

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Ninth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 11, 1987/  
Kartika 20, 1909 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### MEMBER SWORN

[English]

SHRI TANDEL GOPALBHAI  
KALANBHAI (Daman and Diu).

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : He may  
be the youngest one in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He can have that  
privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Had  
he the right to vote ?

SHRI T. BASHEER : Baby of the  
House !

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : He has  
taken away part of my constituency.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Manufacture of V.C.R. and V.C.P.

+

\*61. SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA :

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-  
THAMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether the demand of V.C.R. and  
V.C.P. is increasing day by day in the  
country ;

2

(b) whether Government have taken  
a decision to permit manufacture of V.C.P.  
and V.C.R. within the country and have  
invited applications for establishing the  
manufacturing units ;

(c) if so, the details thereon ;

(d) whether any foreign company has  
shown interest to establish its unit in  
India to manufacture V.C.R. and V.C.P. ;  
and

(e) the final decision taken by Govern-  
ment in this direction ?

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

(c) Composite applications for the  
manufacture of VCR/VCP were invited by  
Government vide Press Note of October,  
25, 1985.

(d) Foreign companies have shown  
interest in entering into technical colla-  
boration with equity participation with  
Indian companies, but not in establishing  
units on their own.

(e) No final decision has been taken.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the  
hon. Minister how many applications for  
the setting up of V.C.R. and V.C.P.  
manufacturing units have been received  
and how many have been given  
approval so far ? Have you received any  
application from the tribal areas also ?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Well, I  
cannot specifically say whether particular



applications have been given approval. But we have given preference and special consideration to development of industries, electronic industries as a whole, in hilly areas and tribal areas.

**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** For the first part of the question whether the demand of VCR and VCP is increasing day by day in the country, the answer is 'Yes'. On that basis, the Minister has said that the Government have invited applications for the manufacture of VCR and VCP in October 1985. The people are crazy for the VCR and are also purchasing the imported smuggled VCR at a very high price. Why have you not taken a decision during the last two years? What is the reason for the delay?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Now VCR is cheap due to smuggling.

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** The reason is that this is a somewhat complicated process...*(Interruptions)* May I explain it?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** What is the complication? Smuggling?

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** What is the complication, Sir?

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** Sir, I can tell the procedure we had adopted. Earlier in 1980-82, we had given licences to about seventy units for manufacturing VCR and VCP and they have manufactured a few. But this really did not take off because of the inability of these units to sink sufficient money, have technology, develop R&D and all that. It is not that we did not give the licences. In 1980-82, seventy units, ten in the organised sector and sixty in the small scale sector were given approval for establishing such units. But they really did not take off very much though they produced some VCRs. In 1985, we issued a press note inviting applications, About 65 applications came. 14 were shortlisted and then finally we shortlisted five of them. On an examination by the Department, it is found that they were not ready with all the things like foreign collaboration. They could not give all the answers with regard what would be the equity, what is the kind

of technology they could get and what is the R&D arrangements they could establish in their units. So, because of this, we could not choose anyone at that time. Again this matter is being considered because the public sector ET&T Corporation has come forward with a proposal for manufacturing one million units of VCR and five other companies have also made offers. All these are being now put to the Project Approval Board.

**SHRI K.S. RAO :** I understand that a licence is given to the Andhra Pradesh Electronic Corporation to manufacture VCR at Tirupati in Chittoor District at a value of about Rupees one hundred crores. As you all know, Chittoor District is a very underdeveloped district. I wish to know whether the delay in establishing this factory is on the part of the State Government or on the part of the Central Government in giving the land. There are rumours that the project may be transferred from Andhra Pradesh to Maharashtra. Is it a fact or not? As Chittoor District is an underdeveloped district in Andhra Pradesh, the differences between the State Government and the Central Government should not come in the way of establishing this factory at Tirupati.

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** There is no question of such differences coming in the way unless from that side there is any objection. As I said, all such proposals will be placed before the Project Approval Board and they are the one who should take a decision from the point of view of capital investment, their capacity to enter into collaboration with the parties, their total plan for phased manufacture for indigenisation. On the basis of full examination, a decision will be made.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA:** Chittoor district is a very backward area. It should not be neglected.

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN:** We are not going according to the area but according to the merit of the project except for some undeveloped areas like hill areas,

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** When there are a number of electronic industries in the public sector both at State and Central levels and they are ready to take



the manufacture of VCRs, where is the need to call for the applications from the private sector for collaboration and all that? I understand that BEL and Andhra Pradesh Electronic Corporation have asked for permission to manufacture VCRs.

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** The proposal from BEL and Andhra Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation are not for the manufacture of VCRs but for the manufacture of colour television tubes.

[Translation]

#### Issue of Letters of Intent for Setting up Electronic Units

\*62. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued during the last 3 years for setting

up of electronic units in various parts of the country ;

(b) whether these letters of intent have not been utilised by many entrepreneurs ; and

(c) if so, the number of letters of intent which have not been utilised ?

[English]

**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 total number of Letters of Intent (LOI) issued, Industrial Licences (ILs) issued and LOIs which were cancelled/lapsed during the three years 1984, 1985 and 1986 are given in the statement below. The valid letters of intent are at various stages of implementation.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of LI issued from 1984 to 1986	Industrial Licences issued from 84 to 86	No. of (I cancelled/ lapsed
1	2		4	5
1.	Chandigarh	5	3	1
2.	Delhi	43	5	9
3.	Haryana	53	9	9
4.	Himachal Pradesh	32	1	10
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	—	5
6.	Punjab	27	8	5
7.	Rajasthan	38	5	8
8.	Uttar Pradesh	122	27	24
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20	4	4
10.	Gujarat	60	13	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	38	4	21
12.	Maharashtra	112	23	13
13.	Assam	4	1	1
14.	Bihar	7	—	—



1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	17	1	4
16.	Meghalaya	1	—	1
17.	Sikkim	1	—	1
18.	West Bengal	34	7	8
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70	11	10
20.	Karnataka	95	23	16
21.	Kerala	14	5	2
22.	Pondicherry	6	1	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	75	19	15
		887	170	178

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as I know, only 20 per cent of the letters of intent for setting up electronic units issued from 1984 to 1986 have been converted into industrial licenses which will definitely affect the target of our production in the field of electronics. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to ensure that the Seventh Five Year Plan target of production in the field of electronics is realised ?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The letters of intent are actually a green signal to the entrepreneurs that the Government is after all considering their applications for establishing a unit. And we are very liberal in issuing letters of intent for the parties to come forward in order to encourage them to establish such industrial enterprises. Therefore, a large number of letters of intent are given which are converted into industrial licences depending on the preparatory work and other proof they produce of their ability to establish such units. That is one reason why there is a large number of letters of intent and very relatively small number of industrial licences. This is the result of a policy of general encouragement and there should be no disappointment at all on that

account for anybody concerned. This is so not only with electronic but, in fact, with the entire industrial sector it is so. In 1984, 1985 and 1986, 3,651 Letters of Intent were issued for industries in India. Out of these, only 534 were converted into industrial licences. This phenomenon is a result of the liberal attitude we have taken in giving the Letters of Intent,

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the Letters of Intent have so far been issued for establishing electronic units in the zero industry districts, which are industrially backward, but only a few entrepreneurs have offered to set up industries in those areas. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the entrepreneurs will be persuaded by offering incentives or by motivating them to ensure that more and more entrepreneurs, who have been issued the Letters of Intent, set up industries in the zero-industry districts ?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Sir, I think that there are some schemes by the Government for encouraging industries in the backward areas and, as I said earlier, especially in the hilly areas. We have gone out of the way to establish centres of electronics design technology in some of



these areas like in Imphal and Srinagar. Also, there is certain kind of subsidy which is offered by the Government in such areas, ranging from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. We have also requested and urged the State Governments of such areas to establish the Electronic Development Corporations which will give special assistance to such areas. But actually this is really a function of the State Government concerned to encourage these industries in their backward areas. What the Centre can give is some encouragement and some sort of subsidy or assistance. They cannot set up the industry but they can create an atmosphere, provide facilities and give encouragement.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Sir, only 170 licences have been issued during the last three years. Is the Government satisfied that this rate of starting the electronics industry is in keeping with the Seventh Five Year Plan target or is the Government satisfied that we will be in a position to stand in competition with the growing world market in electronics? If so, what are the steps that will be taken to keep the Indian electronics industry on a competitive basis in the world market?

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** Sir, it is the Government's intention to achieve the targets laid down in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total electronics production is worth Rs. 10,860 crores. Actually, the rate of growth of production in electronics industry has been quite phenomenal. It ranged from 31 to 40 per cent in 1986-87. In fact, in the last year it has made enormous progress in the rate of growth. The computer industry as a whole, for example, grew by 150 per cent in physical terms and by about 68 per cent in monetary terms. In fact, what we are seeing in India is quite a considerable explosion of the electronics industry and we are quite confident of reaching the targets that we have laid down in the Plan.

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** Sir, we have fully understood the intention of the Government in liberally granting letters of Intent. But is it also the intention of the Government that this liberal granting of letters of intent is to fructify them into actual licences? If this is the intention of the Government, have you

examined why only 20% of the Letters of Intent issued by the Government fructified and were actually implemented? Was it due to the procedural difficulties? Was it due to the other reasons that you backed the wrong horses? Have you examined this? How do you propose to fulfil the policy of the Government in having electronic industry in the country in large scale when only 20% of the Letters of Intent fructified? What do you propose to do in this regard?

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN :** As I said earlier. I think the hon. Member has slightly misunderstood the intention of the Government because when a larger number of these were issued, we did not expect at that time that all of them would be realised into industrial licences. Now in fact, the letter of intent is first issued for one year; then it can be extended for two years if the party does not do anything. Therefore, the attitude is to be so liberal in order to enable the party who had the original intention of going into the industry. Therefore, I would submit that 20% being implemented is not really a failure; may be many entrepreneurs had the intention of doing it. They could not get land, they could not raise capital and therefore they gave up the attempt.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** The question remains unanswered.

#### Violence by TNV

+

\*63. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA ;**  
**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of non-tribals killed by Tripura National Volunteers in Tripura during the second week of October, 1987; and

(b) the action Government have taken to check 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) A statement is given below.



**Statement**

(a) In three incidents from October 13-15, 1987, the TNV extremists killed 20 persons-5 near Phuldungshi market, Police Station Vangmun, North Tripura on October 13, 1987, 10 at Chandrashekharapara, Sarbang, Police Station Birganj, South Tripura and 5 at Chachingcherra, Police Station Manu, North Tripura in the night intervening October 14-15, 1987. 3 other persons injured at the incident at Chandrashekharapara, Sarbang and one in the incident at Chachingcherra also succumbed to their injuries. The total number of persons killed in these incidents is thus 24.

(b) Special operations have been mounted in the area and extensive combing operations have been intensified. In order to check infiltration and exfiltration of TNV gangs from their sanctuaries, certain areas lying along their routes have been declared "disturbed area" by the State Government of Tripura. TNV has also been declared as 'unlawful association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Information about the movements of TNV gangs is pooled and shared by various agencies and made available to the State Government. The para-military forces have been suitably strengthened.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps the whole House is aware about the killings in Tripura by TNV activists. The State Government instead of apprehending them is busy in organising bandhs and strikes. How is it that these killers are roaming about freely today? What is the Government's reaction to this attitude of the State Government? Alongwith it, what are the reasons for declaring certain areas by the State Government as disturbed areas and on what ground have they been declared as disturbed areas? Besides, has the State Government apprised the Centre of the law and order situation in the State?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I can only state the facts on the ground. I do not have any clue about what is going

on in the minds of the people in charge. But, on the ground, earlier only one small part of the Jampur Hills was declared as disturbed areas. In December 1986, we had detailed discussions with the Chief Minister of Tripura and he was invited to Delhi to meet the Home Minister. On the 6th of January 1987, after protracted discussions with him, we were able to persuade him to declare more areas as disturbed areas. On the 24th January 1987, declared two belts each of about five kilometres as disturbed areas. On the 4th of February 1987, Central Government declared the TNV as an unlawful Association. We have had subsequent discussions with the Chief Minister. We think that more areas should be declared as disturbed areas; we think that they should resort to the powers that are available under the laws; and we think that the Government of Tripura must show greater determination in invoking these laws to fight the TNV elements. I would urge upon all sections of this House to join us in impressing upon the Government of Tripura to show greater determination in the future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State is present here. He had visited Tripura a few days ago. We have come to know that he had requested the Tripura Government to invoke the powers under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act. Has the State Government accepted the suggestion or is it still under its consideration? Is there any possibility of the suggestion being implemented?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, when I met the Chief Minister a few days ago, I requested him to invoke the powers under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act, but to my disappointment I found a statement in the newspapers attributed to him that he has rejected the suggestion. I still hope that he will re-consider and invoke the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act to control the TNV extremists.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : I want to know from the hon. Minister in regard to



the persons killed by TNV terrorists. Have their families been given any compensation by the Central and the State Governments, and if so how much compensation has been given? I want to know the details. In case no assistance has been given, what are the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, there are general guidelines regarding compensating persons who have been killed by extremists' action. In the recent extremists' action by the TNV in the month of October, 30 people died and the District Magistrate told me that immediate relief had been given. But whether the compensation has been given or not, I am not in a position to say. Perhaps that will take some time, but some immediate relief was given. I will find out information about compensation being given and I shall place the material on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the TNV is having tacit and clear support from the Tripura Upajati Juva Samiti, with whom the Congress (I) is in alliance in the coming elections. If that is the situation. I would like to know whether that puts the Tripura Government in trouble for meeting the TNV menace. If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, there is no evidence that the TUJS is in league with or has any understanding with the TNV. This is a ghost which is raised from time to time in order to mask the lack of determination on the part of the Government of Tripura to fight the TNV extremists.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, this is a question of TNV, not TUJS.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the Centfal Government has not been able to take the Government of Tripura into confidence. Is it a fact that the TUJS and TNV are in league and the TUJS and the Congress(I) are partners in the ensuing election?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, Mr. Choubey, if there is any evidence against TUJS, action must be taken. There is nobody who is immuned from law.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He cannot cast any aspersion on any State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is casting any aspersion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If the question is asked and if they want to know what the Government's answer is, I am giving the Government's answer. If they know the answer, why should they ask the question? (Interruptions).

