	3108	2565
70—80	3387	2746
80—100	3707	2965
100—150	4239	3565
150—200	5028	4063
200—300	—	4644
200—above	6446	—
300—above	—	6330
All Classes	2978	2924

Scientific Plan to Fight Against Drought Situation

1818. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scientific plan under consideration to fight the drought situation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details ?

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

The Government of India has evolved programmes of action to fight against drought using S & T inputs through various agencies like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Space, Department of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development, Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Water Resources.

All the concerned departments have several programmes where S & T inputs are used in defining precisely the drought affected areas as well as the drought prone areas. Suitable ameliorative steps like ensuring water supply for irrigation and drinking, scientific prospection for water resources, removal of contaminants from drinking water, etc. have been actively pursued by these departments.

A coordinated meeting of all the concerned scientific and user departments dealing with the drought was conducted on 11th September, 1987 wherein each of the agencies has been advised to identify programmes and give a thrust in the ensuing annual plans to meet the drought situation. A coordinated plan is being developed with objectives of finding long term and medium term solution for a permanent relief from the effect of drought.

[*Tstranslation*]

Incentives for Installing More Tube Wells in Madhya Pradesh

1819. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the incentive being given by Union Government for more tube wells in States ;

(b) whether big rig machines are being given separately to Madhya Pradesh for installing deep tube wells ;

(c) whether more facilities are being provided in the hilly tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken on this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Minor Irrigation Schemes are funded and implemented by the State Governments. The Central Government provides assistance to accelerate minor irrigation programmes which include tube wells.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of ground water and surface water (Minor Irrigation) Organisations in States and Union Territories, there is provision for giving assistance for purchase of equipments including drilling rigs. No proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Plan for assistance under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Central assistance for this purpose is released for the State as a whole ; no area-wise allocation is made.

[*English*]

Abid Hussain Review Committee

1820. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Abid Hussain Review Committee's recommendations have been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, the number of recommendations accepted for implementation ; and

(c) whether the decision on the re-organisation of the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) The Abid Hussain Review Committee's recommendations are still under consideration of the Government.

Implementation of Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act

1821. DR. DATTA SAMANT :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act has come into force ;

(b) the number of persons arrested under this Act till 15 October, 1987 in Gujarat State ; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint regarding misuse of this Act and if so, the enquiries made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Act came into force with effect from 24th May, 1987 throughout the country.

(b) 2234 persons have been arrested under the Act till 20th October, 1987.

(c) A complaint was received in respect of Gujarat Government of Gujarat was addressed in the matter. As a result of review made by the State Government charges under the Act have been dropped in many cases.

Distribution of Waters of Gandhi Sagar Dam

1822. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the formula adopted for distribution of water between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh from Gandhi Sagar Dam ;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh is getting its full share of water at present on the basis of the above distribution ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Under agreement between the two States, the irrigation and power benefits from the Gandhi Sagar Dam are to be shared equally by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) The reservoir is regulated by a Standing Committee of the Inter-State Control Board of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The details of water received by each State are not maintained at the Centre.

PM's Visit to Burma

1823. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister intends to visit to Burma in December, 1987 ; and

(b) if so, whether any agenda has been fixed for the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Details of a proposed visit to Burma by Prime Minister are under discussion through diplomatic channels.

[*Translation*]

Kolayat and Gajner Lift Irrigation Schemes on Indira Gandhi Canal

1824. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kolayat and Gajner lift irrigation Schemes form part of Indira Gandhi Canal Project ;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on both the lift irrigation Schemes and the capacity of each of these schemes and the acreage of land to be irrigated and the number of villages likely to be supplied drinking water under these schemes ; and

(c) the time by which digging work for these schemes is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The salient features of the two lift schemes are given in the table below :—

	Kolayat	Gajner
(i) Revised cost (Rs. crores)	74.66	50.36
(ii) Canal Capacity (Cumec)	19.80	12.66
(iii) CCA (ha.)	77,756	49,537
(iv) No. of villages/ 'Dhanis' proposed to be provided with drinking water. 21 villages and 3 'Dhanis'	18 villages	3 villages

(c) Survey and investigation work are being taken up this year. Bulk of the work towards development of irrigation potential and provision of drinking water supply on these two schemes will, however, be executed only in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

[*English*]

Silting Problem in Kosi Project

1825. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kosi Project in Bihar is facing acute silting problem ;

(b) whether the barrage on the Kosi river has passed its expiry limit ; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE WATER RESOURCES OF MINISTRY OF (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Convention on Tribal Problems

1826. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a convention on tribal problems was held in Ranchi in October, 1987 ;

(b) whether this highlighted the problems of tribals and suggested separatist ideas ;

(c) whether Government are aware of its recommendations ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) A three

day convention of All India Consultation of Indigenous & Tribal Peoples Affairs was held on Oct. 17-19, at Ranchi. The convention launched "an Indian Council of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ICITP)", a new forum to project the grievances of the indigenous people and promote the demand for autonomy of tribal areas. It adopted a resolution demanding the status of Scheduled Tribes for all those tribals who do not at present have the status of "Scheduled Tribes". It was also decided to publish a 'tribal festival calendar' and institute an award for tribal literateurs under the aegis of the ICITP.

Installation of Tube-Wells in Kerala with World Bank Assistance

1827. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the allocation made from the World Bank assistance to Kerala for the last three years for installation of tube-wells and the number of tube-wells put into operation and the number still under construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : There is no World Bank assisted tube-well project in Kerala.

Execution of Narmada Valley Project

1828. DR. D.N. REDDY :
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the Narmada Valley Projects ;

(b) the estimated cost of the projects, the funds earmarked in this plan and the time stipulated for its execution ;

(c) area which will be submerged because of the project ;

(d) whether there is any alternative to reduce the number of villages which will be submerged ;

(e) whether Government propose to set up a central authority to ensure implementation of the project ; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects have since been cleared techno-economically and from environmental angle and under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) The projects are estimated to cost about Rs. 5600 crores, and an outlay of Rs. 885 crores has been approved for these two projects in the irrigation sector during the 7th Plan. The completion of the projects will depend upon the resources made available in the Annual and subsequent Plans.

(c) The projects are likely to submerge about 1.28 lakh hectares.

(d) No such proposal has been received from the Narmada Basin States.

(e) and (f) Centre has set up the Narmada Control Authority to oversee the provisions of environmental safeguards and rehabilitation of oustees.

US Help for Ocean Bed Exploration

1829. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought the help of the USA for exploring the Ocean bed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether India has formulated any long term plan for the exploitation of the ocean wealth ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Department of Ocean Development has not sought any help from USA for exploring the ocean bed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A long time plan has been formulated for the exploitation of ocean wealth such as living and non-living resources, polymetallic nodules, energy from the sea, marine chemicals etc. All these programmes are in various stages of implementation.

Relief and Rehabilitation of 1984 Riots Victims

1830. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the relief and the rehabilitations of the victims of Delhi disturbances of 1984 ;

(b) brief particulars of the relief schemes along with the number of applications and the number of cases decided in each case ; and

(c) the progress made towards the prosecution of the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (h) A statement is given below.

(b) In all 226 cases were challaned out of which 71 have already been decided by the Courts and 155 are still pending trial.

Statement

1. Financial assistance has been rendered at the following rates :—

(a) Death cases	Rs. 20,000/-
(b) Injury	Rs. 2,030/-
(c) Damage to dwelling units.	Rs. 2,000/- to 10,000/-

Delhi Administration have sanctioned gratuitous relief in 2427 cases of death, 2602 cases of injury and 3537 cases of damage to dwelling units. In 148 death cases next of the kin have yet to collect the enhanced amount to

Rs. 10,000/- No claim for injury and damage to dwelling units is pending.

- As per available information, Nationalised Banks have sanctioned loans about Rs. 34 crores in Delhi in respect of 6745 cases for restarting/re-establishing the business premises damaged/destroyed/burnt during riots.
- Delhi Administration have also given financial assistance to those who lost their insured properties (without riot cover) during the riots. In such cases payment has been made at the rate of 50% of the estimated loss subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000-. So far Delhi Administration have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 83 lakhs in 375 cases.
- Delhi Administration have allotted tenements to 1932 riot widows and other victims. Widows have also been allotted shops/platforms as a rehabilitation measure.
- 429 widows have been issued letters of appointment in various Government/Semi-Government organisations in Delhi in relaxation of age and educational qualifications.
- It has been recently decided to give ad-hoc relief at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month to riot affected widows who could not be provided any employment or who are incapable of doing any job and to riot affected persons above the age of 60 years who have lost their earning would be earning members. Total 490 applications have been received out of which in 19 cases ad-hoc relief has already been sanctioned.

Cost Escalation of Narmada Sagar Project

1831. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of Narmada Sagar Project has escalated to Rs. 2,400 crores as against the initial estimate of Rs. 1,400 crores ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government propose to appoint a Committee to inquire about this increasing cost ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not submitted any revised estimate of the Narmada Sagar Project.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mapping of Underground Water in Kolar District of Karnataka

1832. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pilot project to map underground water in Karnataka's Kolar district has been completed ;

(b) if so, results thereof and the expenditure incurred ;

(c) if so, whether similar surveys for other districts have been proposed ; and

(d) if so, the cost involved for the surveys ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ground water potential map showing favourable areas for ground water extraction has been prepared using satellite remote sensing data. The hydrogeomorphological features as derived from satellite data were used to identify potential areas of groundwater availability.

The groundwater potential has been shown in four categories such as good, good to moderate, moderate and poor. This map also shows preliminary favourable sites for artificial groundwater recharge. The survey was carried out as part of an integrated land and water resources survey involving six resources themes. The Integrated Planning Survey not only involves ground water mapping but also mapping of soil type, forest area wasteland mapping and landuse. Combining meteorological data with other information derived from conventional methods, the integrated planning at district level provides, in addition to this basic information, information on areas where recharging of water needs to be carried out, afforestation and fodder/horticulture needs to be implemented to prevent soil erosion and the type of short term as well as long term measures that need to be undertaken to mitigate the effects of drought. In the case of Kolar District, the cost involved for the preparation of the maps is estimated around Rupees eighty thousand only since some data base was already available.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the Drinking Water Technology Mission, coordinated by Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, groundwater potential maps are being prepared by Department of Space in collaboration with State Governments using satellite remote sensing for fifty districts. Out of the fifty districts, groundwater potential maps have been completed for fourteen districts. In addition, all the districts in the four States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka have been fully mapped for groundwater targetting. U.P. and Tamilnadu have been partially mapped. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are being taken up for groundwater mapping.

(d) For a typical district, cost for integrated planning may be between rupees three to four lakhs approximately. Cost for mapping ground water alone is about rupees 6-10 lakhs for a complete State.

Emphasis on Minor Irrigation in National Water Policy

1833. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to lay more emphasis on minor irrigation projects, ground water development and modernisation of older irrigation system rather than taking up major irrigation projects ;

(b) if so, details thereof in the light of the proposed National Water Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Emphasis is already being laid on development of minor irrigation sources including ground water. Two-third of the targetted additional irrigation potential for the Seventh Plan is from minor irrigation schemes including 55% from ground water. The Seventh Plan gives priority for completion of ongoing projects in fund allocation followed by provision for modernisation of existing works.

The National Water Policy envisages that irrigation planning should take into account cost-effective irrigation options possible from all available sources of water.

Strength of IPS Cadre

1834. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the IPS cadre as on 1 January, 1987 State-wise ;

(b) the number of DGPs, IGPs and DIGPs, cadre-wise ;

(c) whether any norms have been laid down for the creation of senior posts in each cadre ; and

(d) if so, whether the norms have been violated in any case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is furnished in the statement I below.

(c) and (d) There are no hard and fast norms for creation of senior posts. However, the general criteria which are kept in view while considering the creation of senior posts are indicated in the statement-II below.

Statement-I

Strength of the IPS Cadre and the Number of Posts of DGPs, IGPs and DIGPs Cadre wise as on 1.1.1987.

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Authorised strength	Number of Posts		
			DG	IG	DIG
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179	1	3	20
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	121	1	3	12
3.	Bihar	219	1	5	25
4.	Gujarat	135	1	1	14
5.	Haryana	93	1	1	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58	1	—	5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	1	4	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Karnataka		130	1	4	19
9. Kerala		111	1	3	11
10. Madhya Pradesh		303	1	4	27
11. Maharashtra		207	1	4	20
12. Manipur-Tripura		84	—	2	5
13. Nagaland		42	—	1	4
14. Orissa		123	1	2	14
15. Punjab		119	1	1	9
16. Rajasthan		136	1	2	18
17. Sikkim		22	—	1	2
18. Tamil Nadu		159	1	3	19
19. Union Territories		115	—	2	12
20. Uttar Pradesh		350	1	4	29
21. West Bengal		231	1	5	17
		3017	17	55	298

Statement II

General Criteria for Considering Creation of Senior Posts in the Indian Police Service Cadre

1. The post should normally have been in existence for a period of over 3 years.
2. There should be a long-term requirement for the post.
3. The post should carry duties and responsibilities of cadre posts.
4. Are similar posts included in the Cadre in other states.
5. Consideration for a proper cadre structure, i.e., hierarchical pyramid should not be too flat (too many Superintendents of Police) or too vertical (too many super-time scale posts).
6. Whether it is essential that a post must be manned by an IPS officer or the post could be left outside the cadre for being manned by State Police Service officers.
7. Whether it would be reasonably practicable to fill the vacancies including the existing vacancies and also the vacancies which will arise as a result of proposed additions to the Cadre.
8. It should not be assumed that every Cadre has to grow at every Review.
9. There should be valid reasons for creating Senior posts. Stagnation by itself, should not be accepted as a reason for addition to the cadre.
10. Abolition of posts at lower level should not be merely to create posts at higher levels.
11. Essential cadre posts should be manned by cadre officers only.

Erosion and Shifting of Land in Lakshadweep Island

1835. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lakshadweep Administrator assured the Advisory Council to review the Government vis-a-vis land owners position regarding the land eroded and shifted by sea from one place to another ;

(b) whether the Lakshadweep masses were agitated about such pieces of land in islands ;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, there were only requests for allotment of accreted land to the adjacent land owners.

(c) and (d) It has been decided by the Lakshadweep Administration to treat such lands as Government lands to be utilised for public purposes.

[Translation]

Separation of Religion from Politics

1836. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has suggested the separation of religion from politics through legislation ;

(b) whether the Minorities Commission has made a six-point suggestion in this regard ;

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

(d) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c) The Minorities Commission submitted its 7th Annual Report for the period from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1985 to the Government on 9th September, 1987 which will be laid on the Table of the House as envisaged in Para 7 of the Government Resolution dated 12.1.1978 whereby the Commission was set up. In the meanwhile, the Commission has issued a Press Release on 9th September, 1987 as to the work done by it. Copy of the Press Release is appended. [Placed in Library. See, No LT—5107/87.]

(d) The report is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Indian Festival in Switzerland

1837. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Festival is currently on in Switzerland since 11 September, 1987 ;

(b) whether artists and important senior Government officials are visiting these cultural festivals ;

(c) whether some eminent writers were also scheduled to participate in these celebrations ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) A Cultural manifestation entitled "India in Switzerland, 1987" was held in Switzerland from May 29, 1987 until October 1987.

(b) to (d) Some artistes were deputed for the "India in Switzerland, 1987". The details are given in the statement below. Some eminent writers from among those participating in the Indian manifestation in Sweden were subsequently invited to participate in the opening of a book exhibition in Zurich on route. Formalities could not, however, be completed in time for their departure on Switzerland. They later proceeded to Sweden directly.

Statement

Selected Artistes and Groups for the Programme of Performing Arts for "India in Switzerland 1987"

Folk Dance Traditional Theatre and Puppetry	Classical Music Vocal	Classical Music Instrumental	Classical Dance
Teejan Bai Group (6)	Lakshmi Shankar (2)	L. Subramaniam (6)	Sanjukta Pani- grahi (6)
Langas and Mangani- yars Group (10)		Hari Prasad Chaurasia (3)	Durga Lal (6)
Purulia Chhau Group (15)		N. Ravi Kiran (1)	Malvika Saruk- kai (6)
Koodiyattam Group (14)		T.V. Gopalakrishnan (6)	
Yakshaganga Group (15)		Ustad Bismillah Khan and Group (9)	
Craftsmen (4)			

Pension to Railway Employees

1838. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has recommended for pension benefits to the railway employees who retired from service in 1972 and thereafter and did not opt for pension at that time ;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken to give pension benefits to such employees as on 30 September, 1987 ;

(c) the time by which all such retired employees will be given the pension benefits ; and

(d) what will be the minimum and maximum amount of pension to such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Fourth Pay Commission had recommended grant of ex-gratia payment of Rs. 300/- per month with effect from 1.1.1986 to all CPF bene-

ficiaries who retired prior to 31.3.1985 with a basic pay upto Rs. 500/- per month at the time of retirement. The Commission had also observed that the Govt. may consider the feasibility of giving an option to other CPF retirees who retired prior to 1.1.1986 to draw pension from 1.1.1986 subject to their refunding the Govt. contribution to the Contributory Provident Fund along with interest drawn at the time of retirement.

(b) to (d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Special Pay to Desk Officers

1838. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Pay given to the Desk Officers in the Central Government was treated as pay for the purpose of pension etc ;

(b) whether this Special Pay has been discontinued to be treated as pay after the acceptance of Fourth Pay Commission Report ;

(c) whether, Government at one of the meetings of Joint Consultative Machinery had agreed to review the position and allow

Pay as
Pay for the purpose of Pension etc.

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision of the Joint Consultative Machinery in this regard; and

(e) by what time orders for treating the Special Pay as pay for pension etc. are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Special pay has been discontinued to be reckoned as emoluments for computation of pension in accordance with the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission w.e.f. 1.1.1986. The Staff Side had raised this matter in the meeting of the Standing Committee (JCM) when the Government's views were explained to them. There had been no agreement to continue Special Pay for purposes of pension, etc.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

[Translation]

I shall examine if any such thing is there.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Mr. Bhagat. He is destroying the very basis of parliamentary democracy. Shri H.K.L. Bhagat has tried to stifle the voice of an hon. Member when he wanted to seek a clarification from the Speaker... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : May I say something?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you giving the ruling, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not giving any ruling. I am just going to explain it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : You allow us to make our submissions, Sir.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You can allow us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say. I will just let you have the rules and then sec...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My only request, Sir, is that if you kindly take your seat, we will make submissions you because this is a very serious affair affecting the very functioning of the Parliament ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen to me? If you don't listen, then it is your wish. I want to say certain things...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : First you hear us, Sir... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say something first. Please sit down now. Take your seats. Look here. Always we have a procedure about privilege motions...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Naik, I have your privilege motion also. I have notices from my friends here also, and as

always, I will look into them properly. Whatever proper action should be taken, will be taken...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. Look here for one minute. I am not going to deviate from this or that. But I can assure you that as yesterday what I thought fit, I did it, and the same thing will be pursued in this case also. Whatever you have given to me, let me have the time to study all the rules ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. Look here. If I have listened to you earlier, I will listen today also. I had listened to you on these cases when I had allowed that When I am satisfied that this is a case of breach of privilege, then I will refer it either to the House or to the Privileges Committee. That thing I have to do on my own...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why don't you hear us, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question. I have never done it, I am not going to do it now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have never done it and I am not going to do it. It is your wiwh ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to look into the case and then I will decide...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, one thing I can assure you. I will just say one word...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen please ? One word I can say...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. I can assure you one thing...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No question before I decide anything on this privilege motion...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No allegations here. I have not allowed anybody. It is me who is going to speak. It is I who is speaking and nobody has been allowed. I want to say one thing...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now. Please take your seats. What I can assure is...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I can assure you one thing that in this House, the fundamental right of free speech cannot and shall not be curbed at any time. There is no question at all. There is no problem. Sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to seek one clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : First I will look into it...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to seek clarification from you regarding certain procedures of the House quoting certain precedents.

****Not recorded.**

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. First I have to see the rules ..

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Not allowed...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, first I have to study it. I can't deliver a judgement even before going into the pros and cons of it. Let me see. Leave it to me.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a precedent. When there is a *prima facie* case, you have the right and authority to refer it straightway to the Privileges Committee. I can quote any number of precedents.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want to hear now. I will seek your help when I need it, not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed,

(Interruptions)**

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Food Corporations Act, 1964, Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

**Not recorded.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964 :—

(i) The Food Corporation of India (Contributory Provident Fund) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. 42/F. No. 27-1/79-EP in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1987.

(ii) The Food Corporation of India (Staff) Ninety Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. 43/F. No. EP. 36(1)/85 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5001/87].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 800 (E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 278 (E) dated the 31st March, 1987 published on 1st April, 1987 issued under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2413 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 464 (E) dated the 12th May, 1987 issued under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5002/87]

(4) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 868 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5003/87]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the Working of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5004/87]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act and Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Madras Refineries Limited and Cochin Refineries Ltd. for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Lubricating Oils and Greases (Processing, Supply and Distribution Regulation) Amendment Order, 1987 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 728 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5005/87]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5006/87].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5007/87]

National Water Policy

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Water Policy (Hindi and English Versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5009/87]

Notification under Extradition Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 755 (E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1987 containing Order directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than Chapter III, shall apply to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from the 3rd September, 1987 under section 35 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5010/87]

Notification under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976—

(i) The Sri Rama Grameena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5011/87]

(ii) The Patliputra Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5012/87]

(iii) The Bhagalpur Banka Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985.

- [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5013/87]
- (iv) The Valsad Dang Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5014/87]
- (v) The Surat-Bharuch Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5015/87]
- (vi) The Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5016/87]
- (vii) The Junagarh Amreli Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5017/87]
- (viii) The Chikamagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5018/87]
- (ix) The Sahyadri Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5019/87]
- (x) The Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5020/87]
- (xi) The Indore-Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5021/87]
- (xii) The Vidisha-Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5022/87]
- (xiii) The Yavatmal Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5023/87]
- (xiv) The Faridkot Bhatinda (Staff) Service Regulations, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5024/87]
- (xv) The Bundi-Chittorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5025/87]
- (xvi) The Bhilwara-Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5026/87]
- (xvii) The Dungarpur Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5027/87]
- (xviii) The Sri Ganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5028/87]
- (xix) The Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5029/87]
- (xx) The Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5030/87]
- (xxi) The Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5031/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English Versions) :
- (i) Report of the Sri Visakha Grameena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5032/87]

- (ii) Report of the Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5033/87]
- (iii) Report of the Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5034/87]
- (iv) Report of the Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5035/87]
- (v) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5036/87]
- (vi) Report of the Ka. Bank Nongyandong Ri Khasi Jaintia Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5037/87]
- (vii) Report of the Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5038/87]
- (viii) Report of the Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5039/87]
- (ix) Report of the Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5040/87]
- (x) Report of the Tripur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5041/87]
- (xi) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5042/87]
- (xii) Report of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5043/87]
- (xiii) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5044/87]
- (xiv) Report of the Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh, for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5045/87]

(xv) Report of the Chhatrasal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. Placed in Library. See No. LT-5046/87]

(xvi) Report of the Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5047/87]

(xvii) Report of the Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5048/87]

(xviii) Report of the Bardhaman Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5049/87]

(xix) Report of the Mizoram Rural Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5050/87]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

1. G.S.R. 789(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to metalware used in the manufacture of enamelware from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(2) G.S.R. 790(E) and 791(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to liberalise the availment of the central excise duty concession in respect of cement produced in factories which have commenced production from 1st January, 1982 onwards.

(3) G.S.R. 798(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 167/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to withdraw the exemption for fire works manufactured without the aid of power.

(4) G.S.R. 813(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 175/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to deny small scale exemption in respect of 'specified goods' affixed with the brand name trade name of a person who is not eligible for the exemption under the said notification.

(5) G.S.R. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 140/83-CE dated the 5th May, 1983 so as to deny small scale exemption in respect of cosmetics and toilet preparations affixed with a brand name of a person who is not eligible for exemption under the said notification.

(6) G.S.R. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 75/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to deny small scale exemption in respect of air-conditioning and refrigeration appliances and machinery and

parts thereof affixed with a brand name of a person who is not eligible for exemption under the said notification.

- (7) G.S.R. 820(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 82/84-CE dated the 31st March, 1984, 76/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 and 431/86-CE dated the 6th October, 1986.
- (8) G.S.R. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 117/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to increase the effective rate of excise duty on molasses produced in vacuum pan sugar factories from Rupees 30 to Rupees 60 per toone.
- (9) G.S.R. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to water coolers equipped with geyser assembly so as to levy excise duty only on the value of geyser assembly.
- (10) G.S.R. 835(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a scheme for allowing credit of Rupees 258 per kilolitre of Ethyl Alcohol used in the manufacture of specified final products in order to off set the adverse effect of the increase in the excise duty on molasses for alcohol based chemical industries.
- (11) G.S.R. 839(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe an effective rate of duty of 20 per cent ad valorem in respect of polyvinyl alcohol manufactured from duty paid Vinyl Acetate Monomer.
- (12) G.S.R. 853(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 74/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to withdraw the excise duty exemption on Black and White Television picture tube of screen size not exceeding 15 centimeters.
- (13) G.S.R. 854(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No. 68/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to prescribe (i) excise duty of 20 per cent on radio and clock combination (ii) excise duty of Rupees 200/- per set on Black and White T.V. sets of screen size upto 15 centimeters and (iii) excise duty at various specific rates on Black and White T.V. sets in combination with radio, clock and cassette recorder.
- (14) G.S.R. 859(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide exemption from basic excise duty on excess production of sugar produced in a factory during the period from 1st October, to 30th November, 1987 as compared to the average production in the corresponding periods of the previous three sugar years. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5000/87].

Notifications order Extradition Act 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the follow-
ing Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) under section 35 of the Extradition
Act, 1962 :

- (1) G.S.R. 415(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 specifying certain offences under section 128 or

sections 221 to 225 or section 327 or section 328, as the case may be, of the Indian Penal Code to be extradition offences within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1962 in relation to all foreign States other than treaty States and in relation to all Commonwealth Countries together with a corrigendum to the English version thereto with a corrigendum to the English version thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 720(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1987.

- (2) G.S.R. 689(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1987 containing Order regarding extradition treaty signed between the Government of India and the Government of Canada on the reciprocal extradition of offenders. [Placed in Librang See No. LT-5051187].

Annual Report of and review on the working to Institute of Physics for 1986-87 and annual Report of and Review on the working of Tata Memorial Centre for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTEMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI R.K. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5052/87].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions, of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5053/87].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5054-87.

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5053/87]

Criminal Courts and Court martial or Cost Guard Court (Adjustment) Amendment Rules, 1987 and Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Criminal Courts and Court-martial or Coast Guard Court, as the case may, (Adjustment of Jurisdiction) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2581 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987 issued under sub-section (1) of section 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5056/87)

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5057/87)

(3) 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) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 803 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1987.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 804(0%) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1987.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 826 in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1987.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 827 in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1987.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 896 (E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th November,

1987. (Placed in Library See No. LT-5050/87)

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Fourth-third Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Forty-third Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I have appealed to you. Please follow the rules and I am with you.

(Interruptions)

* SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You speak more in the Zero Hour, Sir !

MR. SPEAKER : You make me speak. I do not want to take you time, Mr. Saifuddinji.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Until and unless I have studied the thing, how can I allow !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I can't allow. Until and unless I study the case and declare

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

something, I am not going to proceed. It is your House. If you want to run the House...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is my decision. I am going to run this House. As long as I run this House, I will do it according to the rules. I will not do anything wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed any hon. Member.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not at this stage.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I think you have given me the charge to run this House according to the rules laid down by you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What I shall be doing will be according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not decided anything about Mr. Bhagat or the other matter because I have to look into this matter. Give me the time to look into this. That is what I want. I cannot give any verdict without studying the matter. First I have to look into it, whether there is a *prima facie* case. If I need your help, I will call you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have never done it and I am not going to do it now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to run the House, it is your business.

[Translation]

This is your House. If you want to run it, otherwise, I am going to adjourn it.

(Interruptions)

If need arises, I shall call you.

[English]

I have to study it for myself also.

[Translation]

How can I say when I have not seen ?

[English]

I have got your notice with me and I have to look into it.

[Translation]

I told you day before yesterday regarding Shukla case that first let me see and when I was satisfied, I allowed it. If I get myself satisfied, I shall do it, otherwise I shall let you know.

[English]

I have never done it and I am not going to do it now.

[Translation]

If your want to force me, I would not yield because I am not cast in that mould. I can adjourn the House if you so desire.

[English]

I am following the rules. I am going to do it now.

[Translation]

Shri Amal Datta, if you want to take up your Calling Attention, it is all right, otherwise I am going to adjourn the House. If you allow, then I am prepared to proceed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now it is upto you, I have already told you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have always done it under the rules. I have cautioned you so many times that unit and unless...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am doing what is right. I have always done it and I am going to do the same thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you tell us the rule under which you are preventing me to make the submission on the question of privilege ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. There is no question of submission until I decide it under the rules.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amal Datta, do you want to take it up or shall I adjourn the House ? If you want to take up your Calling Attention, take it up.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I Will decide it.

[Translation]

I shall look into it,

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Professor, you are a very learned man. Why are you trying to do like this unnecessarily ? This is a simple case. Let me first try to give my consent. I have to give my consent and then you can raise it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is the rule 222, and that rule I will follow. It is my privilege. If you have made me the speaker, I have to give my consent. Otherwise, you first remove me.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see.

[English]

I will see. If I am satisfied, I will allow that. No problem on that. Otherwise, not.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no use, come what may. If you want, I shall run the House, if you don't I shall adjourn it. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly tell me the rule under which you cannot allow me to make a submission.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I told you just now.

[English]

My consent is necessary. First I have to be satisfied. After I am satisfied, I will allow you and then that motion will go to the Privileges Committee, as I did yesterday. Nobody is going to stop it. Otherwise not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you at the proper time. I have to study.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not need your help now. I am capable enough.

**Not recorded.

(Mr. Sepaker)

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You allow us to make submission one-by-one.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not on this subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am convinced of what I have said. I do not need your help now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I invite your attention to 'Direction of Speaker 2(vi) under 'Relative precedence of items' privilege notices, privilege motions have the highest priority ; that comes under (v) soon after questions and when such a grossest contempt of the House has been alleged to have been committed and that too by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House cannot consider any other business.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. Nothing doing. No pros and cons now. Up to that point, I will reply to Mr. Unnikrishnan. I agree with you till that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am on his point of order.

Uptil that point, I agree that we give highest priority to a privilege motion. No doubt about is.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You do not listen to what I say. I have listened to you. Now

it is for you to listen to me. This is what I am saying.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : First I have to give my consent whether this has been the case. First let me decide whether this has been the case. If this has been the case, then I will allow.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : See, Mr. Unni, just one minute. There is no point in getting annoyed now. I shall get time today. I shall decide in the same way I decided yesterday. It cannot be done like this.

[English]

I need time. I take my time...
(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto you if you do not want the House to be run.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, I am calling upon you to move your Calling Attention.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : How can I proceed like this, Sir ? You have to maintain the order. It is not my duty. I am ready.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You proceed, I am telling you.

...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Please carry on.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How can I proceed like this ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Professor, what is your point of order ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am rising on a point of order. As far as privilege is concerned, the notices, and consent are governed by Rules 222, 223, Admissibility by rule 24 and the Mode of Raising of Questions of Privilege by rule 225. There is a proviso.

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under Rule 222 or is of the opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege.

Provided further that the Speaker, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of the sitting after the disposal of questions."

MR. SPEAKER : I do not disagree.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your submission, now let merely to it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You have completed it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If I am able to establish a prima facie case about the urgency of the privilege notice, in that case...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go on. Just stop there. It says: "if he thinks it necessary"...So, I have to satisfy myself.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You are not rejecting it. You have not refused consent.

MR. SPEAKER : First, I have to give my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have not given the ruling that it is out of order. In that case, you have to see the urgency and give the permission to raise it, at any time...(Interruptions). If you are convinced that it is urgent, you can allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My contention is simple, straight and in a few words that first let me go through it. Let me see the pros and cons of it and if I find that it should be referred, I will refer. Otherwise, I will not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to rule 223...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already disposed of it. I am listening to his point of order.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : It says. "A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised"... What is the underlying spirit of the rule: "on the day the question is proposed to be raised"...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't try to tell me. : "What is underlying the rules." I know the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Let me complete. Alternatively, you take your own time to decide it...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not your interpretation...I will see it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you have not given your ruling under proviso to rule 225, where it says that if the Speaker feels that there is an urgency, in that matter, after the questions are disposed of, you can take up the matter. Let me convince you of the urgency of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am already convinced myself. Whatever be the urgency, I am not going to delay. I have to study it first. Let me see all the pros and cons. I am definite that I have to see it from both the angles. I cannot do it like this. It would be a gross violation of rules and doing injustice. No. I am not going to be a party to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you convinced about the urgency ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have all the things in my mind. I am going to consult everything under the rules and the precedents.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are contradicting yourself. If you accept the urgency, you have the right to allow the Member to raise it...(Interruptions). It is very clear. But unfortunately, there is no appeal against your ruling. Even if I do not agree with your ruling, what can I do ? Your word is final.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to accept it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even though I do not agree with your ruling, I have to take my seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : (Guwahati) : Sir, permit me to say something. I am on a point of order. I am raising a different point of order. There are two points on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What the point ? Under what rule ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am raising a point of order asking you procedural interpretation. (Interruptions).

Please listen to me. There is no debate. There are two points. On the question which is being raised, I am raising a point for your procedural determination.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Arif Mohammad, it does not look nice. It does not behave you.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : There are two question that have come up before the House. One is—you very correctly said—that in this forum you will not permit anything by which a Member's right of free expression is obstructed. This is your observation.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The second question is that if somebody obstructs it, whether it amounts to contempt.

MR. SPEAKER : That has to be decided.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : There are notices of breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : That has to be decided. If one has done it, he will be taken to task.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Mr. Bhagat has said something which is on record, He has said that he issued a...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That has to be decided.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Therefore, you must determine. Unless you determine that, how can the House go on ? You should first determine that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed the hon. Member further.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It does not behove me to do any injustice. I cannot do anything unjust. It does not behove me to break rules. Neither shall I break any rules nor yield under your pressure. I shall follow the dictates of my conscience.

[English]

I will do and go according to the book, and what the situation demands and what the justice is. Whatever the factors state, I will go accordingly. No compromise.

[Translation]

There can be no compromise with any one. Neither with you nor with him shall I compromise.

(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Belpur) : I have a point of order. I will also quote the provision. It is Article 105 of the Constitution. I do not have to refer only to the rules book.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is the rule. I accept your point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a case where the Minister has...

MR. SPEAKER : First, it is yet to be established. I cannot deliver a judgment before that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I want to know whether we have freedom of speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chatterjee, you are a good lawyer and you know that man cannot be convicted until and unless he has been given my consent yet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given my consent yet. I have to decide whether there is a prima facie case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have the right to tell you that how it is a clear case of privilege.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is the use ? It is of no use.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I said yesterday also that there will not be any delay in taking proper action. First, let me decide.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a gross violation.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not yield under your pressure. First let me see.

[English]

Let me be satisfied. I have to see everything. I can assure you if I am not satisfied with his explanation, I will proceed according to rules. That much I can do.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, Shri Randhaniji I will look into this matter.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it, No problem.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Yesterday you sent it straightaway to the Privileges Committee. A gross contempt has been committed.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. KRISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : You sent it straightaway to the Privileges Committee. A gross contempt has been committed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are wasting time. I have accepted it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : No Member can be deterred from speaking in the House. It is contempt of the House. We are free to express our views in the Parliament.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Please give your ruling right now. You have ample proof.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Until I see it, how can I do it ? Why are you forcing me ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a violation of the Constitution, that is why we are very much concerned.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : We strongly feel about it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If it is so, I shall certainly look into it, no problem.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To record our protest against your refusal to give an opportunity to us, we are walking out.

At this stage, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other Hon. Members left the House.

12.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN REGION PARTICULARLY BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN ASSAM AND NAGALAND

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The situation in the North Eastern region particularly the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland and steps taken by the Government in that regard.”

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, the situation in the North-East has been generally normal barring a few incidents of violence in Tripura and hill districts of Manipur. Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) in Tripura and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) in Manipur and Nagaland have been propagating secessionist ideas and have been indulging in violent activities. Some activities of ULFA an extremist organisation have also been noticed in Assam. We have taken various measures to deal with the activities of extremists. The provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, have been utilised in consultation with the State Governments. Intelligence network in the North-eastern region has been geared up. Arrangements have been made for better coordination between the different agencies involved in the operations against the extremists. Vigil on the border has been increased. The strength of paramilitary forces has been suitably augmented where necessary and placed at the disposal of the State Government concerned.

The multi-pronged efforts of the Government in dealing with the situation in the North-East encompass not only the above measures but also foster economic development and political approach and these efforts have started yielding dividends in this region. The Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram have significant step in this direction. The people of Mizoram have realised that the disturbed conditions of the last two decades had caused serious set back to the progress and overall development of Mizoram and they can derive positive gains by being partners in the overall development of the country. The policy of the Government is to consolidate to the unity of the country in the North-Eastern region by resolving the differences peacefully and Constitutionally and bringing to the mainstream the various groups or misguided elements who are indulging in extremist activities provided they stop their violent activities and abide by the Constitution of India.

The Honourable Members are aware that the development of the North-Eastern region has been receiving due importance. North-Eastern Council was formed for the socio-economic development of the North Eastern States. It has undertaken a number of schemes for development of the area. These schemes are in addition to the State Plans and other Central Sector schemes. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 340 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the NEC schemes is Rs. 675 crores. The Committee of Central Ministers for Economic Development of the North East which was reconstituted with the Home Minister as Chairman has also been devoting its time to the monitoring of the progress of major Central Sector schemes and programmes in North East.

I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the students of Meghalaya who have been agitating since May this year to call off their agitation, as most of their demands have been conceded by the State Government. The people of Meghalaya have always been peace loving. The present situation has caused loss of lives, destruction of property and disruption in the civic life of Shillong and its neighbouring areas.

A number of non-tribals have been displaced and are staying in relief camps. I would request all concerned to make endeavour for ensuring total normalcy and achieving amity and harmony amongst the various sections of population.

As the House is aware, a territorial dispute has been pending between Assam and Nagaland arising from the claim of Nagaland Government to some adjoining areas of Assam on the ground that these were traditionally Naga areas which were wrongfully taken away from the erstwhile Nagaland Hills District by the former British Government by notification issued in 1925. This dispute led to serious law and order situations in 1972, 1979 and 1985 involving considerable loss of life and property. Unfortunately, the efforts made to find a lasting solution to the problem through appointment of Shri K.V.K. Sundaram as Adviser in 1971 have not been successful although various interim agreement were arrived at to maintain peace and harmony in the area and to sort out local disputes through mutual discussions. Under these agreements, central forces like CRPF, Assam Rifles have been inducted under the overall operational control of IGP (Border) Assam in areas which were of the scene of clashes in 1979, while BSF has been inducted as a neutral force in Merapani area which witnessed clashes between the armed police forces of the two States in the 1st week of June, 1985. The Shastri Commission of Enquiry which was appointed to go into the clashes in 1985 has recommended, inter-alia, for immediate appointment of a commission with necessary powers to give an award binding on both the State Governments within a fixed time limit to settle the outstanding claims of Nagaland. The report of the Commission along with Action Taken Note was laid on the Table of the House on 28th August 1987.

By way of follow-up action on this recommendation, the Central Government are in touch with both the State Governments concerned for securing agreed terms of reference and a panel of mutually acceptable names for appointment of an arbitrator whose award/decision would be binding upon both the State Governments. In fact, efforts along these lines are being

[S. Buta Singh]

pursued with the two State Governments since 1985.

Over successive elections, since 1979 Assam Govt. have been objecting to the setting up of polling stations by Nagaland in the disputed areas. However, in the meetings of the senior officials of the two State Governments convened by this Ministry in 1979 and 1984, at the instance of the Election Commission, agreement was evolved to set up some polling stations in the disputed areas by Nagaland. This dispute arose again in the context of the General elections to the Nagaland Assembly 1987. In pursuance of a request of the Election Commission a meeting of the senior officials of the two State Governments was convened to settle the matter. As no agreement could be arrived at, the matter was taken up by me with the two Chief Ministers in the meeting held on 26.10.87. In the meeting the Nagaland Chief Minister offered to meet the Chief Minister, Assam immediately after the Elections with a view to find an early solution to the boundary dispute. Although no agreement could emerge, the Chief Minister, Assam agreed to consider my appeal that as the time was short, the status-quo ante should be maintained as requested by the Election Commission without prejudice to the respective positions of the two State Governments on the boundary question. The position was reported to the Election Commission.

In response to the letter of the Chief Minister, Assam, dated 27th October 1987, I appealed to him that as there was no other feasible alternative to the request of the Election Commission to maintain status-quo ante, he should make this good gesture which will help in creating a conducive atmosphere for a lasting solution to this problem. I reiterated my appeal when a delegation of Political Parties led by the Chief Minister, Assam, met me on 9th November 1987. It was, however, made clear that this will be a purely ad interim arrangement without prejudice to the respective positions with regard to the disputed areas.

The Election Commission have constituted a high level committee consisting of a

supertime scale IAS officer appointed by the Commission and the Chief Electoral Officers of the two States to make expeditious on-the-spot visit of disputed areas to determine whether there are any deviations from the status-quo ante position and make suitable recommendation for correcting deviation, if any, found out. The Election Commission has deputed one of its Secretaries with authority to issue necessary instructions in the light of the findings and recommendations of the Committee.

Under Article 324 of the Constitution, superintendence, direction and control for the conduct of elections is vested in the Election Commission. The directions of the Election Commission in matters pertaining to conduct of elections including setting up of polling stations are binding upon the Government. Civil authorities are required to render all assistance as may be required by the Commission for the purpose of proper conduct of elections.