I am answering on the basis of information with us. (Interruptions). This issue is being raised again now because of the impending elections and I do not think, there is any basis for this charge. If there is any basis, they should place it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I may add to the reply made by my hon. colleague. During my visit to Tripura, I held discussions with all the political parties including the CPM. This charge was never made before me that in Tripura, the TUJS has any link with TNV.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

(Interruptions)0\*\*



**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, briefly I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the State Government are going to release these TNV activists who were under detention, on the eve of elections for the furtherance of the prospects of the Communists Party Markists. (*Interruptions*).

Part (b) of my question is, whether it is a fact that after the Mizoram Accord, the Defence forces have been withdrawn in some parts of Tripura and these areas are worst affected by the TNV activists. If so, will the Government contemplate to provide Defence forces in such areas ?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, answer to part (a) of the question is, according to statement given to me by the Government of Tripura, 10 listed TNV were arrested in the year 1987, between 17-1-1987 and 21-6-1987. All the 10 have since been enlarged on bail. I have brought this to the notice of the Chief Minister and requested him to examine the issue in all its implications. If the security forces, at grave risk to their lives, arrested the listed TNV, the Government must find every way possible to keep the arrested persons in judicial custody, I requested the Chief Minister to invoke those laws under which it will be possible to keep the listed TNV in judicial custody. Unfortunately, these laws are not being invoked today. They are being arrested under normal laws. (*Interruptions*).

That is why, even when 10 listed TNV have been arrested at great risk, by the security forces in 1987, they have all been enlarged on bail. I have discussed this list with the Chief Minister and I must say, he has realised the gravity of the situation. He has promised to look into it and to see whether some other laws can be invoked. I hope he will invoke other laws and I have given him the list of the laws.

On the second part of the question, the hon. Member is referring to is Jampui Hill area, which is a disturbed area. But it was declared in a different context when the MNF agitation was at its peak. It is not correct to say that no security forces are deployed in that area. But after discussion with the Government of Tripura,

we have agreed that some more forces would be deployed in that area by re-deploying some other forces. I am sure, this will be attended to,

### Statehood to Delhi

**\*64. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to grant Statehood to Delhi ;

(b) since when this proposal is under consideration ; and

(c) by when the decision is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Sir, I have asked the question :

“(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to grant statehood to Delhi ;”

The answer is negative. I want to know, whether there is no such proposal or there is a proposal but the Government is not going to consider it. In the past, there was an idea to give a separate State to Delhi, Why this idea has been dropped or rejected, on what grounds, I would like to know-

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** In regard to part (a) I have said, “No, Sir”. But as Mr. Mohanbhai Patel is very much interested, I have to say that this question of Statehood to Delhi has been considered for long years, But every time it was considered, the conclusion drawn was that in view of the special position of Delhi as the National capital having a large number of foreign legations Embassies. etc., to have a separate Statehood along with the national centre of administration, it was not found conducive



to the planned growth and efficient administration of the national capital Delhi. Every time, this was the conclusion arrived at.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the regional imbalance, from the point of view of administration, rising population, whether the big States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar...

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** No relevance.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** I am not pleading for the case of Statehood for Delhi. But, my point is that Delhi is having a Metropolitan Council. Those Union Territories which have no Assemblies have Councils next to Assemblies or in lieu of Assemblies. For instance, in Chandigarh we do not have anything. In Andaman, we have got a Provincial Council. In Lakshadweep, we do not have anything. In Delhi, we have got a Metropolitan Council. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, we do not have anything. My question is whether in lieu of Assemblies in the Union Territories, you are going to have a uniform standard of Provincial Councils for all Union Territories which do not have Assemblies.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Provincial Councils are different. We have Municipal Corporation of Delhi. It has been given more autonomous powers and it is more broad-based. We have also Metropolitan Council having 56 elected Members and 5 nominated Members. This Body is permitted to discuss and make recommendations in respect of legislative proposals for development and other important matters. They are given more autonomous powers.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** The hon. Minister has very conveniently said 'No' in response to part (a) of the Question. I would like to know what is to be done regarding the difficulties which the Delhites are finding in the matter of transport, medical facilities, housing, water supply etc. Unless they have their own self-governing and self-regulating set up

and unless, of course, the hon. Minister is going to assure the House that these problems will be solved in a short time, it will not be possible to solve these problems.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) :** The hon. Member has raised a very vital issue so far as Delhi Administration and the functioning of Delhi Administration is concerned. It is true that there are various statutory bodies, independent authorities, Municipal Corporation, NDMC, DTC and DDA. All these Bodies are trying their best to serve the citizens of Delhi but there is lack of cohesion. There is multiplicity of authority also. I am sure the House will agree with me that there is a need to bring more coordination and more cohesion among the various authorities functioning in Delhi so that the Capital is served better and the people also. For that matter, the Government is seriously considering having either a Commission or a high-powered Committee to go into all these aspects to bring some kind of a cohesive administrative set up with properly defined authority so that the Delhi people could be served better. For that, the Government is willing to come to this conclusion that we will have a high-powered Committee or Commission to go into all these aspects.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that Delhi's case to be formed into a State cannot be considered because it is the national Capital. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that Delhi was a State administered by the Union with an Assembly in the 1950s, while Delhi was still the national Capital. What difficulties arose on account of that, that the Assembly in Delhi was abolished. And, whether it is not a fact that the population of Delhi is larger than many of the Union Territories which have been recently created as full-fledged States ? Then, what are the reasons for depriving the rural people of Delhi, particularly from taking part in a democratic set up with an Assembly of their own and a Government of their own ? Also, whether it is not possible to keep the national Capital confined to the limits of New Delhi and merge the rural areas of



Delhi under the Corporation with Haryana so that Haryana also can be enlarged.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Sir, it is good that the hon. Member has brought the question of Haryana again. But Delhi has been carved out of some of the neighbouring States also. Therefore, I must bring to your kind notice that this question was gone into, in detail, by the States Reorganisation Commission and they devoted special attention to the needs of Delhi and as it is a national Capital. I must read out the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission :

“The Commission came to the conclusion that the national Capital must remain under the effective control of the national Government. They recommended that since the population of Delhi was largely urban, its problems fall within the domain of the Municipal Government and that Municipal Autonomy for Delhi in the form of a Corporation would appear to be the most appropriate method of meeting and reconciling the broader requirements of the national Government as well as the total needs and wishes of the people of Delhi”...

We have just gone according to the recommendation of the S.R.C. Also, again this question came up in the year 1978. *(Interruptions)*. The question of granting Statehood to Delhi was again re-examined in 1978. The then Prime Minister recorded the following remarks :

“I am convinced that it is not possible to concede to the Delhi Administration the Status of a State. Short of that, this is the best that we can do for this.”...

It was very thoroughly examined at that time.

*(Interruptions)*

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Washington D.C. is also a Capital !

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very strange that

whenever elections are held in Delhi, every party promises in its manifesto that if it is voted to power, it would get Statehood for Delhi. During 1977 elections it was publicly announced by the Prime Minister that Delhi would be granted statehood. During 1983 elections also the Congress Party made the same promise, but this has not been fulfilled so far. The situation in Delhi at present is that there is no co-ordination between the activities of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the N.D.M.C.; and the D.D.A. is directly under the Ministry of Urban Development. Even the house tax, water and electricity rates are not uniform. The development of Delhi is not being carried out in a planned manner. Until Delhi gets an Assembly its planned development is not possible. When Union Territories like Nagaland, Goa and Arunachal Pradesh can be granted statehood, then there seems to be no basis for not doing the same for Delhi. If a certain decision has been taken in this regard, then that decision can be reconsidered. Delhi should be granted statehood so that its planned development can take place.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Assembly or statehood for Delhi are two different things. In the present set-up of Delhi, there are multiple authorities and now it is being deliberated as to how to reorganise and restructure it. Whether the alternative should be an assembly or not will be decided by a high-powered committee which has to be appointed for this purpose. At that time the M.Ps. will get an opportunity to express their opinions. Khan Sahib will also be present. The Assembly will be formed only after discussing the issue with everybody,

*[English]*

**Pak Prime Minister's Statement Regarding Pak National's Bid to Export Nuclear Making Material From U.S.A.**

\*65. **SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the reported statement of Prime Minister of Pakistan that India is involved



in a Pak national's bid to export from U.S.A. 50,000 pounds of maraging 350 grade steel and Beryllium nuclear-making materials through India ;

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

(c) Whether Government have lodged a protest to Pakistan in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) These baseless insinuations were refuted by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on the 28th September, 1987. Our surprise at these insinuations has also been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the charge of the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Junejo is not only outrageous but ridiculous. In this case, Mr. Arshad Pervez who was caught, himself identified Brigadier Inam-ul-Haq, who is a Pakistani military officer, as his client. Sir, this is not an isolated instance. Pakistan, as the Government knows full well, has been resorting to the stealing spree of the nuclear weapon material for the last so many years. What are the steps the Government of India would like to take ? Recently, the Prime Minister made a visit to the United States and assured the nation that United States could do something in the matter. We all know, United States has been deliberately turning a blind eye to the stealing activity of Pakistan. So, Sir, what store does the Government set by this assurance ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Sir, the attempts of certain elements and individuals to smuggle material which would help the nuclear weapons programme of Pakistan have been occurring for some time. Now, this particular gentleman Pervez was apprehended by the United States authorities, and he has been put on trial. The trial was to be held on 30th of November which has now been postponed to the 7th of December. I just want to add that I took this matter up with the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan when

I met him in New York. Then I told him that there should be some limit to bankruptcy of thought. It is outrageous to suggest that India could be encouraging an individual to take prohibited nuclear material to Pakistan to strengthen the Pakistani programme. In a way, it is more absurd.

AN. HON. MEMBER ; That is why he resigned.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Mr. Yakub Khan, now that he is no more a Foreign Minister, said so in so many words that he really felt very embarrassed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We all know that Mr. Zia-ul-Haq himself told in an interview given to *Time* magazine earlier this year that Pakistan has nuclear weapon capability. The father of Pakistan's atom bomb Mr. Abdul Qadir Khan, in fact, went a step further and said that Pakistan already has a bomb. What is the view of the Government of India ? What is the assessment of Government of India in regard to the nuclear weapon capability of Pakistan and what is our response to it ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : The House knows and the hon. Member knows that this particular matter has been raised here a number of times and the Government have made their position quite clear. When the Prime Minister went to the United Nations recently, this matter was brought to the attention of the United State Government at the highest level. Now, the non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme are of paramount concern to India's security. As far as India's security is concerned, I would like to assure the House that at no time will it be put in any jeopardy. We have conveyed this to the Government of Pakistan and to the Government of United States. We review our security concern keeping in view the Pakistan's nuclear programme.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Major part of my question remains unanswered. What is the Government of India's assessment of Pakistan's nuclear weapon ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already put it. I allowed it even though it has no concern with the question.



**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** He did not give the assessment. He deliberately slurred over it.

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** We are precise, as far as possible.

But your question relates to a particular individual who has imported 50,000 pounds of maraging 350 grade steel and Beryllium nuclear making materials through India.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not relevant to the question at all.

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** It does not relate to a larger question. I am prepared to deal with it separately.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** The evidence is very clear that Pakistan is trying to manufacture a bomb. It is a separate question whether they have got a bomb or not but at the same time Pakistan is advocating the idea of nuclear free zone on its own. In the recent United Nations debate, it seems that Pakistan scored more votes than last year. Why is it that we have not been able to put forth this position that Pakistan, on the one hand, is talking in terms of nuclear free zone on its own and at the same time, is trying to become nuclear. Why is it that in spite of this, Pakistan is getting more votes every year in the General Assembly of United Nations ?

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** I have great respect for Mr. Goswami. But I would appreciate if he could table a separate question with regard to non-peaceful dimensions of Pakistan's nuclear programme.

#### Training of Senior Officers Abroad

\*66. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :**  
**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to send some senior I.A.S. and police officers to Britain and USA for training ;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of this programme and the agency bearing its cost ?

**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, Apart from the ongoing programmes for training of administrators and trainers under Colombo Plan, UNDP and bilateral aid programmes; only a proposal for faculty development is in the initial stages of consideration.

(b) In the light of the Government's initiative in January, 1985 to train civil servants, there has been a sharp increase in the demand for suitably qualified faculty with upgraded training skills in the areas of pedagogy, curriculum design and development of training material as well as subject matter knowledge.

Two explanatory teams were deputed to France, UK and USA to assess the availability and quality of courses in certain well-established training institutions. Their reports have not yet been submitted to Government. A decision to depute faculty members will have to await the report of the teams and availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

[Translation]

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Mr, Speaker, Sir, on the one hand the Government alleges that some forces are out to destabilise the country and on the other hand, the very countries against which such allegations are being made have been selected to provide training to our senior Police and Defence Officers. This makes our country more vulnerable to destabilising attempts.

I want to know from the hon. Minister how many people have been sent abroad for training in different stages and whether it is right that the personnel who have already received training abroad are proposed to be sent again ? What is the purpose of imparting training again to the batch who have already received it ?



[English]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** I respectfully submit that there is some misunderstanding and misapprehension in the mind of the Hon. Member.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** It has been caused by your former background.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** We are now talking about faculty development. The faculty development programme was started in 1983-84 known as the Trainers Development Programme. It is under the Colombo Plan. Four institutions in Britain offered courses for training faculty in training methodology. Now the number of institutions have increased. I can give the number of national institutions... (Interruptions)... If they have their preconceived notions, it is very difficult to dispel them. What we are trying to do is to enhance the number of trainers, meaning teachers, because the number of institutions in which we need to upgrade faculty has considerably increased... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** Indian institutions are much better than those of America. I also agree with them that our officers should not be sent outside to America for training. We all support them and we oppose this scheme very much. This is only the Hon. Minister's idea. Why should our officers be sent to America for training? What for?

(Interruptions)

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** No apologies, you have to stop this.

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** We strongly oppose this programme. Sir, please give us a debate.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** We know what is India's prestige.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not the way... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** We point out that this is a fantastic scheme.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not the way. I won't allow. Please take your seats. Please sit down... (Interruptions)... I have not allowed you all. Please sit down. Nothing goes on record... (Interruptions)... Please now listen. There are a certain rules. Why don't you follow. I have heard you all... (Interruptions) Are you a dictator? No, this is not the way. I might agree with you; but this is not the way... (Interruptions)... That is what I am saying.

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** Our IAS officers are much better than the American officers.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If Hon. Members try to disturb the proceedings of the House... (Interruptions)... This is not the way. You have expressed yourselves. This House is supreme... (Interruptions)... I don't know what sort of people you are. You can express anything. This is your House. This is your country. Whatever you decide will go here. The Government will take cognizance of what you say... (Interruptions)...

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** You give us a debate. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Azad, I don't like it. This is your view. You can table a motion. I will admit that. But why do you disturb like this?

**SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD :** Indian officers are being sent to America for training, what a shame.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** May I complete the answer Sir? I have no objection to a discussion. I only want the record to show that this is a programme which was started in 1983-84... (Interruptions)... We will have a discussion. I am willing to have a discussion... (Interruptions)...

**MR. SPEAKER :** When we can have a discussion is there any reason why you should do like this?

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** We want a discussion.



MR. SPEAKER : Who is objecting ?  
Mr. Kurup, be reasonable. Mr. Choubey,  
what are you doing ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let  
there be a debate.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have  
said, I am ready for a discussion,

MR. SPEAKER : I say that there is a  
rule. There is a decorum. Anything  
which you say, you can discuss it. He was  
only answering. We might not agree with  
him. Our opinion is firm. We are col-  
lectively agreed that we should not allow  
it. Then we can have a discussion but  
why you disturb like this ? It is all right  
but do not do it like this.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### Sati Practice

\*68. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH  
CHAUDHARY :

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are  
considering any steps including Central  
legislation to effectively check recurrence  
of 'Sati' incidents and to prevent all acts  
of its glorification in the country following  
the recent 'Sati' incident in Rajasthan ;  
and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The pro-  
posal for Central Legislation is under  
consideration. However, the State Govern-  
ment of Rajasthan have already brought  
out legislation through an Ordinance with  
effect from 1st October, 1987.

[*English*]

### Inclusion of "Kudumbi Community" in SC/ST List

\*69. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will  
the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to  
include Kudumbi Community in the  
Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe list ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be  
done ?

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

(b) A proposal to include Kudumbi  
community in the list of Scheduled Castes  
in Kerala is being examined along with  
similar other proposals in the context of  
the proposed comprehensive revision of  
the lists of Scheduled Castes and Schedu-  
led Tribes. Further, amendment in the  
existing lists of Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes can be done only through  
an Act of the Parliament in view of  
Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Cons-  
titution. In view of this, no time limit  
can be specified at this stage.

### C.S.I.R. R&D Laboratories

\*70. SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI ;  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to  
transfer R&D laboratories from the con-  
trol of the Council of Scientific and  
Industrial Research to the user Ministries  
and Departments ;

(b) whether the Scientific Advisory  
Committee has suggested an alternative  
set-up for the R&D laboratories ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-  
LOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN  
DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY,  
ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R.  
NARAYANAN) : (a) The CSIR Review  
Committee has made some recommenda-  
tions in this respect.

(b) and (c) Science Advisory Council  
to Prime Minister (SAC-PM) has suggested  
mechanisms to ensure greater involvement  
of concerned Government Departments/  
Agencies in policy formulation, programme  
planning and implementation and funding  
of the laboratories while they continue to  
remain under CSIR.



### CHOGM'S Consensus on Development in Fiji

\*71. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the political changes in Fiji resulting from the military coup were considered at the recent Commonwealth meeting held at Vancouver ;

(b) if so, the points on which consensus has emerged ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the safety of the people of Indian origin and protection of their legitimate political and civil rights ?

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

(b) A Statement on Fiji issued by Commonwealth leaders on the 16th October, 1987, is given below.

(c) In its efforts to safeguard the interests of the people of Indian origin in Fiji, India was forthright in taking up the Fiji issue at CHOGM.

We deplore the racial overtone of the developments in Fiji and would like the restoration of democracy, harmony and civil rule.

As Hon. members will have seen, Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth stands annulled. Fiji can regain entry only if it complies with the Commonwealth principles which forbid racial discrimination.

India has suspended trade and technical cooperation with Fiji.

#### Statement

Commonwealth leaders acknowledged that on the basis of established Commonwealth conventions Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth lapsed with the emergence of the Republic on 15 October. They viewed with sadness the developments in Fiji and hoped for a resolution of the

problem by the people of Fiji on a basis consistent with the principles that have guided the Commonwealth. They agreed that the Commonwealth would, if requested, be ready to offer its good offices towards such a resolution and, on such basis, if the circumstances warrant, to consider the question of Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth if asked to do so.

### Permission to Manufacture Colour TV Tubes

\*72. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) which concerns have been permitted by Government to manufacture colour TV tubes ;

(b) whether any public sector undertaking has sought permission to manufacture colour TV tubes ;

(c) if so, whether necessary permission has been granted to that undertaking ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not granting such permission ?

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) 3 firms have been granted approvals for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods by Government in the area of colour picture tubes as given below.

(i) M/s. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes Ltd., Sahibabad. U.P.

(ii) M/s. Samtel Colour Ltd., Ghaziabad, U.P.

(iii) M/s. Punjab Display Devices Ltd, (Now J.C.T, Electronics Ltd.), Mohali Punjab.

(b) Yes, Sir. Five public sector units, namely, M/s. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes,



M/s, Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation (APEDC) Limited, M/s, J&K State Industrial Development Corporation (J&KSIDC) Ltd., M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., (BEL) and M/s. Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation (RIICO) have sought permission for the manufacture of colour picture tubes.

(c) and (d) So far one public sector unit, namely, M/s. Uptron Colour Picture Tubes has been given the necessary permission and the other proposals are under consideration.

[Translation]

**Scheduled Tribe Status to Non-Scheduled Tribe Woman**

\*73. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a non-Scheduled Tribe woman becomes member of a Scheduled Tribe if she marries a Scheduled Tribe person and adopts his surname ; and

(b) whether children of such parents will also be members of a Scheduled Tribe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) According to the principle laid down in the guidelines issued by Government on the subject, no person who is not a Scheduled Tribe by birth will be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she had married a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.

(b) The status of the children will depend upon the facts of the case i.e., whether the couple has adopted the way of life and customs of the tribe and has been accepted and treated as such by the Scheduled Tribe community.

[English]

**Suspension of U.S. Aid to Pakistan**

\*74. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the nature and extent of the proposed suspension of US aid to Pakistan as a reaction to the latter's continued efforts to make nuclear bombs ;

(b) if so, Government's information in this regard ;

(c) how it is likely to effect Indo-US and Indo-Pak relations ; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) In accordance with U.S. laws, aid to Pakistan remains suspended from the 1st October, 1987 for want of a fresh waiver of U.S. non-proliferation legislation. The previous waiver expired on 30th September.

(c) and (d) It is considered that the waiver has not yet been given has nothing to do with India's relations with either the United States or Pakistan. Rather, it is likely that the U.S. Administration awaits further Congressional deliberations before deciding on its future course of action.

**Agreement with USA on Super Computer**

\*75. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has agreed to sell India the super computer ; and

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

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

(b) On 9 October, 1987, India and the USA signed two agreements ; a generic agreement for the sale of super computers to India and an agreement covering the sale of one super computer for the Department of Science and Technology for weather research.



**Supreme Court Bench in Hyderabad**

\*76. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been recently approached by Government of Andhra Pradesh for locating a bench of the Supreme Court in Hyderabad ;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government are willing to give old Assembly building at Hyderabad for locating the Bench of Supreme Court in Hyderabad ; and

(c) if so, reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the reference received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in September, 1981, it was indicated that the State Government would be prepared to extend all facilities that might be required in this connection.

(c) Does not arise, as no proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in the matter in terms of Article 100 of the Constitution of India.

**Violation of Explosives Rules**

\*78, SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge loss was caused due to fire in an unauthorised godown of crackers in Delhi recently ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and the steps taken to check the unauthorised stocking of explosives in violation of the Rules framed under the Explosives Act, 1983 and to book the offending manufactures of crackers ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No Sir, only a minor loss was caused due to the recent fire in an unauthorised godown of fire crackers in Sadar Bazas, Delhi.

(b) The owner of the godown was arrested. The police remains vigilant. As and when any violation of the rules about storing of explosives comes to notice, prompt action is taken.

During recent surprise checkings, 14 cases of unauthorised stocking of explosives were detected. 14 persons were arrested and unauthorised crackers stored were seized.

**Projects Behind Schedules**

\*79. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have monitored the implementation of Projects costing over Rs. 50 crores each in the Ministries of Railways, Surface Transport, Energy, Water Resources and Fertilizers during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of such projects which are behind schedule and incurring over runs as on 30.9.1987 ;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the execution and completion of these projects by fixing target dates for their completion ; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard alongwith the target dates in each case ?

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) As given in the Statement below. This does not include a number of New Line and Gauge Conversion projects in the Railway sector for which target for commissioning has not been fixed by the Railway Ministry due to constraint of funds in the railway plan.

(c) and (d) Scheduled dates for completion are invariably fixed when investment decisions are taken. Various steps taken by the Government to expedite the execution and completion of the projects *inter-alia* include ;



- Intensive monitoring of projects by the Ministry of Programme Implementation through Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring System.
- Indepeth periodical review of progress of projects by administrative Ministries and constant pressure on the project authorities for expeditious completion.
- Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committee for speedy implementation of projects.
- Close follow-up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants, and other concerned agencies to minimise delays,
- Inter-ministerial coordination and interaction.
- Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan.
- Periodic meetings of the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure to review project implementation in specific sectors.

#### Statement

*Names of Projects costing over Rs. 50 crores behind schedule and incurring cost overruns*

### RAILWAYS

#### Electrification

1. Gangapur City—Ratlam
2. Itarsi—Nagpur
3. Jhansi—Bina—Itarsi
4. [Vijaywada—Kazipet—Balharshah

#### Gauge Conversion

5. Suratgarh—Bikaner

#### New Lines

6. Koraput—Rayagada

#### Workshop Production

7. New Coach Repair Shop, Bhopal
3. New B.G. Carriage Repair Shop, Tirupati

#### Others

9. Calcutta Underground

#### SURFACE TRANSPORT

10. Calcutta Port Draft Improvement
11. Cochin Integrated Development Project
12. Nhava Sheva Port Project
13. Hindustan Shipyard Modernisation/Development II

#### ENERGY

##### Coal

14. LTC Coal Gas, Dankuni
15. Jharia Block II OC
16. Moonidih UG
17. Pootki Balihari UG
18. Madhuband Washery
19. Rajrappa OC
20. Rajrappa Washery
21. Kedla Washery
22. Amrit Nagar UG
23. Dhemomain UG
24. Rajmahal OC
25. Sonapur Bazari OC
26. Amlohri OC
27. Bina OC
28. Jayant Expn.
29. Kakri OC
30. Belpahar OC
31. Bharatpur OC
32. Dhanpuri OC
33. Dipika OC
34. Gevra Expn. OC
35. Durgapur OC
36. Godavari Khani
37. Manuguru II OC
38. Ramagundam I OC
39. NLC 400 KV Tr. Lines I
40. NLC 2nd TPS Stage I
41. NLC 2nd TPS Stage II

##### Power

42. Bokaro B-II (DVC)
43. Maithon Turbine (DVC)



44. Doyang Hydro Electric (NEEPCO)
45. Kopili Hydro Electric (NEEPCO)
46. Chamera Hydro Electric (NHPC)
47. Dulhasti Hydro Electric (NHPC)
48. Koel Karo Hydro Electric (NHPC)
49. Salal Hydro Electric (NHPC)
50. Tanakpur Hydro Electric (NHPC)
51. Jeypore-Talcher Tr. Line (NHPC)
52. Farakka STPP I (NTPC)
53. Farakka STPP II (NTPC)
54. Korba STPP I (NTPC)
55. Korba STPP II (NTPC)
56. Ramagundam STPP I (NTPC)
57. Ramagundam STPP II (NTPC)
58. Singrauli STPP II (NTPC)
59. Central Transmission Lines (NTPC)
60. Kahalgaon Tr. Lines (NTPC)
61. Korba Transmission Lines (NTPC)
62. Ramagundam Tr. Lines I (NTPC)
63. Rihand Tr. Lines (NTPC)

## FERTILISERS

64. Haldia Fertiliser (HFC)
65. Namrup III Fertiliser (HFC)
66. Paradeep II Phosphoric Acid (PPL)
67. Caprolactam Ammonium Sulphate (FACT)
68. Captive Power Plant, Panipat (NFL)
69. Captive Power Plant, Bhatinda (NFL)

- (1) List does not include Railway projects frozen with only token outlays, for which targets of completion have not been fixed.
- (2) The only Central project Farakka Barrage executed by Ministry of Water Resources has been commissioned.
- (3) Sl. Nos. 15, 17, 25, 26, 36, 37, 46 & 50 have not reported cost over-runs.