Adequate para-military forces have been provided for the smooth and peaceful conduct of the poll. The Nagaland Government have been advised to ensure that escort for the polling parties in disputed areas consists of central para military forces personnel only. It is our hope that both the State Governments will abide by the decision of the Election Commission for the smooth and peaceful conduct of the elections. Both the State Governments have been alerted to see that law and order is maintained. A senior officer of the Ministry is damping in Nagaland to provide on the spot assistance, if needed. According to available information the situation continues to remain peaceful.

The House will appreciate that a lasting solution to the problem can be evolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Governments. I do hope that the Chief Ministers, Assam and Nagaland will meet at the earliest opportunity after the elections and apply themselves to the task of resolving the differences over the issue. On our part, the Central Government would be glad to render whatever assistance is required in the matter.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while the immediate provocation for this Calling Attention is the setting up of polling booths for the elections which are taking place in Nagaland today, the territory which Assam has claimed and which according to the Nagaland Act constituting the State of Nagaland, in fact, belongs to the State of Assam. There is no dispute about the fact that according to that Act, this particular Territory where polling booths are set up now belongs to Assam.

The problem of boundary between Assam and Nagaland is one of quite a longstanding period, in fact, ever since the State of Nagaland came into existence. This is now 25 years old. The problem has not been solved. It is not that the problem is known; it is not that the problem has not been gone into; it is not that the solution in broad terms is not known. It is question of somebody going into details and setting out as to what should be the rightful border of Assam and Nagaland. There have been contentions and counter-contentions, claims and counter-claims from both sides. It is not a one-sided affair at all. It is not that Nagaland has no claim to the territory and that they are claiming just because they want to grab some territory from Assam. It is also not true that Assam has totally rejected the claim of Nagaland because Assam has, at times, quite rationally and reasonably, said that they should enter into some agreement with regard to the border problem. There should be some settlement with regard to the border. In other words, Assam has also agreed that there is a dispute with regard to Assam-Nagaland border.

Now, the dispute is a longstanding one. Nagaland says that, in 1925, the hilly district of Nagaland was constituted by the British Government. The then British Government at that time transferred the rightful 'Nagas' territory to Assam. On the other hand, the Assam Government says that certain territories which had originally been Assamese populated territories have been given over to Naga hilly districts for administrative reasons by the British in the 19th century which have been brought back to Assam when this Naga district was constituted or it was

brought to other districts of Assam and all that. Now, this matter has given rise to violent incidents. This is a matter for which senior officers have been appointed to go into the incidents to suggest certain solutions. Interim solutions agreed upon have not been complied with by both the sides. In fact, there are complaints from both States that they have not complied with the interim solutions which Mr. Sundaram has suggested and ultimately, after the Meropani incident, a violent incident which took many lives, the Central Government appointed a Commission. The Commission was named as Shastri Commission because Mr. Shastri took over the Commission later. The Commission went through it and narrated the whole history of the border dispute. The main function of the Commission was to go into the Merapani incident and it was also charged with the responsibility of suggesting long-term and short-term solutions to the Assam and Nagaland problem. The long-term solution given by the Commission was read out by the Minister and I would mention that in a little more detail. It was :

"To bring lasting peace and tranquility, on the border of Assam and Nagaland, it is necessary that there is no further delay in settling the boundary problem."

This report was submitted, I think, in June 1985...(*Interruptions*). Any way, the Government has given an action taken note on the report. The report was submitted long before and it was accepted by the Government perhaps in August 1987. The Government has taken its time. As a result, two years have passed since the incident occurred at Merapani and the Government has not yet appointed the Commission which the Shastri Commission recommended as the first item for a long-term solution. This is how, the problems which are there for historical reasons, have continued for reasons of negligence on the part of the ruling party or the Government of that time. They did not delineate properly and they did not enquire into as to what should be the correct boundary line between the two States. The problem was created at that time twenty-five years back and from time to time it was flaring up. Incident

[Shri Amal Datta]

have been happening between one State of India and another State of India. People were dying, the police of one State were fighting against the police of another State. It is very tragic, when you take a long-term look as to what is going to happen to India if such kind of cancers are allowed to perseer. This is because of the negligence of the Government that the problem is still outstanding. Because of this long-standing negligence of the Government, a position has arrived where elections are being held in a territory which does not rightfully belong to a State whose Assembly is being constituted by elections. If fact, the situation has so arisen, as the report goes, that some people who are voting in these polling booths, are also voting when the Assam elections take place for the Assam Legislative Assembly. In other words, the Constitution is being violated blatantly with the connivance and help of the Government, because they keep their eyes shut. They have kept their eyes shut for a long time. This type of cancer should not be allowed to pester any more and the Government must immediately take short-term solution by seeing that the boundary is delineated, the legal boundary, which the Act of Parliament has laid down. That is the short-term solution. But the long-term solution is immediate appointment of a Commission which will go into all the aspects of the boundary problem for a solution. In the light of this, I would like the Minister to reply to these questions, Is he going to take the short term suggestion regarding obeying the orders which have been set out by the 1962 Act constituting the Nagaland State? And also, is he going to constitute a Commission to go into the long term solution of the border dispute between the Assam and Nagaland?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : A long statement has been made by the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh. Though the immediate problem is the border dispute between Nagaland and Assam, he has elaborately stated the development measures the Government of India is now taking. Sir, it is a fact that the North Eastern regions have been neglected since long. I remember that in the year 1981 in 7 states of North Eastern regions, 7 railway

lines projects were approved and were sanctioned but the progress of these railway line linking the State Capital with the other regions of different state of North Eastern regions is not satisfactory. People of Tripura have been demanding that their State Capital Agartala should be linked with the railway line. Last year, all party delegation from Tripura came here and met the Prime Minister. But that project has not been sanctioned by the Central Government. Tension is there in various parts of the North Eastern regions. It is also a fact that due to some opportunistic policies of Central Government, the secessionist forces, the extremist forces, were operating in various parts of the North Eastern regions. They are being encouraged and their activities are on the increase. Like the TNV; TNV has links with the Tripura Upjati Yuva Samiti and Tripura Youth Congress (I). We have reported in this House, and we have got documents also, that President of Tripura Pradesh Youth Congress (I) Committee wrote a letter to TNV Chief and wanted to help him by giving weapons and other material in order to increase the secessionist activities in that region with the help of the**

The TNV and also the Tripura Upjati Yuva Samiti, their main demand is to separate Tripura from India and make it a an independent State. Congress (I) is having a link and alliance with the Tripura Upjati Yuva Samiti in order to win the in-coming assembly election. Sir, the situation is tense in Tripura.

13.00 hrs.

Now, they are planning to hold Loan Melas in Tripura just on the eve of elections. And this also has accentuated the tense situation prevailing in that area. We met the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh and he assured us that he would see that on the eve of elections, these loan melas would not be organised there. If they want to help the poor people of Tripura, they can organise loan melas after the elections. Why should they have them just before the elections, when the para-military forces are engaged in preventing the TNV operations in the border areas of Tripura?

**Not recorded.

I now come to the problem of Nagaland-Assam border dispute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please wind up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I will take 15 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You try to finish in five minutes. Just give the main points.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Coming to the Nagaland-Assam border tension, this Naga hill district was created long before, during the British period in the year 1866 under the administrative control of the then Chief Commissioner of Assam and a consolidated notification was issued in 1925 which fully described the boundaries of the Naga hill district in north, south and west. In 1957 in Naga Hill Tuensangs Area (NHTA), a new administrative unit was formed under Section 2 of the NHTA Act. Nagaland became a State on 1st December 1963. This border dispute is there from the day Nagaland became a State in the year 1963. Today, the tension has been accentuated because of the decision of the Government of Nagaland to set up some polling stations in the so called disputed area which the Government of Assam claims to be its area. The Election Commission also gave its decision to set up polling stations in that area, which the Assam Government claim to be its own area. A commission known as the Sundaram Commission was set up in 1972 to go into this border question. Mr. Sundaram was the Adviser to the Government. The recommendation of the Sundaram Commission was rejected by the Government of Nagaland. According to the report of the Sundaram Commission, the area under dispute belongs to Assam and not to Nagaland. So, Assam accepted the reports of the Sundaram Commission, but Nagaland rejected the report. Therefore, this tension between the two States of Nagaland and Assam continues.

There are a number of interim agreements between Assam and Nagaland. There were serious clashes between Nagaland and Assam in March and May, 1972. There was a very serious clash in the year 1985 when about 100 people were killed. The Police of Assam and the Police of Nagaland

fought with each other. But the clashes between these two States continued.

This dispute is there, since 1963 when Nagaland became a State. A Commission was appointed and a recommendation was made. But this recommendation of the Sundaram Commission was not accepted by Nagaland though Assam accepted its recommendation. What prevented the Central Government from resolving this problem? Due to weakness on the part of the Central Government, this problem is getting accentuated there. When Sundaram Commission failed to resolve the dispute, why did the Central Government not appoint another Commission or Committee?

The Shastri Commission went into the riots which took place in the year 1985 between Nagaland and Assam. Its report was recently presented to the House. They have also recommended that there should be a High-Powered Commission. It should be appointed by the Government of India for resolving the dispute between these two States. So, some solution has to be found out and that solution can only be found out by the Central Government because it is a problem between the two states. No short-term solution will ease the problem there. When you are sending the BSF or the para-military force to organise elections there peacefully, but that will not diffuse the tension there. So, some long term solution should be found out to ease the tension in the border area and that solution can only be found out by the Central Government.

So, while replying, the Home Minister should clarify as to what steps he is going to take to ease the problem and also for a long-term solution of the border dispute between Nagaland and Assam.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.10 P.M.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after lunch, at Fourteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Sir, I have just one submission to make. During the speech of Mr. Acharia, he mentioned that the Youth Congress president had some connection with TNV—through the** I understand it has gone into the records of the House. It must be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If that is the case, I will go into it, and check up ; and take action if at all anything is there.

Now Dr. Sudhir Roy.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN
REGION PARTICULARLY BOUNDARY DIS-
PUTE BETWEEN ASSAM AND NAGALAND—

Contd.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : The entire north-eastern region is in turmoil. You know that a few years ago, there was a proposal for creating a new federal hill State comprising the seven sisters, viz. the States of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, etc.

Now, we all know that there are slogans of independent Nagaland, independent Manipur, independent Tripura, independent Meghalaya, etc. We also know the operation of the Brahmaputra Project, a project nurtured by the CIA. Why such demands for independent State multiply because the people suffer from a sense of economic deprivation ? They feel that they are not in the main stream of Indian life. If one goes to the north-eastern region—I myself went to that region during the puja holidays—one will find that road transport and the rail transport—it is evident—are simply lacking. Road and rail development accelerates the economic development of a region. But as has been pointed out by my previous speaker, still Kohima,

Imphal and Agartala have no rail links. Not only this, there are poor banking facilities. Take the case of Assam. Assam is rich in oil and natural gas, timber resources, tea gardens etc., but a majority of her people are poor. What is the role of the Central Government ? The Central Government simply hunts with the hunter and runs with the hare. Why ? Because when our people raise some demands, it is said other people, outsiders are responsible for this. If the Khashi students of Meghalaya demand that Nepalis should be evicted that is facetly approved, because they simply try to divert their attention. The real problem is poverty ; the real problem is economic under development. But people are told that the outsiders are responsible for this. In Nagaland, non-Nagas are responsible for all maladies ; in Meghalaya, it is said that the Nepalis are reaping all sorts of benefits ; in Assam, it is said that Bengalis are responsible for everything ; in Tripura, it is said that these Bengalis are responsible for all the ills of Tripura. Therefore, the Central Government should have taken a more cautious approach because imperialist powers are trying to fish out of troubled water. Therefore, the Central Government could not have encouraged such secessionist forces. But, unfortunately, we know that in Tripura, the Congress Party has entered into an electoral alliance with TUJS and the TNV is a breakaway faction of the TNJS. The TNV, from its Bangladesh base, is committing raids day-in-and-day-out on innocent people. My previous speaker, Shri Basudeb Acharia, has already pointed out that a Youth Congress I office-bearer wrote a letter to Vijay Rankhal assuring him all help. I want to know from the Home Minister whether he is going to take any step against the Congress I office-bearer. Not only this, Tripura has huge gas reserves, but, is there any project for gas based power plant ? Tripura can prosper if rubber plantations and tea gardens are given adequate bank loan ; but they are not given. The people of Tripura are raising a demands for extension of railway lines. There was an all party deputation last year, but no attention has been paid to their demand. In Meghalaya also we find that thousands of Nepalis are being evicted. I have with me a copy of the

** Not recorded.

letter which says that these Nepalis are victims of mass fury. The government promised that there should be relief camps in the cantonment area and evicted Nepalis would be brought back to Meghalaya but nothing has been done. As regards Nagaland-Assam border, I beg to submit that the time for taking up calling attention motion is a bit late. Already, the election has taken place. Today is the 18th November. But the Nagaland Government, despite the directives of the Election Commissioner have set up polling booths in the disputed territory. When the State of Nagaland was created on 1st December 1963 we hailed the creation of a new State, because we thought that this would put an end to hostilities in the area and in a federal set up of India every community has a right to live within the political framework of India. But unfortunately these border troubles also started simmering in the last 25 years. Already, we know of the Chungajan massacre and Merapani massacre. We are sorry to know that in Merapani incident both the armed police forces of the States of Nagaland and Assam entered into an armed conflict and in this conflict machine guns, mortars, rifles and rocket launchers were freely used and it lasted for 48 hours. As a result of that 23,000 people were affected.

Now, the Nagaland Government should not have set up the polling booths because there may be Naga people in Assam, but it has no right to set up polling booths because we believe in the Constitution that any Indian has a right to vote, right to settle, right to purchase any property in any part of India. Otherwise we cannot build up a healthy democratic society. Therefore, we also do not support the economic blockade which was launched by AASU. In 1960 there was a terrible riot in Assam and some other political parties and leaders demanded that there should be an economic blockade against Assam. But my party said, "No; there cannot be any economic blockade of any State as we live in a united India. We cannot take steps against the people of another State." Anyway, the Central Government is responsible because when the Merapani incident occurred, then both the State Governments, that is the Government of Nagaland and the Government of Assam were run by

Congress (I). Therefore, they could easily sit round a table and find a solution. The Shastri Commission has been appointed. It has submitted its report. I hope that the Central Government would come forward to defuse the situation and find out a permanent solution. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the economic packages that they are going to deliver for the North-Eastern region. Because, look at the river Brahmaputra. Every year it causes terrible floods in Assam, but its water can be utilised for generating hydro-electricity. Its resources are untouched. Therefore, I would also like to know from the Minister what steps he is going to take against that office bearer who wrote the letter to Vijay Ran-khal.

I would also like to know the steps that are going to be taken for the permanent solution of this border problem.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Minister in his statement has made a broad overview of the entire North-Eastern region and the situation that exists in different States in the area.

I will not like to cover all the aspects and I will not also go into the economic question, the economic deprivation of that region because the time will not permit me to do so. I prefer to take these aspects into account whenever we have some other occasion to discuss the problems of the North-Eastern region. I will confine myself to the immediate problem which prompted me and my other colleagues to give notice of this Call Attention and that is the setting up of polling booths by the Nagaland Government for the election that is going to take place within Assam areas. The whole question to some extent has become academic, because the elections will be over within one and a half hours.

But still the problem needs to be resolved and the problem cannot be brushed aside and should not be brushed aside merely because the elections will be over within one and a half hours. Assam's shares with Nagaland a boundary of 434 KM and the Nagaland State came into

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

existence by the Nagaland Act of 1962. Earlier, Nagaland was a part of Assam, a district and the boundary of Nagaland was notified as early as in 1925. This is the constitutional position which the Government of India and Nagaland must accept. The Nagaland claims certain areas of Assam. The Nagaland claims not only the ground but certain areas which under the 1962 Act should be within its territory. The Nagaland claims certain territory on the ground that the Nagaland does not accept the 1925 notification and the boundaries as was drawn under the 1962 Act. It can be that there are boundary questions like this all over. For example the question of Belgaum is there. Punjab claims certain areas of Haryana, Haryana claims certain areas of Punjab, but still constitutionally. A territory which is within a particular State, till we amend the constitutional provisions, redrawing the boundaries, remains with that particular State. Legally and constitutionally all these so-called disputed areas are today within the boundaries of Assam. Unfortunately, Nagaland encroached a large tract of 27000 hectares of Assam territory large tracts of forests have been destroyed. What is surprising is that by a notification, Nagaland has taken over 89 villages of Assam. Here is a State which is being run by the party, which is run in the Central Government. I believe that some constitutional sanctity should be maintained by all the States. If a State is permitted to claim the territory of other States by a notification, then you will appreciate what will happen to this country. What the Home Minister says in his statement is very interesting.

'As the House is aware, a territorial dispute has been pending between Assam and Nagaland arising from the claim of Nagaland Government to some adjoining areas of Assam on the ground that these were traditionally Naga areas which were wrongfully taken away from the erstwhile Nagaland Hills District by the former British Government by notification issued in 1925...'

Nagaland wants to undo what has remained — from 1925 till today, the good year of 1987—a part and parcel

of Assam. Even that claim can be there. I cannot say that one cannot claim. Till the claim is finally adjudicated by a proper authority and the constitutional changes are made, these are a part and parcel of Assam. I want to point out this concept of traditional areas. If we act upon this concept of traditional areas, we will create insurmountable problems in the North Eastern Region because every State of North Eastern Region can claim the territories of other States in such concept. You have the claim of Greater Mizoram, Arunachal will have its claim. If this concept is given some credence, then it may destroy the foundation of this country, and we will reopen the very question of boundary virtually in all the States.

I hope the Minister will agree that Nagaland has violated the agreements entered into between the two States to maintain law and order and the two incidents have already been mentioned—one in 1979 Chungajan and another in 1985 Merapani—where more than one hundred people were killed. Now the Assam Government has shown its willingness to resolve this problem, because we believe and strongly believe that if the North Eastern Region is to prosper and progress, then it is only possible if there is coordinated efforts of all the States together and harmony amongst the people of the North Eastern Region.

We do not want that in this boundary question there should be differences between the people. What can we do? The Sundaram Commission was appointed by the Government of India. The Commission has given its recommendation. We have accepted this recommendation. Whether the recommendation is in our favour or not, since an independent body has given a recommendation, we have accepted the recommendation. There was a decision to demarcate the boundary by an agreement between Assam and Nagaland with the help of the Central Government by the officials of Surveyors of India with security afforded by the Government of India forces. We accepted it. The demarcation of boundary was started. Then suddenly Nagaland stopped it. These are certain things on which, I believe, the Central Government should firmly clarify its position.

Coming to the question of polling booths, in 1980 and 84 elections, Nagaland Government wanted to set up some polling booths within the territory of Assam on the ground of administrative convenience. The Nagaland Government wrote to the Assam Government in the past election that because some of their voters wanted, it was difficult to set up polling booths—because of geographical location or otherwise, I do not know—they may be permitted to set up some polling booths within our territory. As the request came at the last moment, the Election Commission also requested that let this election be passed and allow these booths to be set up. This was permitted by the predecessor Government but on certain specific grounds and conditions. The first was that this had been permitted because of a formal request made by the Government of Nagaland to the Government of Assam. It was made absolutely clear that arrangement was purely temporary and for that occasion only and would have no binding effect for the future. That was done as a good gesture. It was made very very clear that it would not be made a precedent. But unfortunately, every time before elections you come up and say: "For this election you permit us." Three elections have passed. Was it not necessary that after 1976 elections, 1980 elections and 1984 elections this thing was settled?

What the Nagaland Government did this time was that the minimum requirement of requesting the Assam Government to set up these polling booths was not complied with. They came and wanted to set up the polling booths as if this is a part of their own territory. On that we approached the Home Minister and the Election Commission that when these are admittedly within the territory of Assam, constitutionally Nagaland cannot set up any polling booth because the constitutional requirement is that the polling booth may be set up only in the territorial jurisdiction of that state where elections take place and voters of that particular state only participate in the Assembly elections of that state. I belong to Assam. I have no right to participate in an election of Bengal or Bihar. That constitutional position was very clearly taken. What did the Election Commission do? The Election Commission assured—I will read

it—that status quo ante will be maintained only for the seven polling booths for which there was earlier agreement. We even did not agree to that proposition. According to us the earlier agreement cannot have any binding effect to it. The earlier Government of Assam agreed but this time we do not agree. Therefore, we do not agree to the setting up of polling booths, even those seven polling booths to which the Government of Assam agreed on an earlier occasion making it explicitly clear that it would have no binding effect on future. But the Election Commission issued a press note which says that the Commission's approval vide its letter to the Chief Electoral Officer, Nagaland, Kohima, to the polling stations proposed to be set up for the purposes of general election to the Nagaland State Assembly, was given subject to the presumption that no polling station other than those agreed to earlier be the two State Governments, have been proposed to be set up in the disputed area. I am quoting from a notification from the Election Commission. By the same letter vide endorsement, the Commission has also requested the Chief Secretary of the Government of Assam to allow Government of Nagaland to maintain the status quo ante in the matter of setting up of polling stations in the disputed area for voting for the ensuing elections. The Chief Election Commission has promised to verify as to whether the polling stations that are proposed to be set up in the disputed area in connection with the ensuing election to the Nagaland Assembly, involve any deviation from the arrangement as agreed to by both the State Governments i.e., the status quo ante position. That is to say, the status quo ante position. We made it very clear. Our position has been that we do not agree even to this proposal of the Election Commission. But what has happened? The Nagaland Government is trying to set up 44 polling booths. Even if the Election Commission's instructions are taken into consideration—because there are very clear instructions—"the Commission desires that the list of polling stations—again I am quoting from a letter of the Election Commission the Chief Electoral Officer—of constituencies falling in disputed areas should invariably be checked and verified physically by the District Election Officers con-

cerned to see that no polling station is set up in disputed areas; apart from those already agreed by both the State Governments of Nagaland and Assam." That is to say, the status quo ante regarding the agreed books should be maintained in setting up of polling stations. Unfortunately, the Nagaland Government has not even accepted and acted on this advice and have tried to set up 42 polling booths. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he has any information to that effect.