## News Item "Pak Planning Disturbances"

\*80. SHRI BALSAREB VIKHE  
PATIL :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Pak Planning Disturbances" appearing in the National Herald dated 9th September, 1987 ;

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

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Adequate steps for dealing with the cases mentioned in the news-item are taken by the State Government. The Central Government, however, keep a watch on the overall situation prevailing in the State and wherever necessary bring it to the notice of the State Government for appropriate action.

## Training of Central Services Officers to Promote Joint Development Approach

637. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to introduce a new intensive training programme for the officers of the Central services as well as executives of public and private sector organisations to promote 'Joint development approach' through management education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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) Yes, Sir. The  
Management Development Institute (MDI),



Gurgaon have offered to run such a programme. It is also open to officers of All India Services in addition to Central Services. The programme has the support of this Ministry.

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

### Statement

#### *National Management Programme*

This programme has been especially 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.

#### Programmes/Schemes Taken up by Programme Evaluation Organisation

638. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the various programmes and schemes taken up for evaluation by the Programme Evaluation Organisation during the last three years ;

(b) whether there is need for collaboration between the Programme Evaluation Organisation and State Evaluation Organisations for undertaking joint evaluation studies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) During the last three years, namely 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, the Programme Evaluation Organisation took up for evaluation the following programmes/schemes :—

(i) Accessibility and Impact of Beneficiary-Oriented Programmes on Rural Women—A Case Study ;



- (ii) A Case Study of ANER Medium Irrigation programme, Dhule District, Maharashtra ;
- (iii) Rural Functional Literacy Programme ;
- (iv) Social Forestry Programme ;
- (v) Dryland Farming Programme ;
- (vi) District Industries Centres Programme ;
- (vii) National Sports Coaching Scheme in a Few Selected States ; and
- (viii) Desert Development Programme.

(b) and (c) : The Second Conference of the Heads of the Central and State Evaluation Organisations, held on 7th and 8th July, 1987 at New Delhi, *inter alia*, recommended the following : (1) There is need for greater collaboration between the Central and State evaluation organisations through workshops, seminars and exchange of publications. (2) Participation in joint evaluation studies should be left to the initiative of State evaluation organisations. (3) To facilitate joint evaluation studies, the Central PEO and State Evaluation Organisations should intimate one another their annual evaluation programmes. (4) Adequate preparation in advance would be needed for taking up such joint studies.

#### Number of Spies Arrested while Sneaking into the Country

639. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of spies arrested while sneaking into the Indian territory in Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) the incriminating material recovered from their possession ?

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) A statement containing information which has

been received from the Governments of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir is given below.

#### Statement

*Information received from the Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir regarding the number of spies arrested while sneaking into the Indian territory during the year 1986-87.*

#### Punjab

During 1986, 5 spies were arrested/captured while clandestinely infiltrating into Punjab. Out of them two were Indians and three were Pakistanis. During 1987 (upto July) no such spy has been arrested/captured.

Task chits relating to gathering of military intelligence were recovered from two arrested Indian nationals.

#### Rajasthan

17 spies were arrested, of whom 11 were Indians and 6 Pak nationals, in their bid to make their clandestine entry into Rajasthan during the period from 1.4.1986 to 31.3.1987.

The incriminating material recovered from their possession included Tank numbers, Cameras, photographs of canal, formation signs of Indian Army, maps of Indira Gandhi Canal Project etc.

#### Jammu and Kashmir

14 Pak nationals were arrested while crossing over to the Indian side clandestinely during the year 1986 and upto 31.3.87. Incriminating material recovered from some of the persons included information about Army, BSF, some maps, details of deployment of Army at certain areas etc.

#### Tribal Girls Hostels in Kerala

640. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of girls hostels set up for tribal girls in the State of Kerala during 1986 and 1987, districtwise ;



(b) whether Union Government have extended any financial aid for setting up tribal girls hostels in Kerala ; if so, the details of funds granted during 1986 and 1987 ;

(c) whether more such hostels are to be set up in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details of proposed locations and estimated cost of such hostels ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) Grants during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 were given to the Government of Kerala for the following girls hostels under the centrally sponsored scheme :

Grant released	Year	Location of hostels and Distt.
0.52 lakhs	1985-86	1. Njaraneeli, Trivandrum Distt. 2. Murikkumvayal Kottayam Distt. 3. Thrissilleri—Wynad Distt.
3.59 lakhs	1986-87	4. Kulathupuzha—Quilon Distt. 5. Kolavad—Cannanore Distt. 6. Katchery village, Kozhikode Distt.
8.16 lakhs	1987-88	For completion of above 6 hostels

No proposal for setting up new S.T. girls hostels in the State of Kerala has been received for current financial year.

#### Survey of Fire-Fighting Equipments Installed in High-Rising Buildings in Capital

641. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI KALI PRASAD  
PANDEY :

SHRI M. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the Ansal Bhawan fire in the capital any survey of the fire fighting equipments installed in the high-rising buildings was carried out ;

(b) if so, its outcome ; and

(c) the names of the defaulting building owners and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

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

(b) Notices were served on the builders/promoters by the Nominated Authority under the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986, asking them to provide the specified fire safety measures in these buildings.

(c) The list of high-rise buildings which do not have all the prescribed fire safety measures is given in the Statement below. On the expiry of the notice period, the buildings have again been inspected to ascertain the extent of compliance with the notices.



**Statement*****Names of Multi-Storeyed Building with their Address in the Union Territory of Delhi***

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Building</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Akash Deep	26-A, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Lane, New Delhi.
2.	Nirmal Tower	26-B, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
3.	Ashoka Estate	24, „ „
4.	Kanchanjenga	18, „ „
5.	New Delhi House	17, „ „
6.	Kailash	20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
7.	Hindustan Times	1920 „ „
8.	Ansal Bhawan	16 „ „
9.	Surya Kiran	19 „ „
10.	Jeevan Vihar	3, Parliament Street 'L' Shape.
11.	Bank of Baroda	16, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
12.	Jeevan Parkash	25, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
13.	Himalaya House	23, „ „
14.	Vandana	11, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
15.	World Health House	1920, I.P. Estate.
16.	Drum Shape (CPWD)	I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
17.	'Y' Shape (CPWD)	I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
18.	Central Revenue Bldg.	„ „
19.	A.G.C.R.	„ „
20.	C.A.G. (Annexe)	„ „
21.	University Grants Commission	„ „
22.	E.I.I.C.	„ „
23.	Rohit House	Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
24.	Indian Oil Bhavan	Janpath, New Delhi.
25.	National Museum of Natural History	J. Point, Barakhamba Road.
26.	Hansalya Building	15, Barakhamba Road.
27.	Mayur Bhavan	Near Super Bazar (Connaught Place)
28.	Chanderlok (NDMC)	36, Janpath, New Delhi.



1	2	3
29. Hotel Janpath		Janpath, New Delhi.
30. Taj Building		8, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg.
31. Milap Niketan	8-A	„ „
32. Express Building	910	„ „
33. Manak Bhawan	9	„ „
34. Mankalaya		„ „
35. Shakti Sadan		Sakti Sadan Marg, New Delhi.
36. Ranjit Hotel		Maharaja Ranjit Singh Marg.
37. Foreign Post Office		Kotla Road.
38. Hotel Oberoi (Intercontinental)		Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg, New Delhi.
39. Baroda House		Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
40. Asian Hotel		„ „ „
41. Ashoka Yatri Niwas		19, Ashoka Road.
42. Sardar Patel Bhavan		Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
43. Asha Deep		9, Haily Road.
44. Punjab National Bank		5, Parliament Street.
45. United Commercial Bank		„ „
46. Akashwani Bhavan		Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
47. Yojna Bhavan		„ „
48. Airlines Building		113, Gurdwara R. Ganj Road.
49. Election Commission Office		30, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
50. Press Trust of India		4, Parliament Street,
51. Krishi Bhawan		Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
52. Rail Bhawan		„ „
53. Shastri Bhawan		Dr. Rajendra Prasad Marg,
54. Wellington Hospital		Baba Khark Singh Marg,
55. Sena Bhawan		Duplex Road, New Delhi.
56. Nirman Bhawan		Moulana Azad Road, New Delhi.
57. Udyog Bhavan		Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
58. Shram Shakti Bhawan		„ „
59. Vithal Bhai Patel Bhawan		„ „
60. Air Bhawan		„ „
61. Ashoka Hotel		50B, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.



1	2	3
62. DDA Vikas Minar	I.P. Estate,	
63. Samrat Hotel	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.	
64. Akbar Hotel	" "	
65. Chanakya Bhawan	" "	
66. Yashwant Palace	Satya Marg, Vinay Marg Crossing.	
67. Multi Storey Flat	R.K. Pram Sector, New Delhi.	
68. Hotel Qutab	Shri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi	
69. General Post Office	Lodhi Road, New Delhi.	
	A. Block—4, 9, 12, 10, 11, 2, 3.	
	B. Block—1, 13, 14, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
70. C.R.R.I. Building	Kailash Colony (under construction)	
71. Chiranjeev Tower	43, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	
72. 3031 Raja House	30-31 " "	
73. Eros Apartments	65 " "	
74. Deepali Building	92 " "	
75. Padma Palace	85 " "	
76. Red Rose	49/50 " "	
77. Sky Lark	60 " "	
78. Sakuntala Apartments	59 " "	
79. Bajaj House	97 " "	
80. Vishal Bhawan	95 " "	
81. Madhu Ban	55 " "	
82. Manju Shah House	57 " "	
83. Mansarover	90 " "	
84. Meghdoot	94 " "	
85. Manishah	75-76 " "	
86. Bhandari Bhawan	21 " "	
87. Deepak Building	13 " "	
88. Sahayog Building	58 " "	
89. Sidhartha Building	98 " "	
90. Hemkunt Tower	98 " "	
91. Continental House	28-29, " "	
92. Rajlok	24 " "	
93. Sanchi Building	77 " "	
94. Sheetla House	73-74 " "	



1	2	3
95. DIF Shopping Complex		Greater Kailash, Part II, New Delhi.
96. Saraswati House		27, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
97. Dool Chamber	46	„ „
98. Pragati House	47-48	„ „
99. Govardhan House	53-54	„ „
100. Guru Angad Bhavan	71	„ „
101. Telephone Exchange	64	„ „
102. Riviera Apartments		45, Mall Road, New Delhi.
103. Nursing Hostel		Hindu Rao Hospital. New Delhi
104. General Male Ward		„ „
105. Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute		Mourice Nagar, New Delhi.
106. Idghah Tel. Exchange		Faiz Road, New Delhi.
107. Gaffar Market		Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
108. Tis Hazari Tel. Exchange		Opp. Tis Hazari Court, Delhi-5.
109. Pragati Tower		26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi
110. Padma Tower	5	„ „
111. Hemkunth House	6	„ „
112. Bank House	21	„ „
113. Gagan Deep	12	„ „
114. Prabath Kiran	17	„ „
115. Deep Shika	8	„ „
116. Kirti Mahal	19	„ „
117. Sethi Bhawan	7	„ „
118. Vikrant Tower	4	„ „
119. Ratan Jyoti	18	„ „
120. N.P.L. Residential Flats		Upper Ridge Road, Rajendra Place, New Delhi.
121. S.B.I. Officers' Residential Flats		East of Kailash.
122. Atma Ram House		1, Tolstoy Marg.
123. Andhra Association		Andhra Pradesh Bhawan, (under construction)
124. Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR)		Library Road, Pusa, New Delhi.
125. Central Govt. Residential Flats		Peshwa Road, New Delhi.
126. Dakeshineswar Bldg.		10, Haily Road, New Delhi.



1	2	3
127. D.I-Z.		M.P. Flats, New Delhi.
128. Family Apartments		Minto Road, New Delhi.
129. Firoz Shah Road,		24, Firoz Shah Road, New Delhi.
130. G.B. Pant Hospital		Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, New Delhi.
131. Golden Jubilee Hall. (NPL)		Pusa, New Delhi.
132. G.T.B. Medical College and Hostel Bldg.		Shahdara.
133. Holy Family Hospital		Okhla, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
134. Institute of Town Planners		I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
135. I.I.T. Hauz Kas		Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
136. Kailash Apartments		Jamrudpur, New Delhi.
137. Kidwai Bhawan		Janpath, New Delhi.
138. Khurshid Lal Bhawan		„ „
139. Maulana Azad Medical College and Hospital		Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
140. M.S. Building		Near New Delhi Railway Station.
141. Minto Road Apartments		Minto Road, New Delhi.
142. Mohan Singh Palace		Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.
143. National Youth Hostel		Janpath.
144. National Productive Council		5-6, Lodhi Rad, New Delhi.
145. Northern Railway Loco Rest House		New Delhi.
146. Azad Apartments		Shri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
147. Rajendra Bhawan		6-7, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.
148. Rajasthan House		7-Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
149. Sagar Apartments		6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
150. Gopala Tower		25, Rajendra Place.
151. Super Bazaar		Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
152. Safdar Jung Hospital		Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
153. Steel Authority of India		Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
154. Telephone Exchange		Hauz Road, New Delhi.
155. Telephone Exchange		Shakti Nagar.
156. Telephone Exchange		Rajouri Garden.
157. Telephone Exchange		Pusa Road.
158. Unido Hostel Bldg.		Lodhi Road, New Delhi.