Now, a Committee was set up. When the Committee went there, we said: "Kindly verify these area on the basis of the Survey of India maps, or bring in officials of the Survey of India to find out or make the physical verification." The Committee said: "No. Neither we are taking the help of the Survey of India officials, nor of the Survey of India maps". How are you going to physically verify whether a polling booth is within territory of Assam, whether that polling booth was actually there in the earlier election, whether that is the polling booth which conform to one of the seven agreed polling booths? Unfortunately, nothing to that effect was done and no effort was made to find out whether there was any deviation. My information is—and that is what the Government of Assam has strongly protested—that now they have changed it. Now they have said not seven polling booths, but we will set up polling booths in seven villages. Earlier, the Election Commission's instructions were clearly for seven booths only. When you say that it should be 'ante', it meant seven polling booths. The Government, the Election Commission—unfortunately, I am to remark—have taken a partisan attitude all throughout. Now the hon. Home Minister says that the Government of Assam requested for both CRPF and BSF. We did. Because under the tripartite agreement, the patrolling of the border is the duty of the para-military forces. But the agreement says that the para-military forces must act to protect the border of both the States. The para-military forces, in the name of elections, cannot be used to violate the territorial sanctity of one

State. What is being sought to be done today is that the para-military forces are being used to violate the territorial sanctity of Assam and to hold elections in the Assam in the Assam areas, in total violation and disregard of the Constitutional provisions. And this is the strongest objection that we make. Of course, we are not surprised because Assam has the unique experience that in 1983, in the name of Constitutional compulsion that it compels the holding of elections, and election was held with these forces, resulting in the death officially of 3,500 people and unofficially of 7,000 people. I had the occasion of stating it in the Rajya sabha...*(Interruptions)*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV); What
about the Shastri Commission's Report?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I had the occasion to state in the Rajya Sabha that whatever might be the causes 7,000 people died, and I had the occasion to state that if the Constitution is such that it compels the killing of 7,000 people, it is better that we have a fresh look to the Constitutional provisions. Therefore, I strongly resent and express my view against this partisan attitude. But still I will say that at some point of time the matter needs to be resolved. As I said at the beginning, we cannot allow this to continue to the North-Eastern region. We want to live in peace. Now, the Shastri Commission says: have another commission. The Central Government set up the Sundaram Commission, the Shastri commission wants setting up of another commission. That commission will give a recommendation. What is the guarantee that that commission's recommendations will be accepted by Nagaland? Why not a settlement is sought to be arrived at on the basis of the Sundaram Commission's recommendations itself? Why this cannot be made the basis of a discussion? After all, Sundaram was not an officer of the Government of Assam. Sundaram was an officer who was asked to investigate and that was on the instructions of the Government of India. Therefore, I will submit that on the Government of India's initiative...*(Interruptions)*.

S. BUTA SINGH : He was not a Commission.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Then, what was he ?

S. BUTA SINGH : He was only finding the facts. It was not a Commission. You are mistaken. He just went to study the situation there. That is all.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Will you kindly read the recommendations ?

S. BUTA SINGH : There are no recommendations. He found the facts and brought them out.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Then why are the bindings ? Are there no findings of the Sundaram Commission ? Mr. Chairman, there are clear recommendations of the Sundaram Commission. Let the Home Minister place it on the Table of the House. Let him do it. Why does he not ? After all Sundaram Commission was brought into existence not by the Government of Assam, but by the Government of India and the Government of India is not accepting the position. Then exactly what I state is that it is a partisan attitude of the Government of India. Because there is the Government in Nagaland which is their own Government, everything that they are doing is in favour of the Government violating all constitutional provisions. But still I submit that serious efforts must be made to resolve this boundary problem. I will request the Government of India to take the initiative immediately after election to see that this boundary problem is resolved because this boundary problem may set in motion, forces which may create explosive situation in the North Eastern region and I for one believe that the people of North-Eastern region must live with harmony, must live with understanding and must work together for the betterment and economic prosperity of this region. Therefore, my question to the Home Minister will be : will you kindly place Sundaram Commission's Report, whatever its recommendations are or whatever the document the Sundaram Commission has given to the Government of India ? Will the Government place it before the House ? What steps the Government of India propose to take in concrete terms to help in

the demarcation and settlement of this question so that in the election which will be coming in 1990 or earlier, you should not then say that the Nagaland Government, the Government of India and the Election Commission asked the Government of Assam that within the Assam areas allow polling booths to set up and given an assurance that your para military forces will not be used for the purpose of violating the Constitutional sanctity and the territorial sanctity of Assam.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his statement, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has presented a detailed description of the situation in the North-East. There can be no two opinions about the view that the situation in the North-East is tense. Although as a result of the efforts of the Central Government and of the Home Ministry in particular, the situation today is much better as compared to what existed 4 or 5 years ago. Such incidents are still occurring in some area or the other time and again leading to a tense situation.

Certain incidents have occurred in Tripura recently which indicate that terrorist activities are again on the rise. There was comparative peace in Tripura for many years but since some months, innocent people are being killed by T.N.V. guerillas. News to this effect are pouring in these days.

Similarly, Meghalaya was a peaceful State in the North-East and incidents of this kind were rare there. But now the people who are not the original inhabitants of Meghalaya are being attacked. The Nepalis, the Bengalis, the Biharis and people from various other communities who have settled in various parts of Maghalaya, particularly in Shillong, and are engaged in business or service are being attacked and tortured. These incidents are rapidly increasing in this State since recently.

In Mizoram, there is comparative calm and the credit in this respect goes to the Accord signed between our Hon. Prime Minister and MNF leader Shri Laldenga as a result of which it seems that no problem is arising there at present.

[Shri Zainul Basher]

In Manipur also, there is a terrorist group operating and terrorist incidents are frequently occurring there and people are being killed.

The situation in Assam which is the largest State in the area is much better as compared to the years gone by. It has been possible largely due to the Assam Accord signed between the Hon. Prime Minister and the leaders of Assam. Although peace has returned to the State, yet the minor incidents which are still occurring indicate that all is not well in this State. The attitude of the Assam Government is not proper towards the non-Assamese, Bengalis and others who have settled there from outside. During the Assam elections, I had the opportunity to stay in the district of Dibrugarh. A few days ago, a delegation from Dibrugarh came to me to complain that their district has been affected by floods in the river Brahmaputra. There is an area called Chhal in this district which is situated on the banks of river Brahmaputra. Chhal area is thickly populated and majority of the population consists of Bengali farmers. This area is frequently submerged under flood waters during the monsoons. The residents of this area shift to other places during these days. This year they were not allowed to return to Chhal after the floods receded. They were stopped from going there.....(Interruptions).....Assam Government stopped them; who else can do so.

Similarly, there are several areas in Assam where people from other regions have settled since 50, 100 or 150, years and injustice and excesses are being committed on them at the Government level. Assam Government is responsible for it and we are constantly getting reports to this effect.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : You should give an account of the number of people that are being looked after by the Government of Assam as well.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : If you want, I will surely provide those figures as and when I get them. Right now, I want to provide those figures which are available with me

You are well aware of these things. A terrorist group has come into being in this state also which is attacking the linguistic and religious minorities in particular. The Chairman of the United Minorities Union was shot dead recently. Such incidents of terrorism are occurring frequently and it clearly shows that the situation in the North-Eastern region is not normal. The situation is tense and unfortunately some State Governments also have a hand in the creation of tension in these States.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur) : You have spoken a white lie.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Take the example of Tripura.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

You kindly listen to me...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No interruptions. No Intervention.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I do not want to intervene. Every member has the right to speak. But I only want to point out that we do not accept his allegation. It is baseless. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I would like to speak about Tripura. The Government of Tripura is taking action against the TNPV extremists under normal laws. The terrorist activities are very serious there. In a single incident, 15 or 20 persons are being killed and so far as I am aware, the Anti-Terrorist laws are not applicable in Tripura. An Anti-terrorist laws are not applicable in Tripura, the TNPV Terrorists who are apprehended are being released on bail and they are indulging in similar activities again. (Interruptions) I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister as to why Anti-terrorist laws have not been invoked in Tripura where terrorist activities are continuing and such activities are increasing? Why are Anti-terrorist laws not being invoked in Tripura? Is the State Govern-

ment not to blame for this? Why is the State Government not invoking anti-terrorist laws in the State whereas terrorist apprehended under normal laws are being released on bail and proper action is not being taken against them? The hon. Home Minister should look into it as to why this is not being done.

So far as Assam is concerned, I would like to say that the main intention of the agreement which was signed with regard to Assam was that there should be peace between Assamese and non-Assamese. There should be a feeling of fraternity between various communities. But such incidents are happening almost daily and non-Assamese are being evicted from their land. At least during floods one should adopt human attitude, but even while giving flood relief, flood victims are being discriminated against.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I strongly repudiate this allegation. It is entirely untrue. If my friend wants to make the allegation, he can do, but it is totally false.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Even during the floods, the Assamese and non-Assamese are being given relief on a different scale. And as I have said earlier that the people of Chhal area in district Darang are not being allowed to return to their homes. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether many such complaints have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs? If so, what action has been taken on them? Some people are being harassed by saying that they are foreigners. I was there at the time of elections and I had seen that the people were being harassed unnecessarily.

(Interruptions)

So far as boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland is concerned, it is really a matter of serious concern. There are boundary disputes between many States,

but it is very strange thing that a State for which boundary has been fixed legally, should set up polling booths in another State. It has not been seen anywhere else. I have come to know that this has happened there earlier also and people of that area have voted also. An agitation was launched in Assam also that people of that area should not vote in the elections of Nagaland, but even then 70 or 75 per cent of people have exercised their franchise in the Nagaland elections. I think that people more or less to the same extent might have been voting in Assam elections also. It is not a good thing that same people should vote in elections of Assam and Nagaland both. You should resolve this issue.

Whenever a problem to solve the boundary dispute between two States arises before us, the Government appoints some commission. The commission submits its report also, but one or the other State does not accept the verdict. I would like to ask if there is any law or not under which the verdict of a commission on the border dispute should be acceptable to both the States? I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister if any such provision has been made in the law or not? Because we have seen that in the case of Punjab and Haryana, three Commissions were set up and the reports given by these Commissions were either rejected at one time by Punjab and at another time by Haryana and some time by both the States. Similarly when a report was given in respect of Maharashtra and Karnataka, it was rejected either by one State or the other and some time by both the States. The hon. Minister says that Sundaram Committee was not a Commission, but Shri Swamy claims that it was a commission. Whether it was a commission or a committee, it had given some findings and these findings were rejected by the Nagaland Government. If the States are not bound to accept the findings of a Commission in this manner, I think that boundary disputes can never be resolved. It should be made binding on them. If you set up any commission for deciding the boundary dispute, you would have to make a provision that the report of the commission would be binding on both the State Governments, because whenever any such commission is set up, it would be

[Shri Zainul Basher]

neutral, In the Home Minister considering to set up any such commission or Panchayat with the concurrence of both the State Governments of Assam and Nagaland? Would you appoint any such person who could give his award which might be acceptable to both the State Governments? However no such thing has happened before. The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given an Award in respect of Chandigarh, but it was not accepted. Similarly Awards were given on many issues, but even these Awards were not accepted. There has been only one case in which the Award of Trivedi Commission was accepted by U.P. and Bihar both. Though sometimes some defects are observed and some incidents take place, but as a whole, the Award of Trivedi Commission has been accepted by both the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Home Minister if he is thinking to make any such provision?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to say one more thing with your permission. In Tripura and especially in Meghalaya, the situation is very serious. In Assam people are being deprived of their property; they are being evicted and they are becoming homeless, but they are not being killed. But in Tripura and Meghalaya, there is a risk to the lives of a large number of people who have settled there from other States. The terrorists are looting them and killing them. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to check these terrorist activities?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMY : I want a clarification. The hon. Home Minister just now said about Sundaram Commission and that it was merely asked to do something. I would like to ask a specific question. Is it not a fact that a meeting was held on 11th December, 1979 at the instance of the Union Home Minister in the presence of Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland in which it was decided that an expeditious

permanent solution to the differences regarding the border between Assam and Nagaland should be found and, that the report of Shri K.V.R. Sundaram should be made available to the Governments of Assam and Nagaland, that those specific aspects of the study with which the State Governments do not agree will be listed out by them, that the reasons for such disagreement will be set out and that these comments of both these States should be made available to one another?

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, in 1979, the Sundaram Committee's report was made the basis by the Union Home Minister for a settlement of the Assam-Nagaland problem. I want to know from the Union Home Minister today, but for political motivations, what other grounds does he have at his command to say that the Sundaram Committee's recommendation is not acceptable?

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset dispel the impression that is being sought to be created by Shri Goswami. He himself has not mentioned that Sundaram was either a Committee or a Commission....(Interruptions). You have read it and in that it is only mentioned that the Sundaram's report should be made available to both the State Governments....(Interruptions). Therefore, what I have said was that it is neither a formal Committee nor a formal Commission. Mr. Sundaram was asked by the Central Government to go and find out the facts to enable both the Governments to come to a conclusion. He says that the report was made available. My information is that what Mr. Sundaram had brought as facts from there were made available to both the Governments.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have not said that it was not made available.

S. BUTA SINGH : Both the Governments have not taken any decision on that. As a matter of fact, subsequent to that I understand that this Shastri Commission was appointed because whatever findings of Sundaram were there, they were not acceptable. Therefore Mr. Shastri was sent as

a Commission to make a report to the Government of India and that I have dealt with in my speech.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): That is not mentioned in that Shastri Commission's report.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: This is my problem...*(Interruptions)* Without understanding, without reading the matter, he comes here and makes all kinds of speeches and innuendoes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: That is not correct. Shastri Commission was constituted to enquire into the incidents of Merapani. As I have already pointed out, for this purpose, in 1979, the Sundaram's report was made the basis.

S. BUTA SINGH: It is subsequent to Mr. Sundaram's study and also to some incidents that took place, Shastri Commission was asked to do this. That is what I am replying. Unnecessarily, he is trying to bring in some politics. Where is the politics here? He says it is politically motivated.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Yes.

S. BUTA SINGH: Your saying 'yes', will not cut any ice.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Neither yours.

S. BUTA SINGH: There is no political motivation. Let me tell you that we have no political motivation. Please try to understand. *(Interruptions)* Let us face the issues, instead of accusing each other. This will not help either Assam or Nagaland. *(Interruptions)* No. You must be dispassionate. You must be objective in finding a solution to this problem. *(Interruptions)* By raising the voice, by creating postures, by shouting, by blockading the economic supplies to one State, you cannot solve any problem. I agree with Dr. Sudhir Royji. He says that he condemned it; resort to blockade of any highway or any economic

blockade is detrimental to the national interests. I appreciate the feelings and the sentiments expressed by Dr. Sudhir Roy. No Government, no political party should try to blockade essential supplies, specially in the difficult terrain of our North-Eastern Region.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: He should congratulate the Government of Assam because the Government of Assam took the initiative...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Do you want congratulations? Do you want it for blockading the essential supplies for Nagaland, for seven days? I condemn this with all the force at my command. *(Interruptions)* This is the tendency. By starving the people of a State, you want a certificate from this House?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Unfortunately, Mr. Buta Singh either does not understand English or he intentionally misreads. *(Interruptions)* What I am saying is mis-read. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: We should blame the Assam Government. How can we praise it? That is the problem. I want to ask: who put up the blockade?

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, the Home Minister, instead of cooling down the situation, is creating a problem.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: It is a matter of great concern that an economic blockade by an organised Government is not condemned by you. What kind of representative are you?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order. He has listened to all your points. If there is any dispute, at the end, you can raise that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I cannot allow.

S. BUTA SINGH : In this respect, we must be guided by the national interest. And the national interest always says that we should...

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : I heard your Member Sudhir Roy speaking *(Interruptions)* If you don't want, I cannot.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Not only regarding blockade but I am also condemning your inaction for the last 25 years.

S. BUTA SINGH : You want to accuse my fore-fathers. Go on. If I am held responsible for what my fore-fathers have done, you are also equally responsible. This House is jointly responsible. If I am responsible, you are also responsible. Therefore, let us come to the problem. The Members of Parliament must approach the national problems very dispassionately. That is what I am saying. There are three aspects.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Listen to what he says.

S. BUTA SINGH : Three major things have been highlighted in today's Calling Attention. One is, most of the Hon. Members have said that the Centre is neglecting the North-Eastern region. I would like to devote...*(Interruptions)* Kindly listen. Either you listen or I have to wind up and finish the debate. If you have asked for information, kindly be prepared for that. *(Interruptions)* I cannot oblige him for what he wants me to say. I have the facts with me. Whatever is the facts are with me, I will place it before you.

Sir, it is wrong to say that Centre is neglecting North-Eastern region. The fact is that the total plan outlay in Sixth Plan was Rs. 2,727 crores in which Central assistance was of the order of Rs. 2014.50 crores. Whereas now, as compared to Rs. 2,700 crores, the total outlay for the Seventh Plan stands at Rs. 145 crores of

which Rs. 893 crores is the Central Assistance. This is a big leap, a big jump in the allocation for the North-Eastern region so far as Central allocation is concerned. Hon. Members are more educated than me and can find out that this allocation is a substantial jump from the past Five Year Plans to the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Some Hon. Members have asked about the backwardness of the North-Eastern region with regard to the railway lines and the development of railway works in that area. Sir, I have with me five projects which are substantial projects. One is Dharmanagar Kumarghat in Tripura. The distance is 33 Kms and the estimated cost is Rs. 37.10 crores, and the expenditure is Rs. 36 crores. The 22 kilometer line from Dharmanagar to Pechartal has been opened in March 1986. The balance will be completed by December 1989. The work is going on as per schedule.

Next is the Silchar Jiribam Assam-Manipur railway link. Its distance is 49 kilometers and 52% of the line is expected to be completed in December 1989. The next project is Lalabazar-Bhairabi in Assam-Mizoram which is 48 Kms. long. 55%, i.e., 30 Kms. from Lalabazar to Jamira is expected to be opened by February 1988; the balance will be completed in the year 1990. The next project is Balipara-Bhalukong in Assam-Arunachal Pradesh which is 35 Kms. long. 47% work is expected to be commissioned by December 1988. Similarly, on Amguri-Tuli line in Assam-Nagaland 20% has progressed. Works have been taken up and will be completed as per the scheduled time-table drawn by the various authorities.

I would like to mention some of the other very very important projects which have been taken up; I won't take the time of the House in enlisting how the five year allocations have been raised. But I would like to mention a few very important decisions which the Government of India took. The very fact that the Prime Minister himself has appointed a Central Committee in which most of the central ministers are members and whatever department is concerned with any project in the north-eastern region, that department is involved

in that Committee, itself shows the concern of the Central Government. The Home Minister is heading the Committee and monitoring the programme of implementation in the north-eastern region.

Some of the projects are the Ranganadi Hydel Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 312.78 crores, the Regional Mining School in Nagaland with an estimated cost of Rs. 3.22 crores, the establishment of 5 MW Gas Turbine Set at gas based thermal power station at Baramura in Tripura with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.26 crores, the Mechanical Cargo Handling Plant at Pandu with an estimated cost of Rs. 6.56 crores and also a Road Bridge over river Brahmaputra at Bhomoraguri near Tezpur has been commissioned at a cost of Rs. 89.14 crores.

As a part of the commitment made to the Government of Assam, an IIT has to be established. A Project Advisory Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Niten Bhaya, Member, Planning Commission. Apart from IIT there is also a proposal for setting up of a Central University in Assam.

In order to improve the cement supply to North Eastern Region, the Ministry of Railways will move an average of 35 rakes per month. The earlier average was less than 30 rakes per month.

Similarly, to further improve the supply of foodgrains, more FCI godowns are being constructed in the region. Transport subsidy has been liberalised and it has been raised from 75% to 90%—unprecedented.

Similarly one more technical consultancy organisation which is IDBI sponsored will be set up for the north eastern states. The Government of India have approved re-revised cost of Kopili Hydel Project at Rs. 212 crores. 132 single circuit KV line linking Kumarghat and Aizawl had been completed by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation. The construction of 132 KV Jiribam-Aizawl line is going on and is expected to be commissioned in 1987-88. With the completion of this line, the constraint on flow of power to Mizoram, Tripura, Barak Valley districts of Assam will be removed.

The construction of 132 KV line linking Gohpur in Assam and Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 2.40 crores has been approved for transmission of power to Arunachal Pradesh from Assam. The North Eastern Council has commissioned the National Institute of Urban Affairs for a detailed study on the problems of urbanisation and urban development of the north-eastern areas.

These are some of the very very important projects taken up at the national level and are being monitored by the Central Committee consisting of very very senior officers. Ministers are themselves involved in this and the hon. Ministers in their own respective departments make very frequent visits to the north eastern zone so as to see that the projects taken on hand are implemented without any loss of time.

Some of the hon. Members made certain political charges. They are ill-founded and motivated, I should say. Sir, if I touch upon any subject the hon. Members will rise. They want their own voice to be heard and they do not the other side of the picture to be put before the House. I would like to say in all humility that let us take the issue of elections in certain disputed areas. How the whole thing developed? Shri Dinesh Goswami would not let me have the privilege of initiating the move. I requested both the Chief Ministers that Central Election Commission wrote to us that there should be some arrangement since election is going to take place. We started the process with the respective governments. When we found that the respective government officers are not coming to a final decision I contacted both the Chief Ministers. They came here. We held the meeting. In that meeting we made all the proposals. The Chief Minister of Nagaland, myself, Chief Minister of Assam, their cabinet colleagues and other officers were present. We had a big meeting. In that meeting what Shri Goswami said was respected. I appealed to Shri Mohanta in the national interest that since you have allowed three earlier elections and the time left at our disposal is short so please help us. Only a few days are left. CEC has published the list of polling stations. So please help us. It will be a goodwill

gesture on the part of the Assam Government and without any prejudice to the claims and counter-claims and also without setting any precedent...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : But this has been repeated for the last three elections. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why every time we have to do the same thing ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I was saying as Mr. Goswami said that earlier also it was mentioned 'without precedent' so I requested the Chief Minister of Assam that I will take responsibility that after this election I will not wait for any State or any party. I will take the initiative myself. I will call a meeting and we will see that this situation does not arise for the next election. It is humanly impossible for anybody to say that on such and such date both the States will agree. After all they have to agree. I can only persuade them and plead with them. They can even come to some understanding and decide the issue tomorrow itself.

Therefore, I requested the Chief Minister of Assam that I on behalf of the Government of India appeal to you that I will take up myself and initiate the process and try to bring both of you together and based on certain previous things—the Commission's report or whatever is available we will place before them. Now Shastri Commission has made positive recommendations. There are two recommendations—one is short-term and the other is long-term. In the long-term approach the Shastri Commission has mentioned : To bring about a lasting peace and tranquility in the inter-State border of Assam and Nagaland immediately we should appoint a commission with the powers to give an award binding on both the State governments within a fixed time-limit to settle the long outstanding claim of Nagaland on some of the areas included in the reserved forests of Assam. Government has requested the two Chief Ministers to evolve an agreed term of reference and suggest panel of mutually acceptable names for appointment of an arbitrator/mediator whose

award or decision would be binding upon the States. This is what we are following. After the Shastri Commission report came we have got in touch with both the State Governments. They have not been able to tell us whatever was required under the recommendation of this Commission. I promised to take it up myself. We will sit together and find out the mutually acceptable dates and then start the process. In the same meeting Shri Mohanta mentioned that earlier it used to be the practice that the Chief Minister of Nagaland will write formally. I immediately asked the Chief Minister of Nagaland. He said that I am prepared to give it in writing. You dictate a letter and we will have it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Why a counter-proposal was not put that instead of setting up election booths within Assam which is un-Constitutional kindly remove these booths a few kilometers away... and put it in Nagaland so that we may have a constitutional election.

S. BUTA SINGH : There are thousands of voters. Had it been one polling booth, perhaps it would have been possible. This point was also discussed with Shri Mohanta and his colleagues. It was found impossible to carry that large number of voters from one place to the other. It was not found possible. Moreover, it is a prerogative of the Chief Election Commissioner under the Constitution to set up the polling stations. Therefore, no Government could deviate from the election process which is controlled and guided by the Chief Election Commissioner. This idea was also mooted. It was rejected. Therefore, the Chief Minister of Assam did not accept this proposition. He said, "No, I cannot take this letter." Then, towards the end of the meeting, when I asked him (he was here) what should be concluded, he said, "I will give you our reaction little late after the meeting." Then, he went back. In the meantime, the Chief Election Commissioner also called a meeting of the election officers of both the States. He drew a programme and finalised the list of the polling stations.

Sir, Shri Goswami is either trying to confuse me or he is himself confused. He

is not making a difference between 'polling station' and 'polling booth'. There can be more than one polling booth in one polling station. There can be four polling booths in one polling station. So, he was trying to mix up the number, of 14 polling booths with 7 polling stations.

Just now, I have got a report of the study team which was sent under the directions of the Chief Election Commissioner. It has reported that there is no deviation—not even to a comma—in the practice which was prevailing in the last election. The same polling stations were established this time.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Election Commission's order was that polling booths should be put up only in those booths where both the Assam Government and the Nagaland Government agreed. The agreement was in relation to 7 polling booths. Now you are trying to deviate and say that whatever polling booths were put in the last election, the same will be repeated. The case of the Government of Assam clearly is that there is a deviation because the Government of Assam, in the past, agreed to 7 polling booths but 42 polling booths have been sought to be put up this time.

S. BUTA SINGH : That's why I say : He is again confusing 7 polling stations.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Who is confusing whom, I don't know.

S. BUTA SINGH : You are trying to confuse me. I refuse to be confused.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I cannot confuse you.

S. BUTA SINGH : Seven polling stations in seven villages. The same number in the same number of villages have been commissioned this time. Not a single more station has been established. Not a single more polling station has been opened by the Nagaland Government. This is the report from the Election Commission's team about which I am trying to inform the House.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Election Commission itself has deviated.

S. BUTA SINGH : There is no deviation. I have to take the decision of the Election Commission in this case. I am sorry, I cannot be led by the decision of a particular State Government.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have not tried to confuse him.

S. BUTA SINGH : It seems he will disagree. But what I am stating is a fact that the team, which went on the ground, has reported that there is no deviation from the number of polling booths which were there in the last election. Let us agree on that. Therefore, there is no problem.

Until half-an-hour before, my report was that the elections in the area have gone on smoothly. There is no problem on the ground. The problem is only with Shri Goswamiji.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You should congratulate the Government of Assam that it has created no problem.

S. BUTA SINGH : Let us come to the end of the day. When the election is complete, I will give my appreciation for a good work done by the people on the ground. If the Assam Government has cooperated, I will definitely extend my appreciation. I am not that miserly, I will definitely congratulate. Therefore, the limited issue of holding an election there is nearly coming to a completion without any hassle.

Other points raised by some of the Hon'ble Members opposite—Shri Amal Datta and others—relate to certain elements in Tripura. Tripura unfortunately is hotting up because the elections are approaching. Therefore, whether it is the ruling party or the opposition party, they are trying to level charges against each other. I do not think the Members will expect me to disclose what the CPM has been doing with TNV. Mr. Rankhal was given a loan. My information is that the CPM tried to give some kind of solace to

Mr. Rankhal who is the head of TNV. He took some loan, stayed for a few days and went back. He was even given a petrol pump. Sir, only the other day... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He himself is very much confused.

S. BUTA SINGH : You cannot confuse me. The other day while replying to a Starred Question, my distinguished colleague, Shri Chidambaram informed this august House that ten known hard-cored TNV people who were arrested by the CRP were enlarged on bail by the Government. This is against our advice. We advised the State Government not to do this, it is a dangerous thing for the security forces, it is dangerous for the people of that area but our advice was not heeded to and they were released. Who is helping whom? What is the use of hurling charges over here? What is happening on the ground? Now, the people are being intimidated. They are not allowed to paste their posters and they are killed in large number. This is the state of affair. The matter was so serious that I had to travel all the way. I had to go there. I went to Tripura. I held a meeting of all the parties in which no party member from CPM levelled any charge against TUIA. It is only in this House that I am hearing the charges. We held a meeting there and nobody refused. Now the election is hotting up and they must find some charge and it is usual for many parties to do such things.

Therefore, these are baseless charges and I refute them. We have to go to the people. Let the people decide whether they want to carry on with this party or change the Government. Why should they be harassed or intimidated or prosecuted? Sir, we warned the State Government that the 15th October is a 'black day' for the TNV. Every year they come and kill the people on that day. This time our warning was not heeded to. It resulted in killing a large number of people. The Government is not taking strong measures which was agreed in a joint meeting that Anti-terrorists Act will be applied and that people

will be booked for anti-national activities. This Act is not being applied. What can we do? They want to mix with these extremists forces and win their favour for winning the elections at the cost of national security... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, we cannot ignore the facts. These facts have a bearing in national security. With great difficulty, we were able to bring the Chief Minister of Tripura for declaring certain areas, disturbed areas which he agreed... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : CPM is engaged in terrorism in Tripura. Do you mean that?

S. BUTA SINGH : This is for you to decide. I am placing the facts before you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What is the fact?

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : In a meeting it was decided that the Anti Terrorist Act would be used, that area would be declared as disturbed area, that TNV party would be outlawed and that we would supplement the force and we have done all that. *(Interruptions)*.

You do not know that. It was said in this very House. The Chief Minister had a meeting with us. Here in the Parliament I shared this decision with the House. We replied many questions on that. It is very convenient to forget things which one does not like. These are the agreed decisions. We requested the State Government to implement those decision, but unfortunately, these decisions have not yet been implemented. But I shared this with the House. Therefore, it no use levelling charges here. Once you level a charge, it has to be met. I am not levelling any charge, but what I am saying is that certain decisions were taken and the decisions taken in that meeting are not being implemented. That is my complaint. If I cannot tell the House that the decisions are not being implemented, I am not worth the salt... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You may level any criticism against the Tripura Government, but do not make allegations that CPI and CPIM are encouraging terrorism in Tripura. We are paying there with our lives. (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the situation in certain parts of North-East is precarious. Wherever extremist activities are there, these have to be tackled. Whether one party's Government is there or the other party's Government is there, it does not make any difference, because the security of the nation, security of the people is concerned. What I am trying to drive at is that we should work jointly, see that these anti-social forces, extremist organizations did not play hell with the lives of the people. Unless we implement the decisions that we take, it is not possible either for the State Government or for the Central Government to deal with the situation. That is what I am trying to derive at... (*Interruptions*).

They made many allegations and I am trying to tell the facts, but they are not prepared to listen. That is the position. In the larger interest, in the national interest, let us forget about party affiliations, so far as anti-national and terrorist menace is concerned. They are doing well with us in Punjab, CPIM and all other parties. (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH : You are trying to build up atmosphere for the elections. Our motive is not elections. Elections are there... (*Interruptions*). Your motive is the elections, our motive is not the elections. Our motive is much larger. We want to have the integrity, unity of the country at heart. Elections are very material, but not that material. We would like to win the elections, but not through these methods. These methods go to weaken the fabrics of the unity. We should not allow these methods to come in.

Now, I can assure Shri Goswami and the august House that now the elections will be over and irrespective of the fact that the Assam Government did not cooperate with us, I will definitely take an initiative, I will initiate the process to see that both the State Chief Ministers are brought together and based on the earlier

recommendations, or whatever papers they want to bring, an amicable settlement is found to the Nagaland and Assam border dispute and it could be settled in the national interest so that peace and tranquillity is established in that area.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We are not satisfied with the answer. We find that in this matter a partisan attitude has been taken by the Ministry and in protest, we walk out.

Shri Dinesh Goswami and some other hon. Members then left the House.

15.34 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty Third Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT):
I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th November, 1987."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th November, 1987."

The motion was adopted

15.36 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *reed to take steps for social integration.*

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS
(Jaipur) : We are living in an old and

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

orthodox society. The caste system which is still prevailing in our society is coming in the way of our progress. It is the main obstacle in the preservation of the unity and integrity of this great country. Therefore, it is very necessary to make a drastic change in our social system. In this context, I would like to give some suggestions. If these suggestions are implemented, there will be a great improvement in our society.

All the marriages should be registered. The Sarpanchs of each Gram Panchayat should be empowered to register every marriage on payment of Rs. 5/- by every couple. Thereafter the marriage certificate should be issued to the bride and bridegroom. It is necessary to encourage inter-caste marriage and the services should be reserved for them in Government and semi-Government establishments and other facilities should be provided to them. I urge upon the Government to implement these suggestions to improve the existing social system.

- (ii) Need to direct the Government of Madhya Pradesh to fill up the vacant posts of doctors in Tribal areas of the State.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, many important posts in different Departments in District Bastar of Madhya Pradesh are lying vacant and as a result, the developmental works are being hampered. In health services alone, 64 posts of doctors are lying vacant. In mini PHC centres in rural areas, there is shortage of para-medical staff in addition to doctors. Local people should be recruited in the staff.

There is acute shortage of medicines in Mini PHC centres. Such medicines are supplied in many centres which do not have any utility in that area.

I would, therefore request the Central Government that it should issue the directions to the State Government to recruit doctors and other staff in Tribal Sub-Plan areas in sufficient number. The Government should also take a decision to sanction special pay to the doctors and other

staff working in rural areas so that they could get an incentive to work there.

- (iii) Need to pay interim relief to the workers of BALCO in Korba.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir) : A few days back, the Ministry of labour had made an announcement that labour would be given interim relief this year and as a result, about 22 lakh workers would be benefited. Many officers and labourers got the benefit also, but it is a matter of great regret that the workers of BALCO working in Korba in Madhya Pradesh have not got any benefit with the result that the workers of BALCO in Korba are resorting to strike and are organising torch procession and indulging in *Rasta Roko* agitation. As a protest, the workers have not celebrated 'Diwali' festival this year.

As there are units like N.T.P.C., BAICO and coal mines in Korba, it may have its effect on other Public Undertakings and the generation of power might be obstructed.

I would urge the Government to make the payment of interim relief to the workers of BALCO in Korba so that peace could be maintained in this important industrial town.

- (iv) Need to take relief measures for farmers of Delhi affected by drought.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently I toured several villages of rural Delhi along with the hon. Minister and the Chief Executive Councillor. In Nazafgarh and Kanjhavala Blocks the people asked for fodder and seeds and also demanded that irrigation and fertilisers should be provided on subsidized rates. They also told that due to non installation of transformers on tube-wells they were unable to run the tube-wells with the result that they were unable to face the drought and were not able to sow rabi crop. No subsidy is being given on fertilisers and fodder is also not being provided at the rate of Rs. 60/- per quintal. Rs. 16 crores were allocated for facing the drought in the rural area of Delhi, but no provision for seeds and fodder was made in that.

I, therefore, request the Government of India that it should issue directions immediately for providing these facilities to the farmers at the earliest so that the rural people might not feel afraid of the drought. At the same time, arrangements may kindly be made to provide loans through cooperative banks so that the farmers are able to produce more food-grain for India by their hard work.

[English]

- (v) Need to sanction immediately a containerised telephone exchange for Kasargod district in Kerala

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod): It is surprising to note that some important towns and district headquarters of our country are even now suffering from lack of proper telecommunication facilities. To bridge the gap between growth and development of these fast blooming cities and district headquarters and to facilitate the people from the hazards of improper communications, new telephone exchanges have to be installed—

Kasaragod is a district headquarters town, which is even now handled by a manually operated exchange. Lot of time and money is being wasted to acquire suitable land to instal the telephone exchange, and after the acquisition of said land, the department is somehow postponing the construction of the new building.

It is learnt that the containerised exchanges will solve the problem of communications temporarily, and the building, space and amount required for the same will be the minimum. About 2000 connections can be provided from one such exchange.

Immediate steps should be taken to construct a pucca building to instal the main telephone exchange at Kasaragod town.

Since Kasaragod is a very fast growing town, the mounting waiting list for telephone connections can be controlled only if proper measures are taken quickly. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of

Communications to sanction a containerised exchange as a temporary measure to solve this immediate problem.

15.40 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI in the Chair]

- (vi) Need for Central help to ensure early completion of a memorial to commemorate movement against untouchability and for the human rights to the down-trodden Vaikom (Kerala).

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Vaikom Satyagraha is a historic event in the modern history of Kerala. This movement against untouchability and for human rights was launched in the twenties and was led by great social reformers like Shri T.K. Madhavan, Shri K.P. Kesava Menon, Shri Kelappan and Shri R.V. Ramaswamy Naicker with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and Sree Narayana Guru. The movement had a message for the entire nation and rightly did it touch the hearts and conscience of the people all over India and roused them to action.

Mahatma ji himself visited Vaikom in connection with the agitation. It has therefore been the sincere wish and hope of the citizens of Vaikom that a fitting memorial should be put up at Vaikom in honour of the movement. A humble beginning was made by Government of Kerala 11 years ago when it accepted the proposal for a memorial. It was Smt. Indira Gandhi who laid the foundation stone for the memorial. But no further steps have been taken by the authorities since then. It is a matter of regret that the construction of such a historic monument is treated so lightly. I request the Prime Minister to intervene and provide all possible help including financial help for the construction of this memorial.

- (vii) Need to purchase cloth required by Government Organisations from State Apex Societies and Khadi Board.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : The Handloom Industry is one industry that is striving to nurture the Indian cultural heritage. The handloom industry depends very much on heavy physical exertion and it has to be saved.

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

Due to the frequent stagnation of handloom goods, the poor handloom weaver is put to great hardship and is suffering for want of food. This situation has to change. The Central Government should pass orders to the effect that the following organisations buy their cloth requirements from the Handloom and Khadi sectors only: (1) Railways; (2) Shipping; (3) Tourism; (4) Posts and Telegraphs; (5) Medical services; (6) Education; (7) Security Forces; (8) Civil Aviation Department; (9) Central Public Works Departments; and (10) Industrial and Mining Departments.

At present the Central Government Departments are purchasing their requirements through tenders. Unfortunately the handloom weavers are not in a position to quote competitive rates in the tenders because the cloth produced in the cooperative sector, the weaver has to be paid more.

The Government should immediately come to the rescue of poor weavers and pass necessary orders for the purchase of cloth requirements from State Apex Societies and Khadi Board at cost price plus an agreed margin to cover the overheads of the Apex societies.

[Translation]

- (viii) Need for the Central Government to take over the scheme of drinking water supply to Nandgaon (Nasik district)

SHRI S.S. BHOYE (Malegaon): Madam Chairman, the villages in the Nandgaon tehsil of Nasik district are reeling under severe drought. These villages fall under my constituency. There has been no rain in that area for the last 10 years. As a result of this, a serious problem of drinking water has arisen there. The area is administered by a municipality.

A scheme for supply of drinking water through taps to Nandgaon from the nearby Girna dam at Malegaon has been formulated which involves an expenditure of more than Rs. 10 crores. But the scheme is hanging fire due to lack of funds. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take over this State Government scheme, set up a separate fund for this and to save this drought affected area from the miseries.

15.47 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF CONSTITUTION
(SCHEDULED TRIBES)
ORDER (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987

AND

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED
TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT)
BILL.—Contd

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motions moved by Dr. Chinta Mohan and Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai on the 12th November, 1987, namely:

"That this House disapproves of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No 5 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 19th September, 1987."

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion of certain tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in relation to the State of Meghalaya, be taken into consideration."

I now call Shri Janga Reddy to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Madam Chairman, the Ordinance promulgated by the Government has come at a time when it should not have been issued. The tribal problem is not confined to Meghalaya alone; it is prevalent in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and other States also. In other States also there are several organisations for registering the name of the respective castes in the matter of reservation and this topic has been under discussion for the last several years. In Meghalaya, three tribes namely Boro Kacharis, Koch and Raba Rava, have been selected. Elections are not yet due in Meghalaya. These will be held in 1990. What is the hurry? If you were to go in for de-limitation assembly-wise, then where is the census? Can you tell the population

of each tribe. If the Election Commission asks by how much the number of seats will increase if they are included in the list, then what will you say? how many seats will be increased in all? When asked from the Library, I was told that it was a secret. I do not know why it is done so? I read out what was asked:

[English]

"List of the tribes related to the area from which these specific tribes (Boro Kacharis, Koch, Raba, Rava) have been selected for inclusion through ordinance and what is the estimated number of tribes in each of the tribes included and not included?"

[Translation]

And this is what has been replied:

[English]

"The list of communities which have not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Meghalaya cannot be disclosed in the public interest."