1	2	3
159. Vidyut Bhawan		Connaught Lane, New Delhi.
160. Youth Hostel Bldg.		Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
161. Raviera Apartment		12, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
162. Punj House		17-18, „ „
163. Kundan House		16 „ „
164. Chawla House		19 „ „
165. Madan House		26 „ „
166. Kushal Bazar		32-33 „ „
167. Skipper House		89, „ „
168. Geodore House		51-52, „ „
169. Ashok Bhawan		51-52 „ „
170. Laxmi House		72 „ „
171. Delhi Vikas Bhawan		N. Block, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
172. Sky Line House		85, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
173. Curzon Road Apartments and Hostel		Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
174. C.C. House		87-88, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
175. Administrative Block		H.R. Hospital.
176. Asian Instn. of Planners		Mehrauli Road.
177. Azad Bhawan		I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
178. Civic Centre		NDMC Building.
179. Dr. Zakir Hussain Cooperative Housing Society		Jamia Nagar.
180. Group Housing		May Fair Garden
181. Hotel Bharat		Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi.
182. Northern Railway Residential Complex		Panchkuien Road, New Delhi.
183. Sarojini House		Bhagwan Dass Road New Delhi.
184. Nehru Place		25, Nehru Place, New Delhi.



### Setting up of Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

642. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the "Kaiga Atomic Power Plant" in Karnataka will be set up ; and

(b) the progress made so far 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) The two units of Kaiga Project in Karnataka are expected to be completed by 1994 and 1995 respectively.

(b) Procurement of materials and equipment is in progress. Bids for civil construction are under evaluation. Approval for acquisition of land for locating the Plant has been given by the Department of Atomic Energy. Department of Environment and Forests have cleared the site for construction.

[Translation]

### Functioning of Kota Atomic Power Station

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

(a) whether both the units of Kota Atomic Power Stations are not functioning properly ;

(b) the number of electricity units being generated by each of these units daily and the generation cost of each unit ;

(c) the number of days these units remain closed in a year ;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure smooth functioning of these units ; and

(e) 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) The performance of unit-2 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been good. During the year 1986-87, Unit-2 achieved capacity utilisation of about 70% and a continued and uninterrupted run for 162 days. Unit-1 is currently operating at about 100 MWe after completing repairs to one of its end shields and its performance is under observation.

(b) Unit-2 produces on an average about 4.5 millions units per day. The cost of generation of electricity from RAPS is about 38 paise/kwhr.

(c) Unit-1 was re-commissioned on 9th August 1987 after completing repairs to its end shield and has been available for about 65 days out of 89 days till end of October 1987. Unit-2 was shutdown for 70 days during 1986-87, of which 58 days were for a planned annual maintenance.

(d) and (e) Efforts are continuously made to ensure that the units perform satisfactorily. For this purpose every forced outage is analysed to determine the causes and remedial measures are identified for implementation at the earliest opportunity.

[English]

### Manufacture of 32-BIT Super-Mini-Computers by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

644. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA YUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, has manufactured 32-bit super-mini computers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manufacturing cost of each of the super-32 computers ?



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. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad is manufacturing the 32 Bit super-mini computers.

(b) ECIL is manufacturing five models of the super-mini Super 32 systems namely, 32/10, 32/30, 32/50, 32/60 and 32/70 with processing powers ranging from 0.54 to 3.3 Million Instructions Per Second. This is under the technical collaboration with a Norwegian firm namely Norsk Data A.S. The average manufacturing cost of the Super 32 computer is Rs. 35 lakhs.

**Funds for Construction/Renovation of Court Buildings in A.P.**

645. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Union Government to grant more financial assistance to Government of Andhra Pradesh to construct/renovate court building in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount sanctioned in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) There is no proposal pending with the Union Government to grant more financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to construct/renovate court buildings in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The question of details of the proposal does not arise. During the year

1983-84, a sum of Rs. 10.79 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government for maintenance of court buildings under the Award of the VIIth Finance Commission. During the year 1984-85, no scheme was sanctioned as the recommendations of the VIII Finance Commission for the period 1984-89 were implemented by the Government of India from the year 1985-86 onwards. During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 122.21 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government for construction of court buildings and amenities in courts.

**Funds to Kerala under NREP, RLEGP**

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

(a) the funds given to Government of Kerala by the Union Government under NREP and RLEGP during last three years; and

(b) the performance of Kerala in this regard in comparison to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The Central funds including the value of foodgrains made available to the Government of Kerala during the last three years under NREP and RLEGP are as under :—

Year	(Rs. lakhs)	
	NREP	RLEGP
1984-85	1060.00	1877.00
1985-86	1334.53	2626.33
1986-87	1626.86	2877.50

(b) Statements I and II giving the requisite information are given below.



Statement I

*Targets fixed and employment generated under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.*  
(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.00	270.73	183.00	214.48	258.70	264.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	3.86	1.60	2.17	1.60	1.95
3.	Assam	58.40	88.74	40.00	25.77	35.00	51.35
4.	Bihar	430.00	506.51	316.00	416.27	290.00	370.52
5.	Gujarat	85.33	99.61	57.00	69.71	60.00	132.83
6.	Haryana	16.66	15.34	11.00	14.77	15.00	16.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12.80	13.96	13.00	15.98	13.50	20.49
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.00	10.82	16.00	19.11	22.50	42.77
9.	Karnataka	195.34	402.52	157.00	201.45	120.00	138.55
10.	Kerala	134.00	143.20	67.00	84.23	74.00	105.32
11.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	235.15	176.00	212.82	264.00	383.91
12.	Maharashtra	251.00	330.28	211.00	250.03	229.00	237.62
13.	Manipur	3.00	2.70	2.30	2.65	3.10	5.22
14.	Meghalaya	3.04	2.26	2.60	3.89	3.50	4.03
15.	Mizoram	1.80	2.17	0.90	1.58	1.50	1.32
16.	Nagaland	4.30	2.79	1.50	2.56	1.00	3.20



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Orissa	175.00	158.37	130.00	147.83	150.00	181.77
18.	Punjab	15.25	17.06	19.00	27.34	12.00	19.04
19.	Rajasthan	61.10	97.72	45.00	497.86	352.00	929.63
20.	Sikkim	3.50	2.64	1.90	2.36	2.00	2.82
21.	Tamil Nadu	325.00	366.73	245.00	298.07	263.00	333.99
22.	Tripura	16.50	6.74	7.00	7.12	8.00	11.04
23.	Uttar Pradesh	495.36	516.70	427.00	501.90	382.00	465.23
24.	West Bengal	332.51	211.87	141.00	130.95	180.00	204.23
25.	A & N Islands	2.60	3.66	1.65	2.82	2.50	3.63
26.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
27.	D & N Haveli	1.50	1.96	1.00	1.94	1.70	0.65
28.	Delhi	0.20	0.24	0.60	0.28	0.28	0.33
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.50	3.86	2.35	3.79	1.60	2.33
30.	Lakshadweep	0.50	1.49	0.50	1.66	1.20	1.32
31.	Pondicherry	2.75	3.04	1.75	2.40	1.80	2.48
	All India	3091.29	3523.10	2280.00	3164.14	2750.83	3938.83

\*Referred to in reply to part 'b' of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 647 answered on 11.11.1987.



## Statement II

State/UTs wise Position of Employment Target and Achievement during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 under RLEGP.

(Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.11	217.55	163.00	224.99	251.88	299.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.04	—	1.42	1.12	1.50	1.30
3.	Assam	63.38	35.66	35.68	22.32	38.00	42.42
4.	Bihar	392.15	335.52	281.00	232.73	262.00	328.66
5.	Gujarat	83.71	83.72	50.00	70.62	60.00	79.63
6.	Haryana	15.35	7.90	8.60	15.18	14.00	17.12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17.03	17.93	11.83	15.85	15.00	18.51
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.31	11.07	14.57	8.59	15.50	18.55
9.	Karnataka	169.16	178.44	142.00	188.29	120.00	170.29
10.	Kerala	107.92	49.98	61.00	76.89	63.00	113.72
11.	Madhya Pradesh	243.76	232.18	156.91	194.24	234.00	278.83
12.	Maharashtra	309.84	327.69	189.33	230.27	230.00	233.29
13.	Manipur	2.55	5.46	2.08	0.47	3.00	1.45
14.	Meghalaya	4.33	0.23	2.64	2.02	2.50	2.77
15.	Mizoram	1.83	2.82	1.31	1.06	1.40	12.04
16.	Nagaland	2.44	2.80	1.38	2.56	1.00	3.01



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Orissa	175.80	73.22	146.23	121.29	138.00	175.94
18.	Punjab	20.41	20.95	17.54	20.69	15.00	18.02
19.	Rajasthan	62.22	67.68	43.00	64.27	91.00	152.26
20.	Sikkim	2.04	0.43	1.74	1.67	1.80	2.89
21.	Tamil Nadu	298.16	311.74	200.00	288.45	242.00	320.39
22.	Tripura	9.67	8.47	6.53	12.09	8.00	8.78
23.	Uttar Pradesh	456.34	505.62	385.00	468.25	390.00	527.61
24.	West Bengal	301.02	72.83	127.29	110.64	160.00	219.74
25.	A & N Islands	2.82	—	1.48	0.29	0.75	1.01
26.	Chandigarh	0.39	0.31	0.28	0.24	—	0.14
27.	D & N Haveli	1.67	Nil	0.87	0.81	1.00	0.59
28.	Delhi	0.70	0.20	0.58	0.32	0.24	0.36
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.51	2.51	2.07	1.99	1.70	2.24
30.	Lakshadweep	0.51	0.65	0.39	0.84	1.20	1.05
31.	Pondicherry	1.83	1.54	1.52	0.75	1.00	1.22
	All India	3000.00	2576.10	2057.32	2379.79	2364.47	3053.72



### Clearance for Bhagacampur Nandi-gram Master Plan

648. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have cleared the Bhagabanpur-Nandigram Master Plan in Midnapore District, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay therefor ; and

(d) the total financial assistance to be given for this projects ?

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. Planning Commission has approved this scheme.

(b) The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 300 lakhs envisages benefit to an area of 11,000 ha.

(c) Does not arise,

(d) Government of West Bengal have proposed an outlay of Rs. 50 Lakhs for the current year 1987-88. There is no proposal for any extra central financial assistance to this project over what is available for the State's Plan.

### Setting up of Election Commission in States

649. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up independent State Level Election Commissions in all the States as demanded by various State Government ;

(b) if so, the names of States which have approached the Union Government for the purpose ; and

(c) the decision taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No State has approached the Union Government for setting up independent State level Election Commissions.

(c) Does not arise.

### Plan for Water Conservation

650. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan for water conservation has been formulated and is being implemented ; and

(b) if so, the 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) and (b) Water Conservation Projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Government. They have been given an important place in the Plans. A storage capacity of about 143 thousand Million M<sup>3</sup> has been created so far and this would reach to about 222 thousand million M<sup>3</sup> on completion of storage projects under construction.

### Pak Spying Activities in Kutch District

651. DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR  
TANTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan's spying activities have increased in Kutch District ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to check these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Government is seized of the problem of espionage



in the border States in general and in Kutch district of Gujarat in particular. Vigilance by the security agencies on the Indo-Pak border and other vulnerable points has been intensified and the concerned security agencies remain constantly alert to unearth, detect and neutralise any attempt at espionage by any individual or organisation.

#### **Terrorism in Punjab**

652. CH. RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed during the last six months in Punjab by the Terrorists and the number of terrorists killed by Security Forces ;

(b) the number of terrorists arrested during the last six months ;

(c) whether any useful information has been collected from them ; 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) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, 546 persons were killed in incidents due to terrorist activities in Punjab during the period 1st May, 1987 to 31st October, 1987. Two hundred and twenty five terrorists were killed and 2092 suspected terrorists were arrested during the same period.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Smuggling of Arms on Indo-Pak Border**

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

(a) whether there has been a substantial increase in the smuggling of sophisticated arms and ammunition mainly through Indo-Pak border by the dacoits, terrorists and other anti-social and anti-national elements ;

(b) whether a large quantity of opium is given in exchange of the smuggled weapons ;

(c) the estimated value of this illicit trade ; and

(d) the steps taken to check smuggling of arms ?

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 substantial increase in the smuggling of sophisticated arms and ammunition through Indo-Pak border has come to the notice of the Government though 7 Chinese made Assault Rifles, 45 magazines and 73 rounds of ammunition were recovered by BSF on Punjab Pak border in October, 87.

(b) Government have no such specific information.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The BSF on the border are fully on vigil. Additional strength of BSF has been deployed on the borders. More border out-posts and observation post towers have been established. Intensive border patrolling is being done with the help of jeeps/motor-cycles. Special aids like portable search lights have been provided to border out-posts for scanning of the area during night. The BSF is being expanded in a big manner under a 6-year programme.

[*English*]

#### **Payment of House Tax**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to exempt from payment of house tax in Delhi of all the buildings, the rateable value of



which is upto Rs. 5000/- instead of the existing rateable value of Rs. 1000/- ; and .

(b) if so, by what time the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

**Centtal Assistance for Installation of Tubewells in Andhra Pradesh**

655. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to instal deep tube-wells ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the area of land expected to be irrigated by these tube-wells ?

**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 proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Project to Manufacture Electronic Telephone Exchanges**

656. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a project to manufacture electronic telephone exchanges in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the location has since been finalised ; and

(c) if so, when the proposed project will be set up ?

**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) M/s Indian Telephone Industries Limited, a public sector unit, is already engaged in the manufacture of large electronic telephone exchanges at their Mankapur unit in Uttar Pradesh and Palghat unit in Kerala. M/s Indian Telephone Industries have also been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of large electronic telephone exehanges at Bangalore and they are in the proecess of setting up the unit.

**Charge-Sheets Against the Detained Terrorists**

657. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of extremists/terrotists held in Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) how many of them have been charge-sheeted and prosecuted ;

(c) the number of those against whom charge-sheets have still not been framed and the reasons for delay ;

(d) the number of them who were ordered to be released by courts in the absence of being properly charge-sheeted by the police ;

(e) the action to be taken against concerned officers for not framing charge-sheets against the extremists/terrorists who continue to be under detention by the police for more than one month ; and

(f) whether any guidelines to the Delhi Police would be issued to frame charge-sheets against the detenues without any delay ?

**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) 124.

(b) 95.

(c) 29 Charge-sheets will be framed on completion of investigation.

(d) None.

(e) No alleged terrorist is in police custody for more than a month against whom charge-sheet has not been filed.

(f) Does not arise.



*[Translation]***Setting up of an Atomic Power Project in Chambal, M.P.**

658. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a nuclear power plant in the Chambal division of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the name of the place whether it is proposed to be set up ;

(c) the quantum of electricity likely to be generated from this plant ; and

(d) the likely cost of the plant ?

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 (d) Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has evaluated a number of sites in Madhya Pradesh for setting up nuclear power stations along with sites in other states of the Western Electricity Region. The report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of Government.

*[English]***Import of Pistols from Czechoslovakia**

659. DR. A.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) whether 9 mm pistols purchased for meeting the requirement of police forces at a cost of Rs. 6.20 crore from Czechoslovakia have been found to be defective ;

(b) whether the same firm sold the same type of pistols almost at the same time to another country at a much lower price ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ;

(d) what was the prevalent international market price of similar weapons at that time ;

(e) the price per piece paid by India ;

(f) how much payment has been made and what is the present status of the deal ; and

(g) whether the excess amount is being recovered and 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) to (c) A contract for the import of 55,000 numbers of 9 mm pistols at a total cost of Rs. 20 crores (approximately) was entered into with M/s. Merkuria Foreign Trade Corporation, Prague, Czechoslovakia. The firm supplied 11,500 pistols against the contract. Samples were tested and it was found that they were not according to the specifications. The price at which the same weapons were sold by the firm to any other country is not known.

(d) and (e) The matter is under investigation and facts relating to prices will be gathered during the investigation. The price of the weapon as provided in the contract was Rs. 3438 (FOB).

(f) and (g) A sum of Rs. 3,17,93,022/- paid to the firm for the supply of 8892 pistols through an irrevocable letter of credit, is being recovered. An agreement has been reached with the firm terminating the contract for supply of pistols and refund of amount paid by the Government.

*[Translation]***Flood Control in Bihar**

\*660. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of rivers on which dams have been constructed in North Bihar under Flood Control Scheme during the Seventh Plan and the number of dams that gave way due to floods this year and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) how far the floods have been controlled by constructing these dams ?

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) Further construction of embankments has been proposed on almost all the rivers of north Bihar. Against the target of 125 kms. of embankments in the entire State during the 7th Plan, so far about 45 kms. of embankments have been constructed till March 1987 to provide protection to area of about 30,000 ha. of flood prone area.

Such details specifically for the rivers in North Bihar are not kept at the Centre.

[*English*]

#### **Delimitation Commission**

661. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**  
**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :**

Will the **MINISTER of LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Delimitation Commission ;

(b) whether the Election Commission has made any recommendation in the last two months regarding Delimitation of Constituencies ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) :** (a) No decision has yet been taken by Government to set up a Delimitation Commission.

(b) The Election Commission has not made any recommendation regarding delimitation of constituencies during the last two months.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Manufacture of Super Computers**

662. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :**  
**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI ;**  
**SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL ;**  
**SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has started manufacturing Super Computers ;

(b) if so, the number of Super Computers manufactured so far in India ; and

(c) if not, the difficulties experienced in manufacturing Super Computers and details in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The technology for the manufacture of Super Computers is not available in this country at present. The Department of Electronics is in the process of setting up a Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology (CDACT) which will initially take up the indigenous development of technology for parallel processing based computer system. These systems will be comparable to Mini Super Computers.

#### **Busting of Conspiracy to Assassinate Prime Minister**

663. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE :**  
**SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :**  
**DR. G. S. RAJHANS :**  
**SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ ;**  
**SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:**  
**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :**  
**SHRI H.B. PATIL :**  
**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

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

(a) whether the Canadian authorities unearthed a plot to make an attempt on the life of Prime Minister when he visited Vancouver to attend Commonwealth Prime Minister Conference ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?



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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Amendment to Section 306 of the IPC

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to amend section 306 of the Indian Penal Code to make it explicit so that those responsible for the practice of sati could be effectively dealt with ; and

(b) if so, when such an amending bill is proposed to be brought forward ?

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) There is no proposal to amend section 306 of the Indian Penal Code for this purpose. The Government is examining the proposal for a comprehensive legislation for prevention of sati.

#### Polichintala Project in Andhra Pradesh

665. SHRI V. SOBHANADRELSWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent a proposal regarding Polichintala Project to protect the interests of Krishna Delta under Prakasam Barrage at Vijayawada ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed project ; and

(c) the likely date by which the Polichintala Project would be cleared ?

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) and (c) The project costing Rs. 138.57 crores mainly aims to stabilise irrigation in the existing Krishna Delta. This, however, has been returned for further investigations.

#### Recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities

666. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 261 on 5-11-1986 regarding recommendations of Dr. Gopal Singh Panel on Minorities and state :

(a) the main recommendations in the report of the High Power Panel on Minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh ;

(b) whether Government have since considered these recommendations ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction and decision on the recommendations ;

(d) when was the report submitted to the Government and steps taken to expedite decision on the report ; and

(e) time by which the report will be placed on the table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e) The Report on the Minorities of the High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections headed by Dr. Gopal Singh was submitted to Government on 14th June, 1983. The report is under consideration of the Government. It is not possible to indicate any time-limit by which it will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Pak Infiltrators in Punjab

667. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pak infiltrators arrested in Punjab during the President's rule ; and

(b) the measures taken to prevent such infiltration ?



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) During the period from May 1987 to Sept. 1987, 1042 infiltrators were apprehended by security forces on Punjab-Pakistan border out of which 94 persons were handed over to State Police for taking necessary action under the law and the remaining 948 persons were pushed back.

(b) the BSF on the borders are extremely vigilant. Additional strength of BSF has been deployed on the border. The BSF is being expanded under a 5-year programme. The BSF on Punjab-Pakistan border is at present under the operational control of the Army.

#### Number of Passport Issued by Bangalore R.P.O.

668. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passports issued by Regional Passport Office, Bangalore since January, 1987 ;

(b) the number of applications pending for issue of passport at the end of September, 1987 ;

(c) whether the staff at Passport Office, Bangalore is sufficient to meet the demand ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to augment staff strength of RPO Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) 31,312 (Upto September, 1987)

(b) 4,640

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The staff strength of the Passport Office is reviewed in March every year. On the basis of the work-load handled by a particular office during the previous calendar year, the staff position is adjusted as per the norms established by the staff inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance.

#### Anti-India Propaganda by Pak Media

669. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the anti-India propaganda carried on by Pak public media and TV ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ;

(c) whether Government of India have conveyed their unhappiness to the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, the response of the Pak Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Government's concern in this regard has been periodically conveyed to the Government of Pakistan on several occasions from time to time. Government regret that in spite of these efforts coverage of news pertaining to India in the Pakistan media continues to be negative and slanted.

#### Agreement with Bangladesh for Repatriation of Chakma Refugees

670. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :  
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI  
GUPTA :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-  
MURTY :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO :  
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement with Bangladesh was reached some time back for the early repatriation of nearly 50,000 tribals mostly Chakmas who had taken shelter in India ;

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

(c) the number of meetings held between Indian and Bangladesh officials under the agreement ;



(d) whether all the Chakma refugees have since been sent to Bangladesh ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was decided at a meeting of district officials on December 29, 1986, that the repatriation of Bangladeshi Chakma refugees from the refugee camps in Tripura would begin on January 15th. This was to be confirmed by a group of refugees leaders who visited the Chittagong Hill Tracts in early January 1987. They returned from that visit unconvinced that the refugees would be safe if they returned. This assessment was reinforced by the continuing inflow of refugees. In the circumstances the refugees refused to leave.

(c) The matter of the return of the Chakma refugees has been discussed at all levels on numerous occasions between India and Bangladesh since the influx started in April, 1986, including at meetings between District officials, scheduled exclusively for this purpose. Most recently it was taken by PM and MOS(N) with President Ershad and the FM of Bangladesh at Kathmandu.

(d) No, Sir, as is evident from the above.

(e) Does not arise,

#### **Development Boards in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the resolution of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly of 26 July, 1984 recommending the setting up of Development Boards in Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Enactment of Anti-Sati Laws**

672. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have written to State Governments to enact anti-sati laws and enforce the same effectively ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments 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 Union Government have not sent any communication to State Government regarding enactment of anti-sati laws. The Government of Rajasthan however, promulgated the Rajasthan Sati (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 on 1st October, 1987. The proposal for a Central Legislation on the subject, is under consideration.

#### **Central Investment in Various States**

673. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Central investment in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Orissa during the last three years ;

(b) whether the share declined in these states ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Information on share of Central investment in these states during the last three years is not available as Central Plan expenditure is not accounted for State-wise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Siltage of Ganga Upstream**

674. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2458 on 12-3-87



regarding Siltage of Ganga in West Bengal and state ;

(a) whether any study of river training measures has been carried out to avoid siltation in the Ganga Upstream of Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) whether any study of conservancy measures needed in the said stretch of the river has been carried out and if so, the findings thereof ;

(d) whether expertise is available in the country to carry out these studies ;

(e) the funds required for the purpose ; and

(f) if so, the 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) : (o) to (c) The study has been entrusted by the Ministry of Surface Transport to the Hydraulic Study Department of Calcutta Port Trust in respect of siltation and river training. The Reports of the study are submitted to the Ministry of Transport, Government of India from time to time and are incorporated in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Surface Transport. Studies carried out are :

(1) Study made in 1985 to trap the silt before its entry into tidal compartment and to dispose it off on the shore at Balagarh ;

(2) Study of the efficacy of river training measures like spurs in various tidal reaches was done. These measures have been found to be effective in stabilizing the navigable channels in Bhagirathi-Hooghly river in the post Farakka Barrage.

(d) Calcutta Port Trust is having the required expertise for such studies ; and

(e) and (f) Requirement of annual funds ranges from Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs approximately.

### Import of Pressurised Water Reactors from Soviet Union

675. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import from Soviet Union Pressurised Water Reactors of 440 MW ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ;

(c) whether this import will be detrimental to India's plans of indigenisation and self-sufficiency ; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter ?

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) Discussions are continuing on the technical, economic and other aspects of the Soviet offer to assist in the setting up of pressurised light water reactors. Government have taken no decision in the matter.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### Extradition of General Vaidya's Assassins

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

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether extradition of assassins of General Vaidya have not been finalised with the U.S. Government so far ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this question with the U.S. Government ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in their extradition ; and

(d) the stand taken by the U.S. Government in this regard and how Government are likely to solve the problem ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The extradition of two suspected conspirators in the assassination of General Vaidya is being processed.

(d) The US Government has been cooperating closely with India in this regard.

#### Cracks in Hirakud Dam

677. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have found out the reasons why crack has developed in Hirakud Dam ;

(b) whether it is due to the discharge of alkali and mercury waste by any paper mill located in the upstream of the Dam ;

(c) if so, what action has been initiated against the management of that Paper Mill ; and

(d) the measures taken for the safety of the Dam ?

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 such matter has been reported by Orissa Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Remedial measure works have been taken up.

#### Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra During Seventh Plan

678. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects proposed to be set up in the Seventh Plan in the State of Maharashtra ;

(b) the number of projects completed, under completion and abandoned ; and

(c) the reasons for abandoning of half completed projects ?

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 new major or medium irrigation project was included in the Seventh Plan of Maharashtra State.

(b) 10 major and 125 medium plan projects have been completed upto end of VI Plan in Maharashtra. Two major and 30 medium projects were provided outlays equivalent to their spill-over costs at the beginning of VI Plan. Three medium projects reported to have been started in the Fifth Plan have not been provided funds subsequently.

(c) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by State Governments according to the priorities set by them.