[Translation]

I fail to understand as to what is 'public interest' in it? Which State Government has recommended and when? Whether the State Government recommended one year ago or has given the recommendation recently? Why State Government was not asked for such a long period? Whether they recommended or the Election Commission forced you, as a result of which you are now declaring? Whether you are going to accept if such proposals come from other States also? Which States have sent proposal for including certain communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and what action is being taken on them? When will these steps be completed? You should do these things after a countrywide census is done. If you do not do this at that time, then you will have to do it separately. In Andhra Pradesh, Lambaro community was included in the Scheduled Tribe list between 1971 and 1981 but a proper census was not conducted for this purpose.

Therefore, cases were filed in the High Court and Supreme Court which were decided after three or four years. Things are not going to be solved by one person. Therefore, you should tell us whether you are going to give reservation to them on the basis of 1981 census? I would also like to say that the work relating to their inclusion should be left to the Election Commission. During the elections of Samitis, Mandals and Zila Parishads in Andhra Pradesh Lambaro community was included in the list of Scheduled Tribes but there was some shortcoming because of which certain people went to the courts and the Election Commission had to accede to the demand. Now if you want to do it, it should be done after 1988. If one or two seats increase or decrease what difference is it going to make? You should not have any objection in this regard, whether it is from a tribal or from non-tribal. You have already reserved majority of the seats for the tribes. In the statement it has been stated that:

[English]

"The elections to the State Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya are due to be held any time before February."

"Any time before February"—

[Translation]

What does this mean? Elections can be held today also.

[English]

What is the due date? When will it be held? We are not sure.

[Translation]

If you were to do this before elections, then why was the Bill not brought before this session of Parliament? When was this proposal sent by the Meghalaya Government? You are doing this so that this may have intact on the Nagaland Legislative Assembly elections. Therefore, for your benefit you are categorising scheduled tribes and sub tribes. You are doing this in violation of the Constitution. Session of the Parliament is held after every two months? you can bring the Bill in any of

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

them. By issuing this Ordinance, you want to fetch maximum votes in favour of the Congress in the Nagaland elections. But what I feel is that voters are not with you. However liberal you may be in spending money, but in the Bofors case, your face has been blackened. Therefore, nothing can be done now. You should not misuse the Parliament and the Constitution. You issued the Ordinance in September. You could have brought this legislation when the Parliament was in session if you were in a hurry. But you were in a hurry because the elections were in the offing and you wanted that the voters should favour you. I want to ask you as to what is the objection in disclosing the names?

It has been written at one place in it :

[English]

"List of tribes of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh Manipur, Assam, Mizoram which have not yet been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution."

[Translation]

What is the objection in disclosing the number? What 'public interest' is involved in it, this is beyond my comprehension. What objection you have in disclosing the proposal which has been received from the State Government? Which castes and sub-castes you want to include in the list of Scheduled Tribes? You are going to reserve now 50 to 80 per cent seats for the Scheduled Tribes, but I fail to understand as to what is 'public interest' involved in disclosing it? In addition, what proposals have been received from other States? In Andhra Pradesh, people of Udar caste live in the hills and are engaged in the job of breaking stones. Their condition is worse than the Scheduled Tribes. What you are going to do to include them in the Scheduled Tribes list. Dhobis are in the list of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, but why they are in the category of backwards in Andhra Pradesh? If the children of two Dhobi families in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh marry, in which category will you put them Lambaras of Maharashtra are

living near Nagpur and are called Shugali. One of the hon. Members of this House belongs to that community. But in Maharashtra Sugalis do not come under the category of Scheduled Tribes whereas in Adilabad Shugalis are considered as Scheduled Tribes.

After all, why does the Government keep such disparities for different States. It creates a lot of problems. It is learnt that the Washermen's Association from Andhra Pradesh is about to start an indefinite hunger strike at Delhi. What the Government is going to do in this regard? There is no difference between the Dhobis of Andhra Pradesh and those of Tamil Nadu, because washing of clothes is the profession of both the communities. The Dhobis of Andhra Pradesh should be given a status equal to that of the Dhobis of Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh. Do you think they lack in qualifications? If the Government really wishes to give appropriate status to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Commission should be set up at the national level. Representation from all communities should be submitted to that commission and the list should be revised by the Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. If the Government takes action on the basis of the recommendations of the States, the situation will further aggravate. When some police personnel were murdered in Adilabad, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had said the Shugalis of Maharashtra would be deported back to their home State because they were not tribals and were exploiting the Tribals of Andhra Pradesh due to which Naxalites are on the rise. This reveals the feeling of our Chief Minister. Why the Government does not want to include all the tribes/girijans in the list? If you do it, it will remove doubts from the minds of the people. This is the reason that they are being exploited at some places. This gives impetus to Naxalism. I would, therefore, like to request that a Commission at the national level should be set up by the Government and lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be revised on the basis of its recommendations to restore parity between various communities. Thereafter there will be no chance of a particular tribe getting recognition as scheduled tribes in

one State and the same tribe not getting the same status in some other State.

With these words I support the spirit of this Bill. In order to remove this discrimination, I had submitted the disapproval notice so that all the communities in various States get equal status. Unfortunately, no discussion could be held on this Bill during the last 3 days due to unavoidable reasons. In spite of that you were kind enough to give me an opportunity to speak on this Bill for which I thank you.

DISCUSSION RE. REPORTED
NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND
THE UNION CARBIDE COR-
PORATION FOR OUT-OF-COURT
SETTLEMENT IN REGARD TO
PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION
TO VICTIMS OF BHOPAL GAS
TRAGEDY

16.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up Discussion under Rule 193. I call upon Shri I. Rama Rai to initiate the discussion.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasargod) : I rise to initiate the discussion under Rule 193 on the reported negotiations between the Government of India and the Union Carbide Corporation for an out-of-court settlement in regard to payment of compensation for the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy.

The incident which occurred in the month of December, 1984, has shocked the entire world. Although the world's worst industrial disaster, even now, none can say for sure, not even the Government, as to how many have died and how many more will die. The matter was discussed in detail in Parliament on various occasions. Parliament has subsequently passed the Bhopal Gas Leak Act in 1985 and the Government has taken the full responsibility to sue the Company which caused the catastrophe in the court of law and also to provide relief and rehabilitation to the

victims during the pendency of the litigation.

Here, I want to point out that even though we have discussed many times the present situation is about the immediate result of the suit pending and the long lasting result after this particular suit. The immediate result is regarding the compensation matter. That I am going to touch first. Then the far-reaching effect and the far-reaching result is regarding the leadership which we are giving to the Third World countries which are looking at us for an example, how we have dealt with a multinational company.

Considering the inordinate delays in Indian courts and the number of suits pending here it is natural to have a settlement out of court for speedy relief so that immediate relief can be given to the victims. Probably this may be the reason why the talk of this reported negotiation crept in. I am saying that this is only a reported discussion. The original compensation amount was 3.3 billion dollars which the Government of India had demanded and an independent body, the Citizen's Council of Bhopal, estimated it to be 4.1 billion taking into account only the Indian standard of living and earning. By newspapers and magazines we demand that we are going to wind up the case. We are going to come to a settlement for 600 million dollars. By the amount, it is said that an injured person is going to get only Rs. 15,000 and a family of a deceased person, that is whose bread earner has died, will get slightly more. If we compare this to the recent incident, where compensation was awarded to the victims of the Air India plane crash in 1984, we find that the victims were paid Rs. 10 lakhs per head. How can we compare this compensation to the amount we are going to give for a family of those who died in this tragic incident ?

Of course, we all know that public memory is short and the anxiety and agitation in the minds of the people has gone down in these three years. Even though some relief works are taken by the Government no compensation amount has been paid so far, which has created sort of demoralisation among the victims.

[Shri I. Rama Rai]

You can recall the remarks of the Hon. Speaker who directed the Government to pursue on a war footing the case for providing compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas disaster. These remarks came after pointed criticism of the Bhopal gas disaster. He asked the Ministers to vigorously pursue the matter and ensure the payment of compensation to the kith and kin of the persons that were killed in the disaster and the 'living dead'—he referred so—because there are more than two lakhs of people who are permanently disabled due to this incident. Even though these remarks were made in July 1986 nothing has been done so far with regard to compensation.

My humble request to the Government is, if at all there is a move for negotiation, this has to be confined only to the interim relief between the Government and the Company till the final suit is disposed on merits.

As pointed out, the original demand of compensation was for \$ 3.3 billions and so far the Government was pressing what would be fair to the victims of the Bhopal Gas tragedy. Now, the emphasis is shifted to a settlement, if at all a settlement is going to come, that would mean fairness to all concerned, that is both the accused and the petitioner. If it is so, the very principle of this legal battle gets diluted. It is not only a case for compensation but involving a question of developing countries who always look at India for leadership. Also it is our burden, now to establish a legal doctrine regarding the liability of Multinational Enterprises. The developing countries are usually selected for setting up hazardous industries by the Multinational Enterprises. We know that no advanced country will permit to set up such industries in their country. Here is a test case of crucial importance for future guidance to the determination of compensation for similar mass disaster. Successful trial of the case will be an example of the first successful effort to hold the first World company legally liable for a disaster in a third world country on merits.

Madam Chairman, Trans National Corporations are at present everywhere in the world, especially in the third world countries. For the last four decades, TNCs could not be made answerable inspite of all the attempts by the Third World Governments including India at UN level. Here is a trial to show that a TNC could not get away with killing 2850 people and maiming over two lakhs and damaging the future generations of many families.

I am not going to drag my speech since I was just asked to set the ball rolling. Many eminent speakers are there to put the things in a better way so that the Government can take note of the public opinion. The Government can make out the public opinion from the speeches of veterans like Indrajit Gupta.

In short, we can say that an imperialist country committed crime against humanity in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Here a multinational corporation has committed a crime in Bhopal. A special court has to be set up so that we can speed up the case and dispose the case as early as possible. A repetition of incidents of this type is detrimental to humanity. I once again request for speedy disposal of the suit and if at all the Government is coming for an out of court settlement, then the public opinion has to be mobilised. We have read in the yesterday's paper that responsible persons of Delhi have given a memorandum to the Prime Minister giving all the facts and other things.

While giving the relief to the victims, we have to see the quantum of relief and also the quantum of awakening, the quantum of the danger, the quantum of all future makingup towards this Multinational Corporation, especially in Third World countries. The ex-minister is also sitting here. I think he has given a categorical answer that this case will be handled in a best way, most speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of all claimants. I hope the present Minister will also take the case or the compromise in a similar spirit and do the needful and see that the affected people are relieved from their hardships.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :
The attempts of the Government of

India to have an out of court settlement for the Bhopal gas victims, were received with protest from persect of various walks of life. After a few days we will observe the third anniversary of Bhopal gas tragedy which is the greatest industrial genocide. But after three years the families of gas victims are yet to receive compensation. Yesterday, hundreds of women from Bhopal, some in burqa, assembled at the Boat Club protesting against Government's unilateral decision to have an out of court settlement for compensation for the Bhopal gas victims. Why is the Government in such a hurry? Is it because of the fact that when the third anniversary will come on 3rd December, the world press will rake up the issue once again? That is why, the Government of India is in such a hurry to have an out of court settlement.

Quite a number of times we have discussed the plight of Bhopal gas victims here in this House. We raised their problems but the Government of India had always shown callous attitude to their problems. Even after three years they could not extract interim relief for them what to speak of compensation.

The Government of India has assumed all responsibility for claiming compensation for Bhopal gas victims. This Bhopal Gas Victims Claims for Compensation Act was enacted in the year 1985. Now the Bhopal gas victims have no other alternative. The Government of India went to the United States of America to file a case there. What was the argument of the Government there when they went there to file the case for claiming compensation? The argument was that the Indian judicial system lack practical and procedural capacity to handle this case. But this argument was set aside by the Judge, John Kennen. What was his argument? His argument was that this litigation offers a developing nation an opportunity to vindicate the sufferings of its own people within the framework of legitimate legal system, and to deprive the Indian judiciary of this opportunity to stand tall before the world, and to revive the history of subservience and subjugation from which India has emerged. After spending huge sums of money on litigation in the United States of America, we lost

the case there. My hunch is that the case was not properly pursued in the United States of America and that is why the Government of India was defeated there and came back and filed the suit in the Bhopal District Court...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabnagar): Madam, this was to be originally discussed as a Calling Attention Motion, in which case the Members should have been provided with a note.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that you want to say, Mr. Reddy? He is not yielding. What am I to do?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is yielding.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I am yielding, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then please resume your seat. What are you saying?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, this question was to be discussed as a Calling Attention Motion, in which case the signatories should have been provided with a note. It has been converted into a discussion under rule 193 to enable Members to express their views, not to relieve the Government of the responsibility to provide a note. We are discussing in the air. We are compelled to assume and presume. Should not the Government circulate some note providing us the facts and figures? Some statement should have been there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under 193 discussion, you are supposed to speak. The Minister will hear and afterwards he will reply.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Madam, it would have been helpful if the Government had informed the House as to what is the position of the negotiation that are going on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What exactly is the position? Are we to believe the reports and speak on that basis?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I would like to inform you that your Calling Attention has been converted into a discussion under rule 193. Under Rule 193, Members are supposed to speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please hear me, Madam. Ordinarily it was a Calling Attention Motion. In the Business Advisory Committee, it has been converted into a discussion under rule 193 on our demand. We welcome that. You are right that under Rule 193, the Government is not obliged to circulate a note. Since it was originally admitted as a Calling Attention Motion, Government must have got a note ready. We are discussing on the basis of assumption.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : It was not admitted a Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It was admitted as a Calling Attention.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : But afterwards it has been converted into a discussion under Rule 193...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Madam, are we to believe all the press reports and offer our reactions ? Would the Government clarify its position with regard to the basic items ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Reddy, whatever has been discussed outside the House, I do not know. Now it has been converted into a discussion under Rule 193. Therefore, you have to speak and the Minister will give the reply. That is my ruling. Please resume your seat now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the Minister's reaction, Madam ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already said and I have given my ruling. It has been converted into 193 discussion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are the facts, we would like to know. Madam, I know the hon. Minister for too long. He is capable of giving very cryptic reply and get out of the whole damn thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my ruling, Mr. Reddy. Let him speak and afterwards the Minister will reply.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Madam, this decision of the Government for an out of the court settlement has definitely come as a setback to thousands of victims who expected adequate compensation, both financial and legal. This sudden decision of the Government for a quick settlement has also amounted to a reversal of its earlier commitment to pursue its claim for damages through legal process. Now the Government of India is agreeing to have a compensation that will be from \$ 300 million to \$ 600 million. It is because the Union Carbide Corporation have agreed to pay 300 million dollars. Now the Government of India want to have out-of-court settlement and the amount that will be paid by them will be between 300 to 600 million dollars. But the claim which was made by the Government of India, both in the United States of America and in Bhopal District Court was 3.3 billion dollars, which is the minimum compensation that can be claimed for the Bhopal Gas victims because of the extent of damage and the number of persons involved are so large. If the Government of India has now, agreed for out-of-court settlement for 600 million dollars as compensation. If this so, they could have agreed to this amount earlier also. Why did they not agree to this amount earlier ? Why did they file the case in the USA ? These poor victims had to wait for long years' They were not paid a single pie as compensation. Of course relief was given. But why interim relief, was not extracted from the Union Carbide Corporation ? It was also three years since the accident took place in Bhopal. They have waited for long three years and they can wait for no more year for higher compensation to be decided by the court. Now, this minimum of 600 million dollars would work out to Rs. 15,000 per family and that too this amount of compensation would be paid in 20 years in instalments. This amount of Rs. 15,000 will not even meet their medical expenses.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : I do not know who gave him all this wrong information.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The minimum compensation which they claimed was 3.3 billion dollars.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Madam, you are allowing a discussion. The whole issue is in the air and he says that the whole thing is wrong...(Interruptions)

SHRI BESUDEB ACHARIA : Now, the Government of India want to protect the interests of the Union Carbide Corporation. This was disclosed by a Senior Lawyer of the Government of India, Shri Vapa Sarathy. He said that Government wanted a settlement that would be fair to all parties concerned. Fair to all parties concerned—how all parties come into the picture? (Interruptions). Now you are equating the poor victims, gas victims, with the Union Carbide Corporation. So long the Government wanted to protect the interests of gas victims. At least we were told like this in this House and the Prime Minister himself said that this Bhopal gas tragedy is inseparable from the payment of compensation and other matters. It is inseparable from India's image sentiment and self respect. So long the Government of India wanted to protect the interests, of gas victims as we were told in this House, but now you want to protect the interest of Union Carbide Corporation, who committed the greatest crime. Why Government wants to absolve the U.C.C. of its responsibility, whether it is the result of Government's recent initiative to improve relations with the United States of America like Defence cooperation and so on?

Madam, I must say, this decision of the Government is really a political retreat from its earlier commitment to take on multinationals. This seriously compromises and undermines the victims' interests.

Madam, the Supreme Court of India appointed Committee with Scientists. Two members of this Committee, Dr. Anil Sad Gopal and Dr. Sujit Das, have pointed out that a fresh scientific evidence indicates persistence of toxins in the bodies of the victims. They have urged the Government of India to take into consideration this factor before arriving at a settlement. Madam, the compensation is really

important. No doubt payment of compensation, the amount to be paid, is important, but liability is not less important.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Madam, with your permission I would give some information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : At last a statement is coming now.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : No, not the statement.

Today the case is before the Bhopal District Court. Now we received a telephone call according to which they observed :

"Now that it is reported that no settlement has taken place so far, the court deem it fit to set down the case for hearing. The pending petition deserve to be decided in a time bound manner. The parties shall appear on 27th November 1987, for drawing up of a schedule for hearing in the pending petitions so that the case can be presented in an expeditious manner."

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You have wasted so much time in this process. Why you want out of court settlement?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We have received it today only.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is giving the latest information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That means you tried for out of court settlement. It is quite clear.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Acharia, please conclude. The time allotted for this is only two hours. There are many more Members who would like to participate. Please conclude.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am concluding. (*Interruptions*).

The Government is very slow. The Government took three years. But even then, the Government could not extract anything from them. Not a single paisa was extracted from the Union Carbide Corporation as compensation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Did you understand the statement ? You want us to react...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He intervened and gave the latest information.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The question whether the settlement was reached or not should be known to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has not given any statement. He has given the information.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The House need not be told through the court observation. It is ridiculous. There must be Government statement. Government should come forward with a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is just to help the Members he intervened.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We do not need the observation of the court in regard to the position of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is the information which has given to the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The hon. Minister should not try to be too clever.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I have given the correct information. I am not in the habit of giving false information.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You did not pass right information, either.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has not given the statement. He has given the information to the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Datta Samant, it is not like this. I have not asked you to talk. I have not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I demand that the Government must try to extract interim compensation till the final compensation is paid and must try for expeditious decision in the court. These gas victims waited for three years but not a single paisa has been paid as compensation. The Government could not extract a single paisa from the Union Carbide Corporation. The Union Carbide Corporation which committed the greatest crime, the greatest industrial genocide should not be allowed to go scot-free. They should be punished and the gas victims should be immediately compensated. The Government should try to extract compensation from the Union Carbide Corporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav—not here.

Shri Zainul Basher.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is the worst industrial accident ever happened in the world. Thousands of people fell victims to this accident. More than 2000 people died and thousands were injured. Thousands of families were shattered. The most distressing part is that though more than three years have passed since the accident took place, the victims have not so far been paid any compensation. The case is shuffling between one court and the other and the efforts are confined to reaching an out of the court settlement. It is a matter of great distress. No compensation has been paid during the last three years. Doors of courts are being knocked. It appears that the Government is finding itself helpless as if it has no powers to do anything in this regard. In the first instance, the case was taken to U.S.A. for trial in their court. Lot of discussions took place on this subject at that time also. It was stated that the case was being transferred to U.S.A. where the Union Carbide had more assets and there were chances of getting more compensation there Madam

Chairman, I was not able to understand at that time also that why such a move was made when there was a law, a system and a judiciary in our country and instead of trying this case in our courts why it was being taken to U.S.A. But we had to remain content with the hope that the court of U.S.A. might provide more compensation to the poor gas victims. This satiated the doubts in the people's mind. But the court of U.S.A. did not respond. It took a lot of time and finally the case was transferred to Bhopal.

AN. HON. MEMBER : We returned insulted.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The dispute arose in Bhopal for the reason that the District Magistrate said that it would be good thing if both the parties arrive at an out of the court mutual settlement. Perhaps the question of settlement was also being considered in U.S.A. It has been the effort of the Government to reach an out of the court settlement as it would have been far better had the gas victims got more relief under the settlement. I am of the view that the Government of India had clear intentions and it really wanted that help should be provided to the gas victims. All of us know that litigation in the courts is a time consuming process because appeals are made from court to court which takes a lot of time. But for how long will the gas victims of Bhopal wait ? A large number of them will die and compensation will be paid to the grand children of those victims who are survived by male heirs. The Government of India did nothing wrong by thinking of an out of court settlement. The question of arriving at an out of the court settlement was also discussed in the U.S.A., but nothing worth while was achieved. Thereafter 2 to 3 dates were fixed. Today the court has decided that since no out of the court settlement could be reached, legal procedure of the case will take its own course. Nobody knows as to when the gas victims will be able to get compensation. The hon. Minister did not say whether the District Judge delivered any verdict with regard to providing interim relief. The gas victims must get some interim relief till such time a final decision is taken in the matter which might take a lot of time. They

should get relief to the extent whereby they could start their own work to stand on their feet or undertake any occupation to earn their livelihood.