#### Extradition of Win Chadha from U.S.A.

679. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI ;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Government have taken up the extradition of Shri Win Chadha with the US Government recently ;

(b) whether the US Government have intimated the Indian Government about their inability to deport Shri Chadha from US ;

(c) if so, the reasons put forward by US Govt. ; and

(d) the steps proposed in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) The Government have been given to understand that since Sh. Win Chadha holds permanent resident status (Green Card) in U.S.A. he cannot be deported until and unless he violates U.S. laws which would render him deportable. However, a final reply from the US Govt. in this regard is awaited.



[*Translation*]**Barana Project of Maharashtra**

\*680. **SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Barana Project and "Bayan Tat" (Left Bank) canal project of Girna Bandh of Maharashtra have been finalised ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which these are likely to be finalised ;

(c) whether six irrigation schemes which were received after September, 1986 and were pending examination, have been finalised ;

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to those ; and

(e) the reasons for delay 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) and (b) Warna Project has been considered. Panzan (Left Bank) Canal Project is already in advance stage of construction.

(c) to (e) The schemes have been examined and comments sent to the State Government for their compliance.

[*English*]**XMP Series of Computers**

681. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. manufacturers, Cray Corporation propose to abandon soon the production of XMP Series Computers which India propose to buy ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Reformation of Criminal Tribes**

682. **SHRI P. KANNAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether even after the abolition of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Criminal Tribes have not been given facilities to educate their children nor have they been resettled properly ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) and (b) With the repealing of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 in 1952 the ex-Criminal Tribes stood denotified. These are sometimes referred to as 'Vimukta-Jaties'. Some of the denotified communities which fulfil the requisite criteria have been included in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and thereby all programmes for educational upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefit such communities. The remaining have generally been included in the lists of other Backward Classes (OBCs) by the State Governments. The lists of communities included in the category of other Backward Classes are maintained by the respective State Governments.

In the Sixth plan, more than Rs. 10 crores were provided in the various State Plans for these communities as part of the provision for the Backward Class Sector, mainly towards educational incentives by way of grant-in-aid schemes of economic nature, health, housing and medical facilities of the members of Vimukta Jaties. In the Seventh Plan, more than Rs. 16 crores have been provided by the respective states in their plans for these communities as a part of the provision made for Welfare of Backward Classes Sector.

**Compensation to Widows of November 1984 Riots**

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

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :



(a) whether compensation has not been paid to some of the widows of November 1984 riot victims in the capital ;

(b) if so, number of widows who have not been paid compensation ;

(c) the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the time by which all the widows are likely to be paid compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) 4 cases of grant of compensation of Rs. 20,000/- to riot affected widows are pending for want of documents from the claimants. In one case death compensation of Rs. 20,000/- has recently been finalised and the compensation has yet to be paid. There are 70 cases where widows have not collected the enhanced compensation amount of Rs. 10,000/- despite requests through individual letter to each widow and through Press Notice.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner Delhi is still processing death claims as and when the same are received. No specific date has been fixed for the purpose.

#### Action Against Ansal Bhawan Builders

684. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken against the builders of the Ansal Bhawan for the deficiencies in the construction of the building that led to a devastating fire causing loss of life and property ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) A case under sections 436/336/337/304-A IPC has been registered at the Police Station Connaught Place and 5 persons, including the Directors of Ansal Properties and Industries, President and Estate Manager of the Ansal Bhawan Maintenance Society, were arrested.

#### Poll Reforms

685. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for immediate legislation on electoral reforms ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to bring a legislation in this regard and if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) There have been demands for bringing about reforms in the electoral laws.

(b) and (c) Various proposals for electoral reforms have been formulated by the Election Commission. Government propose to discuss them with the political parties before arriving at a final decision. The question of bringing forward a legislation in this regard will arise only after such discussions are completed and a final decision is taken.

#### Reservation of Seats in Sikkim Legislative Assembly

686. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4220 on 21.8.87 regarding reservation of seats in Sikkim Assembly and state :

(a) the progress made so far with respect to the proposal for reservation of seats in Sikkim Legislative Assembly for the different sections of population in Sikkim viz. Bhutia-Lepchas, Scheduled Castes, Sikkimese of Nepali origin and Tsongs (Limboos) in addition to general seats after discussions with Chief Minister, Sikkim on the issue ; and

(b) by what time Gazette Notification in this regard will be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The proposal is still receiving attention. Seats are, however, already reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly.

(b) No specific time limit can be given.



**Refugees in Capital**

687. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of refugees from Punjab in the Capital ; and

(b) the steps taken for their suitable rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Approximately 4540 families have migrated from Punjab to Delhi as on 31st October, 1987.

(b) Following facilities are being given to the migrants from Punjab as temporary relief :—

- (a) Financial Assistance for diet/food @ Rs. 10/- per member/per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per family per month.
- (b) Free roomed/tented accommodation,
- (c) Free facilities of electricity, water etc-
- (d) Provision for ration articles at control rates.
- (e) Facilities for recreational activities such as library, T.V. set etc.
- (f) Assistance in the admission of migrant children in schools.

**Lok Adalats**

688. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :  
SHRI G. BHOOPATHI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Lok Adalats have been held so far throughout the country and how many cases have been settled ;

(b) the steps taken to promote the Lok Adalat movement ;

(c) how many disputes have so far been settled by Lok Adalats in Orissa ; and

(d) whether the Lok Adalats have settled some communal cases and helped lessening of communal tension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As per the information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes about 1387 Lok Adalats have been held and : 8,28,871 cases have been settled.

(b) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987), seeks to place Lok Adalats on a statutory footing.

(c) About 1810 cases have been settled by Lok Adalats held upto 24.5.87 in Orissa.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Committee for National Policy on Aged**

689. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Inter-ministerial Committee to suggest a scheme for the benefit of the elderly citizens under national policy on aged ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Welfare has recently set up a non-statutory interministerial Committee on welfare of the aged. The Committee will examine the recommendations of the Round Table Discussion on the Care of the Elderly ; consider the draft national policy on care of the elderly suggested by the Round Table discussion and suggest Programme for the care and protection of the elderly in keeping with the changing socio-economic conditions.

**Terrorism in North-East**

690. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increasing unrest and spurt of terrorism in North-Eastern States recently ;



(b) whether Government have taken any special measures for protecting the sensitive areas of these States ;

(c) whether the TNA rebels have base camps across the border in Bangladesh ;

(d) the number of incidents of killing and acts of terrorism occurred in 1985, 1986 and 1987 so far in Tripura ; and

(e) whether steps taken to seal the borders ?

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) There have been no terrorist activities in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (except Tirap distt.). In Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Assam, Tripura (Tribal) National Volunteers (TNV), National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) have been active.

(b) The provisions of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, have been utilised and certain areas have been declared as 'disturbed areas' under this Act. TNV and Moitei organisations have also been declared as 'unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(c) According to reports, the TNV are operating from bases across the border in Bangladesh. However, Bangladesh has consistently denied that they assist the TNV whenever this matter was raised with them.

(d) The number of incidents and persons killed in acts of violence by TNV in Tripura are as follows :—

	1985	1986	1987 (upto 6.11.87)
Incidents	47	42	17
Persons killed	66	114	60

(e) Vigil on the borders has been increased. The strength of BSF on the Indo-Bangladesh border has been augmented and more border outposts and observation towers on this border have been established.

#### Cases Pending Before Central Administrative Tribunal

691. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the Central Administrative Tribunal its various Benches as on 1 November, 1987, bench-wise ; and

(b) the steps contemplated to clear the arrears of pending 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) The number of cases pending before various Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal for the period ending 31.10.1987 is 21,054. The details of the cases pending bench-wise are given in the statement below.

(b) The pendency of cases before the Central Administrative Tribunal is mainly due to the transfer of backlog cases from different High Courts after the establishment of the Central Administrative Tribunal w.e.f. 1.11.85. The setting up of additional benches and holding of circuit sittings of the Central Administrative Tribunal are expected to reduce the pendency,

#### Statement

*Pendency of Cases as on 31st Oct. 1987. Before Various Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal to be Annexed to the Lok Sabha U.Q. No. 691 for 11.11.1987*

Sl. No.	Name of Bench	Pendency
1	2	3
1.	Principal Bench	3088
2.	Ahmedabad Bench	1458



1	2	3
3.	Allahabad Bench	3626
4.	Bangalore Bench	345
5.	New Bombay Bench	1648
6.	Calcutta Bench	2418
7.	Chandigarh Bench	831
8.	Cuttack Bench	464
9.	Guwahati Bench	216
10.	Hyderabad Bench	1331
11.	Jabalpur Bench	1199
12.	Jodhpur Bench	2472
13.	Madras Bench	1613
14.	Patna Bench	345
TOTAL		21,054

#### C-B.I. Raids

692. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any legal action in Courts has so far been initiated in cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation on June 25, 1987 after a series of radis against 49 persons to check corruption throughout the country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time schedule to complete appropriate action in all the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF SEATE 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.

(c) The raids were conducted on 25.6.87 and investigations are in progress involving :

- (1) Collection of relevant departmental records or pay particulars of the employees etc.

(2) Collection and scrutiny of voluminous records of different offices.

(3) Obtaining of opinions of different Experts.

(4) Examination of large number of witnesses. Efforts are being made to complete the investigations as quickly as posaible.

#### Central Projects in Gujarat

693. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GEAKWAD : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the approved Central Projects in various sectors under implementation in Gujarat since last five years ;

(b) the present stage of completion of the each project ; and

(c) the likely time of completion of these projects ?

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) The project implementation status of Central projects in Gujarat State each costing over Rs. 20 crores, approved during the last 5

years and/or under implementation, covered by the quarterly monitoring system of the ministry, is shown in the statement given below.

### Statement

Name	Year & Month of Govt. approval	Anticipated Year & Month of Commissioning	Progress 6/87
1	2	3	4
<b>Atomic Energy</b>			
1. Kakrapar Atomic Power	July 81	December 91	Under implementation
2. Heavy Water Project Hazira	April 86	November 90	Ordering of equipment in progress
<b>Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>			
3. Addl. Secondary Processing Facilities (IOC)	February 87	May 92	New Project
4. Gas Sweetening Plant-I (ONGC)	August 84	September 87	Project completed due for Commissioning
5. Gas Sweetening Plant II (ONGC)	May 86	November 88	Under progress
6. LPG Recovery Plant Hazira (ONGC)	August 84	September 87	Scheduled for completion
7. Cambay Basin Development (ONGC)	July 84	March 90	Work is in Progress
<b>Chemicals and Petrochemicals</b>			
8. Addl. Xylenes Production (IPCL)	December 82	September 88	Overall progress 48%
9. Nylon Filament Plant—6 (IPCL)	March 86	February 90	Purchase of land for the project is in progress
10. Bi-component acrylic Fibre Expansion (IPCL)	December 82	January 88	Overall progress 88%
11. Captive Power and Combined Cycle (IPCL)	July 85	January 88	Overall progress 86%



1	2	3	4
12. Poly-propylene Copolymer (IPCL)	December 82	August 87	Commissioning activities to commence.
<b>Surface Transport</b>			
13. Sixth General Cargo Berth Kandla	March 81	July 87	Expected completion July 87
14. Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway	January 86	December 91	Preliminary works for road preparation and bridge commenced
<b>Railways</b>			
15. Bhuj-Nalia New Line (MG)	March 82	March 88	Under progress

(List excludes pipeline and railway projects which traverse through many States).

#### Setting up of World Laboratories by Einstein Foundation International

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

(a) whether Einstein Foundation International has proposed to set up World Laboratories at different places in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and names of places selected for the purpose ;

(c) the estimated cost of each laboratory ;

(d) how the finances are to be met for proposed laboratories ; and

(e) the areas of research works to be undertaken by these laboratories ?

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) Government has not received any such proposal.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

#### Production of CTV with LCD.

695. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Colour TVs with LCD, are not commercially produced in the country ;

(b) whether Government have been spending large amounts to encourage production of normal size TVs with LCD ; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Kerala Scheme for Development of Electronics Industry

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



(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any scheme for the development of Electronics Industry in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total Central assistance given to Kerala so far 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) Government of Kerala have not submitted any scheme for the development of Electronics industry in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Production of Digital Switching System Exchanges By C-DOT.

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

(a) whether the production of exchanges based on digital switching systems by C-DOT has been ensured on a large scale for installation in the rural areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such exchanges expected to be available for installation, during each of the remaining years of the Seventh Plan, and

(c) if not, the reasons for inadequate production at present and the steps proposed for its augmentation ?

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, The Government has issued letters of intent/Industrial licences to 14 (Fourteen) Central/State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for manufacture of Rural Automatic Exchanges based on technology developed by C-DOT with an annual capacity of 50,000 lines each and 10 (ten) companies have already signed transfer of technology agreement with C-DOT.

(b) The production of C-DOT Rural Automatic Exchanges for 128 lines per exchange expected in 1987-88 is about 50 units which would increase to 400 units in 1988-89. Adequate production from the licenced units will be available to fully meet the requirements of the country for Rural Automatic Exchanges from 1989-90.

(c) does not arise.

#### Repatriation of Sri Lankan Refugees

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

(a) the number of refugees from Sri Lanka arrived in India so far ;

(b) the number of refugees sent back after the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord ;

(c) whether a large number of refugees are still in India ; and

(d) if so, when the Government propose to repatriate all the Sri Lankan refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) 1,34,052.

(b) A total of 5,414 refugees voluntarily left India after the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement upto the 30th September. No refugees have been sent back so far.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Government is drawing up plans for the return of all Sri Lankan refugees.