While on the one hand, there is the question of some people who either died or injured or were affected by the leakage of gas at Bhopal, and on the other hand there is also the question of resettlement of those workers who have been rendered jobless due to closure of the factory. Out of them nobody has either so far been resettled or got any alternative job. Now the problem before the Government is how to resettle them. I would like to know from the Government as to how this work could be expedited. As a matter of fact, I am not an advocate or a legal expert. But this much I know that court proceedings take unduly long time. Now the case is being tried in the court of the District Judge, Bhopal. It is just possible that it might go to the High Court later and ultimately to the Supreme Court. Nothing can be said as to how much time it will take in the process. Does the Government have any such powers whereby it can constitute a special court and the decision of that court will be final without any scope of appeal ? Our hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta is a labour leader. I would like that he may advise the Government about the action it could take in this regard. If the Government has no such legal powers, it may please be ascertained whether any such law can be enacted or not. As a matter of fact, there are large number of laws in our country. There are labour laws and there is provision to grant compensation to people dying in factory accidents. The mill owners are compelled to pay compensation in such cases. I would like that our legal experts should study the laws in depth and ascertain if the Government has any power to take compensation from the Union Carbide under these laws. If the Government enjoys any such powers, it may please be ensured that these powers are used. I do not understand as to why it became necessary to take the case to a civil court. I want that our effort should be to get more and more compensation within minimum time under the existing labour laws or civil laws. The people dying in railway accidents get compensation to the extent of

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Rs. 50,000 and people dying in air crashes get compensation in lakhs of Rupees. Workers or other personnel dying in factory accidents are also paid compensation. There is a provision of payment of compensation to contract labourers working at lofty places in the event of an injury. I want that similar the arrangements should be made by the Government for paying maximum compensation within minimum possible time to Bhopal gas victims. If the hon. Minister only says this much that the case is sub-judice and the Government cannot do anything till a decision is taken by the court, several years will pass and the gas victims will not be able to get any compensation in time. If this work is expedited, they could be re-settled, they could engage themselves in some employment. This would help in their rehabilitation. This is so far as the suffering lot is concerned.

I would also like to know what Government proposes to do for those workers who have been rendered jobless because of the closure of Union Carbide factory? After all they too have a family for whom they have to earn bread. They should, therefore, be provided alternative employment. What steps are being taken in this direction? The House may be informed about it.

In the end, I would once again request the hon. Minister to expedite the matter of compensation—either through out-of-court settlement, court settlement or through any other means—and try to provide as much compensation as possible to sufferers at the earliest. I feel there lies the interest of most of the people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now that the Hon. Member Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh is not present, I will call Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Madam, without wasting the time of the House, I would like to directly come to the question of out of court settlement. While Mr. Jaipal Reddy was trying to say here was that we should have been given

full information so that the time of the House would not have been wasted. Just now, the Hon. Minister read out certain message from Bhopal that the district court has now said that since these parties have not come to compromise, we will proceed with the case. It is a very simple information. It has no significance because he has proceeded with the case. I am happy that hearing is going to take place continuously from 26th or so. But the point is that there was a talk of 'out of court settlement'. For the last one and a half months, negotiations between the Government of India and the Union Carbide were going on. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not.

Now, Madam, one reason is that the judge has suggested that. Naturally, a judge in a civil suit is going to suggest, "why don't you try to make a compromise?" This is a general observation which any court is going to make. Now what is the case here? It is not a simple case we are representing. The Government of India is representing over three lakhs of people. We have passed an Act here, the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Act in 1985 under which we had taken over the full powers to a single victim to go to the court separately. This is, you have completely monopolised fighting all the cases in civil court. This is a very serious matter. Now, negotiation, if you are going to start for out of court settlement, well, legally, you are certainly within your limits. Legally, you have got full rights because under Section 3 of the Act, you can negotiate with parties, you can reach out of court settlement, you can withdraw the cases and so on. But legally while you are correct, are you morally right? Can you take the risk? Can you take full responsibility of settling the cases of three lakhs of people and tell them that we have settled the case on your behalf and you have got the justice? Whatever justice you may get, maybe, according to you, it would not have been possible for you to get more compensation. Even then, how are you going to convince them? The blemish will remain for ever on Government of India that out of court settlement has been made without any regard to the actual requirements of victims. There is no question of your trying to make any out of court settlement. The observation of the judge does not

mean that tomorrow you are not going to make a settlement, not at all. Tomorrow certainly you would like to make a settlement if you think that it is possible and reasonable. You are likely to enter into an out-of-court settlement. I would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government and whether they have got the authorisation in whatever way. Has the Government published it in the official gazette inviting any objections to it from the victims giving a certain amount of time? On the contrary, there are reports that the people are objecting to it, people are agitating against it. People are sitting *dharnas* in Delhi, Bhopal and everywhere. The victims are telling from the house-tops that they don't want any out-of-court settlement. There is a *bandh* in Bhopal today and there was a *dharna* here yesterday.

My point is that there is no justification at all whatsoever for an out-of-court settlement in a situation of this type. Do you mean that you have got only the interest of the victims at heart? You want to settle the case because the judge has observed that since it is going to be delayed a lot of people who are the victims are suffering. They are not getting relief; no interim relief is given to them. So, the judge is anxious to see that there is some sort of an out-of-court settlement, a just settlement according to him, so that the compensation could be said to the victims. But who is responsible for the delay? Are you not responsible for the delay of one and a half years or almost two years? For six months you were going about in the courts of the United States. Then, when a direction came from the United States' Court judge that the case should be tried in India, you had to come back to India. For one and a half years you had been fighting for all the preliminary matters and ultimately all the preliminary objections had been over-ruled. Certainly in any litigation of this type, anybody would make a lot of objections which have to be sorted out by the Government. Everything has now been settled and today the court is in a position to proceed with the hearing of the actual case.

The second argument in favour of the out-of-court settlement is that, even if there

is a settlement, it is not going to be executed, it is very difficult to get it executed. You will have execution problems, even if a decree is given. You have claimed about 3.3 billion dollars, if that is correct. How are you going to get the decree executed because that much property is not there which is free from all incumbrances. Every industry will have properties; but all the properties have got some sort of a liability. That much property is not there in India, with the Union Carbide India Ltd. We are dealing with two companies, as a matter of fact. There is one company which is the principal company, the Union Carbide Corporation, USA. That is the main company. This has got its subsidiary in India which is called the Union Carbide India Ltd. Our claim, if I know it correctly, is against both because we have made both the companies parties to the suit. If that is so, the Indian company, i.e., the subsidiary company may not be having that much property in India and we have to go to the United States and get the decree executed. You may have difficulties in that. This is all the propaganda and publicity which is going on behalf of the Union Carbide that it is very difficult, we won't get anything and ultimately the people will suffer, so it is better if we have an out-of-court settlement. And we are believing it! We are coming under the influence of their propaganda and we are very anxious to settle it. I would like to know whether it is correct or not.

The real problem here is that when we have taken over the responsibility to represent the victims we have failed to do one thing, namely, give them the interim relief. I am sure you can make a claim for interim relief in the court although the court may or may not agree. I know even the Union Carbide will not agree to interim relief since their defence is that the accident was because of a sabotage. The workers have sabotaged and this is the reason why the accident took place. That is their defence. How will they give interim relief? But what about Government of India? When you have taken the responsibility it is your duty to provide relief in whatever shape you can.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We have provided interim relief to the extent of Rs. 55 crores till today.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : My point is whatever interim relief is to be given it is the responsibility of the Government of India because you have taken upon yourself the responsibility of representing them in the court and getting the compensation for them. If tomorrow you fail and do not get anything out of the suit in that case the exchequer has to pay. Suppose tomorrow you get an adequate compensation as you have been trying to get certainly the interim relief which you are going to give can be adjusted.

There are many reports during the last 2-3 months regarding the seriousness of the accident. I remember when this issue was discussed here we wanted the ICMR to undertake research to find out the gravity of the situation. The reasons for this and what is going to happen to the people who are victims of this tragedy. I understand that the condition of many victims is not improving at all. Those who have been hospitalised immediately after the accident they are still suffering. As a matter of fact their condition is deteriorating day by day. Why is it so? As a matter of fact there was research conducted by RRL, Bhopal and also the experts of the medical college and they found that there was something else. The condition of the victims is not improving. There is possibility that they may not live long. It may not be true but I would like to know what is the report of the ICMR whom we had asked to look into? Have you received any report of the ICMR regarding the Bhopal tragedy or not?

Another point I would like to make is that while an out of court settlement is talked about nobody mentions about the criminal liability. What happened to the CBI which was investigating? Has it woken from its long slumber or not? Are you going to give up that criminal investigation if you are going to have an out of court settlement? These are the questions which require certain clear answers and I would like the hon. Minister to reply to them.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga) : Madam Chairman, Bhopal gas tragedy is the world's worst tragedy of the century, I think very shortly three years are going to be over because the tragedy occurred on 23 December, 1984. More than 2500 people died and more than 3 lakh people were affected. Some of them were crippled. They are partly disabled, permanently disabled. We don't have the details about the damages of this gas tragedy.

17.00 hrs.

Madam, Hon'ble Members are aware that in 1985, Government assumed the statutory powers to claim compensation on behalf of our victims. Accordingly, a case was filed in an American court. As per the directions of that court, the case was taken to Bhopal District Court where it is pending now. For the last 2-3 weeks, there have been reports in the Press about the negotiations that are going on between Government of India and the Union Carbide for a settlement about the compensation. We are reading and hearing the reactions of the people and also of the victims. I agree with the Hon'ble Members when they say that many eminent jurists, academicians, journalists, politicians and also the victims are against a negotiated settlement. But I want to submit at this stage that those who are for negotiated settlement and those who are against such a settlement, everyone has in mind the welfare of the people who have suffered because of this tragedy. Therefore, it is not fair on the part of any Member to attribute any motives or make any charges saying that those who are for a negotiated settlement, they are conniving with the company or selling away the interests.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Nobody said that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Shri Basudeb Acharia has said it just now. I think, he said: Government wants to protect the interests of Union Carbide. That's why I should mention this point.

We hear that the damage that has been claimed and quantified is 3.3 billion dollars. I do not know. It is for the

Minister to tell us whether the quantification has been done scientifically and whether they are in a position to convince the court about the claim of \$ 3.3 billion. Naturally the court will ask them. What is the break-up? How you have claimed? Why you have claimed? Unless you convince the court—whether it is Indian court or an American Court—I don't think the judiciary is going to pronounce simply because you are demanding something. So, you have to convince the court.

The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Bill, 1985 became an Act on 29th March 1985. In Section 9 of that Act, it is said that Government is going to frame a scheme. I don't know whether a scheme has been framed already. According to that scheme, the Government will register the claims. I do not know whether the Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of processing the claims. I want to know about it because a doubt is still lurking in my mind, that whether the Government is in a position to tell the Court as to because of this tragedy, how many people died, how many people suffered. How many people are still suffering and what about those who took birth immediately after the tragedy? what is the effect on those children? I do not know whether this work is done or not. I have my own doubts. It is for the Ministry to tell us whether the Government is not armed with all this material, simply telling the Court that they want 3.3 billion dollars as compensation and that they have taken the powers by the Parliament to claim the compensation. I don't think the judiciary is going to be convinced.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South): The survey is not with the Government.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Whatever it is, it is for him to clarify.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Nearly 5,25,000 people claimed as mentioned by my earnest colleague Mr. Patil. We have to prepare documentation for each person with X-ray and other equipments. Out on 5,25,000 claims, we have prepared documentation for only 7000. It will take another four years.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Madam, that is why I was very particular to get this information. As the hon. Minister was pleased to say that they have received claims from 5,25,000 people and whether those claims have been registered and out of those claims how many have been processed and what is the result of those processed. I am asking because I don't know whether the Government has claimed 3.35 billion dollars or it has not claimed anything or there is sufficient time for the Government to claim as a future date. It is for the Minister to tell us because the victims are claiming that they are entitled for 4.1 billion dollars. We do not have any official version from the beginning as to the quantity that has been claimed by them as compensation from the Union Carbide Corporation. We are only hearing and reading in the Press. I want to know whether the compensation has been quantified and after quantifying it whether the Government is in a position to justify the compensation that they have claimed, whether they are in a position to prove with the document and all evidences that is necessary to establish that compensation. When we ask the Court claiming compensation of 3.3 billion dollars, it only indicates the magnitude of the tragedy, and the worst suffering. Then, naturally, the Court will ask, if not the Court the other party, the defendant will ask you as to what is the amount that you have spent for providing relief to those people. What is the amount you have already spent or proposed to spend for the welfare of those people who have suffered? When there is a drought or flood, State Governments depend upon the Central Government for getting relief, for getting funds but they do not wait. They start spending money in the hope that one day or other they are going to get the money and the Central Government is going to reimburse.

Naturally, in this case also, we cannot take the claim, we cannot take a stand in the Court saying that we could not do anything, because we could not get any compensation. We cannot take that stand. Naturally, either the court or the defendants will ask you how much you have spent when you are claiming 3.3 billion dollars. I do not know, it is a guess work; you may not have spent more than Rs. 20

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

or Rs. 25 crores, although the tragedy occurred three years back.

17.11 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI J VENGAL RAO : We have spent Rs. 55 crores.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whatever it is, and we are claiming 3.3 billion dollars and I do not know whether it is going to come in one lot, or in instalments, in five years and in how many years. I do not know all that.

The hon. Members are aware of the fact that the Union Carbide in Bhopal is the subsidiary of the main company, the Union Carbide Company. And we need not have any doubts about our claim against that Company, because it is a subsidiary company of the main Company. The subsidiary company has got certain assets in India, but compared to the claim that we have made, the assets in India are very insignificant. These may not be for more than 40 to 50 million dollars. Naturally, whatever compensation we get either by settlement or through the court, I think, we have to go again to the United States for enforcing the decree. Nearly 90 to 95 per cent of the amount that we get has to come only from the United States. If the court decrees our suit and if they award 3.3 billion dollars by way of compensation these will be realised only if the company has got the assets. Whether the assets are there without encumbrances or with encumbrances is a different matter. I want to know whether the Government has taken any pains to assess or ascertain as to what are the assets of the main Company, not only in India but in the entire world. They are responsible to pay the compensation, but only if they have got assets, we can realise the amount.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They have got assets worth 7551 million dollars. I have got their balance sheet, but they are reducing their assets. That is a dangerous sign.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am only asking the Government whether they

have made any assessment in this regard and collected statistics about the assets of this company. If the Government is convinced that the Company has got sufficient assets, then there is no difficulty. Government can tell us and it will be a great relief not only to the victims, but the hon. Members sitting on both the sides, that whatever amount is decreed by the court, we are going to get. Otherwise, supposing if the assets are not there or if the assets are there but there liabilities also, then after deducting the encumbrances the assets may not be sufficient. I think, the company at the time can go to the court and declare insolvency. What will then happen? Not only that, in the meanwhile, because the case is going to take a lot of time, if they try to transfer the assets or if they try to create more liabilities then what is the remedy that you have sought from the court, so that during the pendency of the case in the court they should not try to create any complications with regard to the assets of the company, so that after the decree there would not be any difficulty at all in realising the amount? But again after getting decree we have to approach the American court for the enforcement. They can contest. I can say without any fear of contradiction that the Union Carbide Co. can create a lot of problems and complications. They have already taken a stand that this is not a case of negligence. This is not a case where design is defective. This is a case of sabotage. I do not know whether they will be successful in establishing it or not, that is a different matter. As the hon. Member sitting on my left said that the court case may drag on for years and here they might go up to the Supreme Court, then we have to go to the American court. There also we do not know at what stage the case is going to be decided finally. Here, the time factor is also important and you should not forget that. I am telling this because: although I am not a Labour Leader but I had an opportunity to work in the Labour Ministry for some time. Sir, there are so many labour laws where for redressal of the grievances of the workers several provisions have been made, for instance, conciliation, arbitration, adjudication and so many tribunals also. But our experience is that when the workers are aggrieved, they resort to strike; they go on strike. They used to

come to me when I was in charge of the Labour Ministry. I used to tell them, "Why do not you go to the tribunals with your demands, as all the tribunals are presided over by the judicial officers." You know, every time the Labour Leaders used to tell me, "Yes, you have provided all these organisations for giving us the relief but that relief we do not get in time. In tribunal a case will drag on for years and we do not have the patience. We want quick results. We get quick results only when we resort to strike." I quoted this incident so that you can imagine the plight of the Bhopal victims. They are not a few ; they are in lakhs.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : This is not a labour dispute. The victims here are not the labours.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let me complete my argument. For the last 3 years what relief they have got. I think it is just a drop in the ocean.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not even that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : 2,500 people died. What about their dependents ? Their earning member has died and so life has become very costly for them. Lot of people have become disabled. They cannot move ; they cannot see. So, how they are making out their livelihood, we have to imagine that. So, what I would like to know is, whether the compensation that the company is going to offer is adequate or not ? We should seek justice only from the court and not outside the court. What is the stand of the Government ? We have to decide about it. Then we have to prepare ourselves to wait for another five or six years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is your stand ? What are you in favour of ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as outside the court negotiated settlement is concerned, I do not blame the Government because this proposal came from the judges. Judges took the initiative. Not only the judges here in Bhopal, but also judge in New York or somewhere in America mooted this very idea and suggested that we should try for settlement

outside the court. Hon. member Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know what my stand is. Before I spell out my stand, let me point out one thing. Yesterday, I was reading an article published in a very important daily written by a famous journalist. I am quoting him. He said, "Bhopal gas victims must not be made guinea-pigs in the judicial laboratory." Let us not fight out the case of the suffering people on party lines here. Let us try to unite and also see that adequate compensation is made available to those people. I am even prepared to go to the extent of saying that if Government of India has claimed 3.3 billion dollars by way of compensation, then at least 25 per cent of that money must immediately be set apart and it should be kept at the disposal of the Commissioner whom you appointed. This would straightway enable him to start the work on rehabilitation and providing relief to those people. Once the compensation is paid, Government can get the money reimbursed by deducting the amount from the compensation. Eminent jurists, the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as well as many other retired judges are against settlement. They must be having valid reasons for this. Here it is a question of principles as well as money. If we can get both, it is well and good. But if we have to make a choice between principles and compensation, then I would prefer compensation, because it is in the interest of those people who are suffering. It is for their welfare and benefit.

The Minister announced just now that negotiations have failed. Maybe, the negotiations have failed over the quantity of compensation demanded by us. I know the mentality of that company because I had occasion to deal with this problem for a short period. They might have started with as low a figure as 300 or 400 million dollars. Our Government might have demanded much more and as a result, negotiations might have failed. Hon. members rightly asked the Government about their policy or attitude towards this problem. I feel that if the compensation is going to be adequate—reasonably adequate—then, it is better to prefer negotiated settlement. Even if the negotiations

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

have failed, that is not the end of it. I think negotiations can again be started after some time. I do not want that the door for negotiations be closed for ever. I do not agree with those hon. members who are not in favour of any negotiation at all and who say that whatever be the amount, even if it were a single pie, we should get it only through the court. I do not agree with this view.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What about the criminal responsibility of the Union Carbide ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : 2,500 people died. This fact is very important. Shall we withdraw everything from the courts ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I did not say that. This is only with regard to negotiated settlement for compensation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What about fixing the criminal responsibility ? Who is responsible ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If you want a reply, you must address that question to the Minister.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What would have been your opinion if you were there ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not wish to take much time of the House, Mr. Deputy, Speaker. I feel that this is the case where meticulous care has to be taken in order to establish the case and also the claims that we have put before the Court. I think, our officers would do the job and ultimately either outside the Court or from the Court the victims will get justice. And the Government, I hope, will be successful ultimately in getting justice to those who have suffered a lot in 1984.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not intend at this late hour to repeat many of the arguments which the Members have already employed on this side of House to press the point of view that the Government would be ill-advised to go in for an out of Court settlement.

The information given to the House just now by the hon. Minister for Industry merely says that the Judge has reported that today the 18th of November, the two parties have not come before him with any agreement. The 18th November was the date which the Judge has fixed.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : He had directed the two parties...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has told that if they are able to come to a settlement, they must appear before him by the 18th of November. Today, he has reported that they have not so reported.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : No. There is no direction from the Court.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The court directed the two parties to try out of court settlement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, Sir. It was reported to the Judge that the two parties are trying between themselves for an out of Court settlement, whereupon the Judge said, "All right, let them make their attempts. But in that case, 18th November is the last date upto which, I will wait. By 18th, they must come and report to me, if they have reached an agreement." Now the position is that no such agreement has been arrived at yet. Therefore, the Judge has no alternative but to say that "I must now proceed with the hearing of the case." It is obvious. So, he has fixed the 27th of November as the next date. This does not at all mean that the Government has given up its attempts to reach an out of Court settlement because we do not know, the Minister does not tell us anything. Everybody here is complaining—on both sides of the House—that we do not know what the Government is upto. What they are trying to do ? What is the intention ? What is its effort ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : After 11th December, 1987...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is 11th December ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : When the Parliament Session comes to an end. They do not want you to criticise them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Obviously, anybody who has visited Bhopal after this tragedy took place and has gone around and seen things for himself does not need to be told over-and-over again that these poor suffering people are badly in need—urgently in need—of immediate relief or compensation. To the ordinary poor man, whether it comes to him in the name of relief or in the name of compensation, I do not think it is very material. But he needs the means of sustenance. He needs medical attention. He needs some alternative employment for those people who have been thrown out of their jobs.

As you know, a vast majority of people who were affected were poor people. Because the gas leaking out of that factory blew in a certain direction; the wind took it in a certain direction where it has affected all the localities which are very congested slum areas and which are overwhelmingly inhabited by the very-very poor people. It also affected the Railway colonies which cannot be described as a slum area. I regret to say even the Railway employees—some 150 of them—who perished—who were killed—due to this poisonous gas in that colony during the late night when everybody was asleep on a cold winter night, at least when I visited that Railway Colony, I was told that, as far as Railway Ministry is concerned or Railway Board is concerned, they have not done anything for relief of those Railway employees.

I am not talking about the Station Master who died at his post in the railway station, who stuck to his post to the last minute, and managed to avert the worst collision between railway trains which would have taken place, if he had run away from his post. What recognition have we given to these people? I do not know. If we can impose special levies or taxes for the purpose of drought relief—I support it—for relief of victims of drought, could we not start a Fund for the victims of this gas disaster? Why can't Government think of some tax or some levy, the proceeds of which will be entirely spent for the relief of these poor people? We have not done anything. Three years have passed. So, what they mean now is this—of course, need an adequate or sum of money to give

them proper relief, while your case goes on in the court for compensation. But the point I want to make is that it is not only a question of financial assessment of the compensation due. That is one aspect, a very important aspect, no doubt. But another aspect is not being touched on. This is a test case before the whole world, before all the under-developed countries, the Third World countries of the world, as to whether a multi-national company which is operating from outside your country and which is responsible for creating what has been described in some foreign journals as a chemical Hiroshima in Bhopal, whether that company is to be held legally liable, or not. I suggest that until this company is held legally liable, you cannot decide the quantum of compensation. The question of compensation is linked with this liability. They are contesting their liability. They are saying that this company was not responsible for this. Sometimes they say it was due to sabotage; sometimes they say it was due to some negligence of the local management. Sometimes they say something else. They are trying to contest their own liability for this ghastly disaster.

I can tell you—you must be knowing better than me—about the determination which the Government of India showed up till now, till recently in pursuing this case, in rejecting the various offers which the Union Carbide has made several times offering out-of-court settlement—why were they rejected by you? You rejected them every time, because you were trying to stand firm on this principle....

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** Even today, our stand is that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Third World countries are looking to India.

In the United Nations, for years and years—Mr Natwar Singh knows it—there have been attempts to formulate a proper code of conduct for these trans-national companies, specially when they operate in under-developed countries where they do not bother to observe safety standards or labour standards or anything. They do things which will not be tolerated in their

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

own countries ; but because of conditions in countries like India, and even countries poorer than India, they get away with anything they like. That legal liability has to be fixed.

It is a test case for the entire under-developed world. If India now does something, motivated by various considerations such as those Mr. Veerendra Patil has mentioned here, what will happen ? I do not ascribe any motives to Mr. Patil ; but he has got some doubts in his mind, of various kinds which he has mentioned here: 'Have they got assets ; will be able to get that money ; what will happen if it goes on for years ?' and all that. If, because of such and similar arguments you decide to drop the cases—going in for out-of-court settlement means that the case is dropped—the question of pursuing the legal liability of this company is finished, gone. I say that India's self-respect and India's reputation in the non-aligned, Third World will go down. That is the point.

As Indians also, I think all of us have got self-respect, as Indians. These people cannot be allowed to behave in this way in this country : kill so many people ; nearly three thousand people have died while they were still asleep. I am not talking about all the livestock which perished, the cattle, the buffalos, goats and everything which were killed, and which died.

If you go to Bhopal and see the people there you will find that even now in the hospitals in Bhopal the people including children who were hospitalised at the time are still not discharged from hospitals, who cannot stand, who cannot walk, who cannot breathe and who cannot see. I think anybody who had not been to Bhopal will never be able to appreciate the full magnitude of what has happened. Therefore, apart from the question of compensation, even if you want to negotiate for a settlement, I say that you must strengthen your own bargaining position ; and that can only be strengthened once the legal liability of this company is established, which they are challenging. There is no pressure on them at the moment. On some day if he says 200 millions and I am willing, he will say,

all right ; if you shout a bit more they are willing to go up to 400 millions. Are we beggars asking charity from these people ? Once the legal liability is established, it is we who will be able to dictate terms to them. That is why, more than anything else, I am pleading with the government that they should not go along this path. I do not know why this has suddenly started ; previously, that was not the stand of our government. Why has this change come about ? now within a month and a half ? Is it because after the Prime Minister's visit to US ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : That is not correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I don't expect you to say that it is correct. But doubts arise in our mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He must go on record that it is not correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now it is all right. But is it just a coincidence that after some talks have started now with Reagan we are assured that certain things which we ourselves used to say here, we are now assured that it is not correct that CIA is operating in our country.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : In what way is this concerned with Bhopal ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is concerned very much because what is there that has prevented Reagan and his friends from suggesting that you see it would not be advisable to pursue this case beyond a certain point.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : If you have got any doubt, please verify that from Gorbachev. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should I ? He has nothing to do with it. I would certainly like to verify it from the Prime Minister. Why should I go to him ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is under the impression that you are from USSR.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is already being stated here by some friends that this obligation is very much more on the government since we have passed that Act here and you have taken it upon yourself to be the sole representative of all the claimants ; nobody else is allowed to test any case ; you have taken it on yourself. This House has passed that Act. I don't blame you. The House has passed an Act that you are the sole custodian of the interest of those people who were in Bhopal. Then now who has authorised you to go for this out of court settlement ? You are talking about poor people suffering there. Yes, they are suffering. But they were also poor people who were at the Boat Club yesterday. So many thousands of Muslim women, some were wearing *burkhas* ; some were without *burkhas* but with bundles of their belongings, who had come here to demonstrate against out of court settlement. Today, there is a *bandh* in Bhopal. I think the Minister knows about it. The message which has come to him admits it that today there has been a *bandh* in Bhopal. Is the *bandh* in favour of out of court settlement or against it ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Now they came to know the truth.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who came to know the truth ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The people.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We also not know what is the truth ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We also do not know what is the truth ? We are asking you to tell us the truth.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are also asking you to tell us the truth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you issued any Whip ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We should not have any illusion in our mind about the intention of this company. There are well-known reputed journals like Wall Street Journal and the Washington Post. If you read in the Press you will find that they have reproduced many things that these papers have written about this case ;

and the Wall Street Journal, for example, says that the Union Carbide is prepared to settle for a figure provided the payments are stretched over 1 to 30 years ; even the money they are prepared to give will not be given in one go, in lumpsum ; they wanted to stretch it over a number of years. As it is, 600 million dollars is the figure round which the bargaining is going on, has been worked out that it will come in an average to Rs. 15,000 per head! Rs. 15,000 is going to save those people! That too stretched over a large number of years! The account given, according to the *Washington Post* is that Union Carbide wants all the charges dropped. That is what they are more interested in and they say that they will pay 650 million dollars provided it is spread over to seven to ten years. So, if you agree to compensation on such terms what will it actually mean for those people there ? How much will they get ?

Therefore, this is all a question of evading responsibility and it is the duty of the Indian Government, not on behalf only of the Bhopal victims, but on behalf of the millions and billions of people in this underdeveloped world whom we claim to represent and who are looking to us for fighting this case on the basis of a principle. It is our duty to see that we do not yield and do not surrender. We are saying all this because the Minister has not told us clearly what the Government is proposing to do. Are they going to try again for an out-of-court settlement or for dropping the idea ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Mr. Indrajit Gupta, there is no difference of opinion between you and me but unnecessarily do not politicise this issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is de-stabilising the country !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I believe that our lawyers, our Attorney General and the other people who are entrusted with the preparation of this case, have done—my information is—a good job. It is not as Mr. Patil said that they have not been able to do anything. Of course, it is a huge task, a voluminous task, no doubt.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have never said that the officers have not done anything. I only wanted to know from the Government. He is unnecessarily putting all this into my mouth as if I am pleading the case of the Union Carbide. Just now the hon. Member asked "who has given you the power?" Parliament has given the power to compromise. You please look into this. In Section 3 it is said that, "the power of Central Government to represent a claimant", in that in part (b) is "enter into a compromise." Parliament has given the power to negotiate and compromise and now the hon. Member is saying "Who has authorised Government for a compromise" and all that. I only said, that I want to know, whether Govt. are in a position to establish the case, and what is the time required for all that. And I never pleaded the case of Union Carbide. Do not try to misinterpret the facts. I never tried to plead. I do not hold any brief for Union Carbide.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What words did I put into your mouth?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : You said that I pleaded this case and that case. I never pleaded the case of Union Carbide. I said, I know the mentality of the company, it is very clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You know the mentality! I ask you, what is the mentality of the company?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The mentality of the company is to escape without giving any compensation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Good. Say that. That is what I am saying.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am also saying the same thing. Simply because I asked for certain information, the inference by the hon. Member is that I am trying to defend the case of Union Carbide. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You may not defend. I said that, I do not ascribe any motives to you. But do not say things on the floor of the House that you or any other Member may say, which will only confuse that Magistrate in Bhopal now.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So, should I not ask the information from the Minister?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Certainly. He should have made a statement before hand. (*Interruptions*) My final point is, my information is that our lawyers and the Attorney General and all of them have collected enough evidence and enough data to show that as a matter of fact no decisions were taken by the management of this Bhopal factory without the approval and knowledge of the parent company. All the questions of design, of the operation, of the maintenance, of the safety standard of the Bhopal unit were with the approval and the sanction of the parent company. Therefore, certainly they are liable. Now, the only thing I will say is, if this case goes on, some other unpleasant fall outs, incidental fall outs may come to light. Because the question will be asked for example, who in the first instance permitted this company to set up this factory, this hazardous chemical factory in the middle of a crowded locality in the city of Bhopal: the capital of Madhya Pradesh? Generally such factories are not permitted to be set up in the crowded localities. They are situated at some distance away from the crowded area. Who gave them the permission in the first place?

AN HON. MEMBER : Central Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Any Government it may be. It should be brought to light also because I know the Corporation in Bhopal. It objected to it twice or thrice, but nobody has heeded to its objection. So, some other things will also come to light. It may guide us in future. When such type of plants are to be established in the country we should have guidelines which we have to follow. I may state that there may be some other people also not here in this House, who may be dropped as soon as possible so that other unpleasant things do not come to light. Therefore, now Mr. Vengal Rao, you have got an opportunity to clear up the whole matter and tell the House clearly whether today's message from the Bhopal should be taken by us as an indication that this out

of court settlement attempt which was being made is over or whether you intend to pursue it again. What is your intention? What do you propose to do? You kindly inform.

SHRI J VENGAL RAO : I gave the message today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is nothing in it. It only says that there is no settlement. I am saying that I would not oppose a settlement provided it does not precede but follows the establishment of the legal liability of the Company. The whole situation is different in that case and your position will be much stronger. That is the point. You should not turn it around and put the cart before the horse and surrender your whole arguments, your bargaining strength and everything by agreeing to a out of court settlement without fixing the liability of the Company for the whole disaster. So, I hope he will clear up all these points when he replies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to inform the House. Actually we decided to allot only two hours for this object. The Minister wants to leave now and also tomorrow he is not available. Therefore, he wants to reply now itself. If we take the time factor, he is ready to finish within the time permitted.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, today itself.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : We have given the notices long back and we are patiently waiting for it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Actually this subject was allotted for 'Calling Attention'. Because of the demand from the Members, we converted it to 193. You have already taken more than the time allotted for calling attention. What can I do? The Minister is ready to reply for that.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I am elected from Bhopal and this is a very important issue.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Do not sidetrack the issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not sidetracking the issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One suggestion I can make. Put any clarification after the Minister replies.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : It has been converted to 193 just because

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, I sat down in favour of Shri Gupta. I want to learn from him and then speak on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He had already covered all your points. Your master has already spoken. Why do you want to speak?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long can we extend.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : In the morning, calling attention went for three hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Madam, the Minister wants to reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Extend the time by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two hours I cannot.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT) : The Minister has said that he will be only able to reply on Monday.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : We will take it up on Monday.

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT : We have to take into consideration the Business Advisory Committee's recommendation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is a question of two days more. We can take it up on Monday.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I can reply on Monday. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Where are you going Mr. Minister ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two hours have been allotted for this and those two hours are over.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I will not be available before Monday.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We can discuss it upto 7 o'clock and the Minister may reply on Monday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When all are agreed, let us put it on Monday so that more Members can speak on that day.

SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT : If the House agrees, I have no objection. We can continue on Monday.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been elected from that unfortunate city which was struck by the worst tragedy in 1984. During the past three years, we tried to fight the cases for compensation in American courts but we did not succeed and the cases were transferred to the District Sessions Judge of Bhopal. It will be no exaggeration if we say that during the course of last three years we are back to square one in this respect. Here I want to draw the attention of the House to a particular thing. We should not treat it as a simple case of providing compensation to

victims. We should not think that because some people have died, some have been affected by gas, others have suffered financial loss, therefore, they should be given compensation. About two months back, when the idea of out-of-court settlement was not in the news, everybody—whether he was in Bhopal or Delhi, whether he belonged to any political party—was concerned about the court proceedings. Everybody apprehended that keeping in view our present judicial system, it may take ten, fifteen or even twenty years for court settlement, thereby depriving the poor gas victims of the timely compensation. Everybody was of the view that there were so many inter-related issues like—official valuation, the amount of compensation, the means through which it would be received, the treatment facilities for gas victims, the arrangements for improvement of environment—and it would have better had there been an out-of-court settlement.

So far as the 'Bhopal Bandh' is concerned, it is being observed not because the Government has decided for an out-of-court settlement but because undue publicity is being given to the fact that the amount of compensation likely to be received is negligible, and nobody would get anything substantial. The people apprehend that the Government will arrive at a settlement on low terms and thereby deprive the gas victims of substantial relief compensation. The entire city is protesting against this. They are not against an out-of-court settlement.

I would like to cite an example. The Government has granted an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000 per head to the next of kin of the deceased. Over 2800 more people are to get this amount. The Government also decided to grant Rs. 1500 as relief to the weaker sections whose income is below Rs. 500 per month. I had talks with many people in this regard and I told them that when compensation is decided, they will be the losers. I told them that whenever compensation is decided, the economic condition of the people who died and those who were otherwise affected, is taken into consideration. But everybody felt that something was better than nothing. They thought that a bird in hand was worth two in the bush. They apprehended

that if their case was filed in the court, it might take several years before a settlement was reached and nobody knew when they would get the compensation. You will be surprised to know that out of 1.3 or 1.4 lakh affected families, about 84,000 families have claimed Rs. 1500 as relief by showing their income below Rs. 500. It is, therefore, evident that the people are anxious and agitated. It is true that the Government has helped a lot, but some political parties are making political capital out of it by creating resentment among the masses. Being the representative of the people of Bhopal, I would like to thank the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for reaching Bhopal on the very first day and giving much needed succour to the gas victims, whereas the opposition Members, who shed crocodile tears, did not go there and went ahead with their election campaign. I would like to submit that the scientists, the jurists and other experts may analyse the situation in whichever way they like, but unless we evaluate the loss of life and property, we shall not be able to get proper compensation. For that, we shall have to study the factual position.

So far as relief is concerned, the next of kin of the deceased is getting Rs. 10,000. 84,000 families have been given Rs. 1500 as relief. Under the step-up plan, thousands have been provided employment. Work-sheds have been constructed and people are provided work. *Balwadis* and *Anganwadis* are coming up in the city wherein pregnant women and the women having children are provided milk and bread in order to protect their health. About Rs. 8 crores have been spent on environment improvement in Bhopal. One-third of the affected area has been provided with good roads, water drainage system and electric supply. Work is in progress in half of the affected area. I am hopeful that the Government will put in more efforts and remove the shortcomings. Similarly, we shall have to present the factual position so far as the question of getting compensation is concerned.

18.00 hrs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that criminal liability should be fixed first.

Why so? I would like to submit that it may appear good in principle and by saying so we can present ourselves very well in international politics, but a poor man of Bhopal will not agree to it. He will say that so far as the question of fixing criminal liability or civil liability is concerned, he will not mind if these liabilities are not fixed but he must get compensation as early as possible. Why a way-out cannot be found in this regard? But one thing that has to be kept in mind is that this can be done only when the matter of compensation is taken up.

This is a fact that 2850 persons have been killed. These are official figures. I am the Chairman of the Committee which deals with their applications. I cannot say whether the death toll as shown in these figures is accurate. But there are many families which have been completely wiped out. There are some persons who have been reported missing. Yet there are others who have no heir. Some people have left for Uttar Pradesh and some other have gone to distant places in Madhya Pradesh. Nobody knows about those who were killed.

Similarly, thousands of people are suffering from different diseases even today. The most dangerous thing is that the hearts or other organs of the body of almost all who are living there are affected. Their efficiency has been reduced in the proportion of the volume of gas that they have inhaled. There are people whose resistance power has been lost. You can get it verified by the I.C.M.R. personnel or other scientists. For instance, if I have inhaled even a little quantity of gas, I shall surely die earlier than I was to die in the natural course. Nobody will live his full age in that city of Bhopal. This you take as certain.

The biggest problem is being faced by those who work on daily wages to earn their livelihood and are living in areas inhabited by the poor. Their efficiency has gone down. The work they need today should be such which women can do in order to earn two square meals for themselves and for their children. It is the women who pine for work there in Bhopal

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

today, because they have to run their households. Their naked and hungry children weep before them because their fathers are not able to go to work. What is needed there is that more and more employment should be provided to the women. I would request the hon. Minister that he should arrange to provide them with sewing work from such Central Government departments which can provide such work. There are Muslim ladies and with the prevalence of *purdah* system, they cannot do each and every work, such as, sewing of clothes. The State Government wrote to the N.C.C. Department eight months back, but they did not care even to reply to the letter. A lot of relief can be provided to such women if they are imparted with some kind of training.

Now take the types of diseases the people are suffering from. In some cases the doctors say that they are suffering from TB. Honest among the doctors are of the opinion that the condition of those suffering from lung, heart and liver diseases has aggravated after the gas leakage tragedy. The inhalation of gas has further worsened their condition.

Sir, the people of Bhopal do not go for post mortum saying that why should they allow the body to be mouled. But there were people on whose body the post mortum was conducted. The women of that area who were not pregnant at the time of this tragedy but became pregnant six months or one year or one and half year after this accident were also affected. The post mortum conducted on the dead foetus of such women prove that they too have been affected by the gas leakage. While settling the compensation, we have to take into account not only those who have died or those who are suffering from diseases but also the future generation. Will they not be included in the murders? The babies were murdered before they were born and, as such, compensation should be fixed for them too... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You mean to say that liability should be dropped.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : My difference of opinion with you is that you want the liability to be fixed first.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In that case you will not get higher compensation.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : I would like to tell Shri Indrajit Gupta that though he knows the actual position pretty well, yet he might be praising somebody else. Government does not mean the Prime Minister or a particular officer, but the Government as a whole. The Union Carbide has corrupted the people before this incident also and they continue to corrupt them even today. We know the extent to which the officers have tried to dilute this case of compensation. We have fought to wipe out this corruption. We have also said that we must be vigilant lest they should pocket the compensation themselves. I have challenged them. You can get it inquired into independently. I shall prove as to how many officers have tried to be dishonest in this regard. We must be vigilant lest the officers should pocket money from the Union Carbide thereby making the case weak. While settling the case of compensation, you should get the cooperation of the public also. The public opinion in favour of the Government should be respected. We shall have to find a way out for that. I do not want to cast aspersion on any officer, jurist or a doctor. But the misfortune is that some of the people in our country think that most of the officers can be bribed. We shall have to keep that weakness before us while deciding the matter. Lakhs of people are going to suffer on this account and the public opinion too is likely to go against. It will be the people who are to suffer. Therefore, you should make such an arrangement that representative of the public should be associated in settling the case of compensation and public opinion too should be taken into account. We want that the people should not be entangled in litigation for 15 to 20 years. They should be paid compensation as early as possible because it will be in their interest. A misgiving has gone into minds of the public that something is being settled secretly. Kindly dispel this feeling from their minds. With these words conclude.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 19, 1987/Kartika 28, 1909 (Saka).