#### Reopening of Indian Consulate in Lhasa

699. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from China to re-open Indian Consulate in Lhasa; and

(b) whether Government has considered the proposal and if so, the decision thereon?

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



Chinese Government have proposed the re-establishment of Consulates General by India and China in each other's countries.

(b) The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

#### **Allocation to Karnataka Under Special Component Plan**

700. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had requested the Centre to enhance the allocation to that State under Special Component Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of additional allocation made in 1987-88 towards Special Component Plan to that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The Special Component Plan is formulated by the State Governments. Special Component Plan is the mechanism whereby due flow of funds towards the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes from all the sectors of the Central as well as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations ensured. This Ministry provides Special Central Assistance as an additive to the States Special Component Plans. No request has been received from the Government of Karnataka for the enhancement of the allocation under any specific item. In 1987-88, the Special Component Plan of Karnataka is Rs. 12,691.19 lakhs including Special Central Assistance. The Central Government has allocated Rs. 882 lakhs as Special Central Assistance for 1987-88.

#### **Upliftment of SCs/STs in Karnataka**

701. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to raise the Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribe people above the poverty line ;

(b) if so, number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka raised above the poverty line during the last three years ; and

(c) the schemes under implementation in Karnataka for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Government have taken steps through the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan to raise the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people above the poverty line.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families economically assisted to be raised above the poverty line in Karnataka during the last three years are 3,81,088 Scheduled Caste families and 32,212 Scheduled Tribe families.

(c) The various schemes under implementation in Karnataka for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in many different sectors like Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Horticulture Inland and Marine Fisheries, Bore/Open Wells, Channel Irrigation, Supply of Mulberry inputs for Sericulture Programmes, Training and assistance in Handloom, Coir and Khadi and Leather Industries.

#### **Disposal of Cases by Lok Adalats**

702. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in each State during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 till date ;

(b) the number of cases disposed of in each state during the above period ;

(c) whether the work of Lok Adalats was found satisfactory ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to popularise them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) According to the information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, the number of Lok Adalats held and cases disposed of in each State during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under :



Sl. No.	State	Year 1986-87		Year 1987-88	
		Lok Adalats held	Cases settled	Lok Adalats held	Cases settled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	15992	6	6591
2.	Bihar			12	13184
(Consolidated figures upto 19.7.87)					
3.	Goa	—	—	1	38
4.	Gujarat	31	4228	4	200
5.	Haryana**	23	5061	20	18952
6.	Karnataka	29	2143	36	2460
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15	32527	20	137236
8.	Maharashtra	184	7655	(Not provided)	
9.	Orissa	7	826	2	856
10.	Rajasthan**	154	202579	7	4819
11.	Tamil Nadu	1	113	—	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh**	92	96603	86	93676
13.	West Bengal	3	140	—	—
14.	Delhi	3	968	1	505
15.	Pondicherry	2	69	1	28

\*\*Figures are on the Calendar year basis, i.e., 1986 and 1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987), seeks to place the Lok Adalats on a statutory footing.

#### Foreign Assistance in Development of Ocean Mining Technology

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

(a) whether any foreign help has been sought to develop ocean mining technology in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

collaboration has so far been sought to develop ocean mining technology in India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development of Tribal Areas of Gujarat

704. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) the details of the measures being taken for the development of Adivasi areas particularly in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to develop these areas by establishing industries to provide jobs to the people to uplift their living standards ; and

(c) whether any special provisions proposed to be made in the Eighth Five Year Plan ?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Tribal sub-Plan approach is being followed in Gujarat for the development of Tribal Areas and Socio-economic upliftment of the tribals. An amount of Rs. 5722.00 lakhs is tentatively indicated for the State of Gujarat as Special Central Assistance in the VIIth Five Year Plan.

The following amounts have been allocated by the State Government and Ministry of Welfare under Tribal Sub-Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes during the first 3 years of the VIIth Five Year Plan :

	Flow from State Plan	Special Central Assistance
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1985-86	9400.00	1126.66
1986-87	1981.00	1246.96
1987-88	11,709.00	1247.58

There are 9 I.T.D.Ps. 19 MADA Pockets and projects for 5 Primitive Tribes in Gujarat. They take up programmes for development of Scheduled Tribes in Tribal Areas in various Sectors, such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Cooperation, Education, Health, Water Supply etc.

(b) In Gujarat, the following districts have been identified as industrially backward for the purpose of Central Subsidy:—

Dangs  
Panchmahals  
Bharuch  
Surendranagar  
Amreli  
Banaskantha  
Bhavnagar  
Junagadh  
Kutch  
Mehsana  
Sabarkantha

Of these, I.T.D.Ps. exist in the districts Dangs, Panchmahals, Bharuch and Banaskantha. Further information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 8th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

#### Report of Working Group for Hilly Areas

705. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group set up to identify hill areas in the country having an altitude of 500 metres or more above mean sea level has since submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard of the new identified areas ; State-wise ;

(c) the nature of relaxation in norms for developmental projects/facilities and the financial incentives made available to such areas after their identification ; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the report would be submitted and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d) The Expert Group set up in May, 1986 to go into the question of delineation of new hill areas in the country has since submitted its Report, which is being processed.

#### Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

706. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding filling up of the existing vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts ;

(b) if so, the break up of the vacancies as on 1.10.1987 and the likely date



by which all these vacancies will be filled up ;

(e) whether any increase in the number of permanent Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts has also been considered by Government ; and

(d) if so, the exact increase decided upon for the Supreme Court and each of the High Courts separately alongwith the likely dates by which the vacancies on account of increase would also be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE :  
(SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (d)

As on 1.10.87, there were 10 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and 43 vacancies of Judges in various High Courts of the country.

The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 18 to 26 Judges with effect from 9.5.86. Decision has also been taken for the creation of new posts of Judges/Addl. Judges in various High Courts of the country. The High Court wise break-up is given in the statement given below :—

It is not possible to indicate the dates by which all these posts would be filled up.



Statement

Strength and Vacancies in Various High Courts as on 1.10.87

S. No.	High Court	Sanctioned Strength		Actual Strength		VACANCIES		New Posts of Judges agreed					
		Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Addl.	Total				
1.	Allahabad	55	5	60	54	—	54	1	5	6	—	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	2	26	24	—	24	—	2	2	6	4	10
3.	Bombay	42	6	48	41	5	46	1	1	2	—	12	12
4.	Calcutta	42	—	42	42	—	42	—	—	—	3	5	8
5.	Delhi	25	2	27	22	1	23	3	1	4	—	6	6
6.	Guahati	10	—	10	8	—	8	2	—	2	7	2	9
7.	Gujarat	18	3	21	17	—	17	1	3	4	5	4	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	1	3	4
10.	Karnataka	25	—	25	24	—	24	1	—	1	3	2	5
11.	Kerala	21	—	21	20	—	20	1	—	1	—	7	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	6	29	21	5	26	2	1	3	—	2	2
13.	Madras	25	—	25	20	—	20	5	—	5	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	11	1	12	9	—	9	2	1	3	1	1	2
15.	Patna	35	—	35	32	—	32	3	—	3	4	—	4
16.	Punjab & Haryana	23	—	23	19	—	19	4	—	4	—	3	3
17.	Rajasthan	21	1	22	21	1	22	—	—	—	—	6	6
18.	Sikkim	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL :		415	27	442	387	12	399	28	15	43	30	60	90

Supreme Court : Sanctioned Strength—26 (inclusive of 8 new posts)  
: Number of Vacancies—10



**Indian Nationals in Pakistani Jails**

707. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian nationals are still imprisoned in various jails in Pakistan and if so, their number ;

(b) the number of Pakistani nationals who are in Indian jails ; and

(c) the steps being taken to exchange the Prisoners ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :** (a) The number of Indian nationals in Pakistani jails is estimated at 925.

(b) 461 Pakistani nationals are reported to be in Indian jails.

(c) Continuous efforts are being made to secure the repatriation of Indian nationals now imprisoned in Pakistan.

**Ban on Inflow of Foreign Money**

708. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :**

**SHRI S.M. GURADDI :**

**SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some economists have suggested that Government should ban the inflow of foreign money into the country under various pretexts ;

(b) if so, whether the foreign money coming to India from various sources has been increasing for the last three-four years ;

(c) if so, whether the foreign money coming to India has been responsible for the last one and half years ;

(d) if so, whether any comprehensive programme is being considered to ban inflow of foreign money into the country ; and

(e) if so, by what time the same is likely to be introduced ?

**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 suggestion

from economists to ban the inflow of foreign contribution into the country under various pretexts has been received.

(b) Contributions reported under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 in the last three years have shown trend of some increase.

(c) No definite information is available.

(d) and (e) Some amendments to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act are under consideration but there is no proposal, at present, to ban totally the inflow of foreign money.

**Income Ceilings**

709. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have a plan to put income ceilings in the ratio of 1 to 10 in the country ; and

(b) if so, when and the steps being taken in this direction ?

**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) Imposition of a ceiling of incomes and also its enforcement is beset with a number of difficulties and limitations such as :

(a) a substantial proportion of earners in the country are self-employed ;

(b) agriculture, where a large part of our national income originates, is not subject to tax ;

(c) part of incomes also accrue in non-monetary forms and it is not always possible to work out their value ; and

(d) ceiling on incomes may tend to lead to evasion and concealment.

As the main objective of fixing a ceiling to reduce the disparities in incomes, the Government have been following an approach and strategy of development that promotes social justice. Various measures adopted in this respect are :



- (a) Alleviation of poverty has been taken as a fundamental objective of our development strategy. In the recent years investments on poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.), National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R.L.E.G.P.) have been considerably increased. Special programmes are also being implemented for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as well as for hilly and backward areas.
- (b) Minimum wages are fixed for the labour working under various occupations which are periodically revised.
- (c) A leading role has been assigned to the Public Sector in the Five Year plans with a view to check the growth of concentration of incomes and to ensure greater social justice.
- (d) Fiscal and taxation policies have also been aimed at exercising control over high incomes and wealth.
- (e) Emphasis has been laid on wider dispersal and decentralisation of economic and industrial activities and considerable importance given to the development of village and small industries.
- (f) There exist regulations fixing ceiling on managerial remunerations in the corporate sector.
- (g) MRTP Act and ceiling on agricultural holdings and urban land (Ceiling and Regulation Act) is also intended to restrict accrual of high incomes and wealth.

#### Seizure of Charas in Jaisalmer

710. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantity of charas was seized by BSF in Jaisalmer area on 15 October, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any action against the culprits has been taken ; 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) The BSF seized 1950 kgs. of charas on 15/16th Oct. 1987 in Jaisalmer area. The value of the charas was assessed as Rs. 68 lakhs in the Indian market.

(b) BSF had prior information regarding dumping of the charas by smugglers in Pakistan opposite our BOPs Jalaria and Morar located in Jaisalmer distt. The BSF troops were alerted and patrolling was intensified. On the morning of 15 Oct '87 BSF patrol detected pug-marks of camels having crossed over from Pakistan to India. Camel and vehicle borne patrols were sent out to chase the trail of the camels. As a result 1950 kgs. of Charas was seized concealed in the ground from three different places in general area Buribhit Distt. Jaisalmer. However, the smugglers had escaped after concealing the contraband in the sand dunes. The seized charas was handed over to Customs.

(c) Does not arise as the smugglers had escaped after concealing the contraband in the sand dunes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Loss of Fertile Land in Orissa due to Water-Logging

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

(a) whether there has been loss of vast tracts of fertile land in Orissa due to water-logging ;

(b) if so, the estimated area affected by water-logging ; and

(c) the details of scheme being implemented/proposed to be implemented to save the fertile land from water-logging in Orissa ?



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) It is reported by Government of Orissa that an area of about 1.142 lakh ha. in the Mahanadi Delta has been affected by water-logging.

(c) The State Government has prepared a Scheme for Rs. 19.88 crores for construction of link drains, improvement to secondary and outfall drains and provision of tidal control structures to prevent tidal ingress.

Another Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 13.47 crores has also been prepared by the State Government for modernisation of the existing canal system. The lining of the canals proposed in this project would reduce seepage losses, thereby mitigating water-logging and salinity problems in the area.

[*Translation*]

#### **Terrorism in Punjab and Delhi**

712. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of extremists arrested and killed in encounters with police in Punjab and Delhi during the last three months ;

(b) whether during the period there has been spurt in the extremists' activities ; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to deal with this situation ?

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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **US-USSR Missile Accord**

714. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent US-USSR missile accord ; and

(b) if so, Government's assesment about its impact on prospects of World peace and stoppage of global arms race ?

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

(b) Even though the bulk of global nuclear arsenals will remain intact, the proposed agreement is a positive first step in the direction of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Government considers it a welcome development.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Electronic Units in Hill Areas of U.P. by Hill Electronic Corporation**

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

(a) whether the Hill Electronics Corporation set up by Uttar Pradesh Government has been entrusted with the job of the setting up of electronic units in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the places in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh where industrial units have been set up or are proposed to be set by the Corporation and the types of units set up or likely to be set up there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, U.P. Hill Electronics Corporation Ltd. has been set up by the U.P. Government and has been entrusted with the job of setting up electronic units in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. The places in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh where the industrial units are established/proposed to be set up by the Corporation and their types are given in the statement below.



Sl. No.	Location	Type of Unit	District
1. (A) IN PRODUCTION			
1.	Dehradun	Floppy Diskette Project	Dehradun
2. (B) PROPOSED			
2.	Pithoragarh	Electronic Quartz Clock Factory	Pithoragarh
3.	Almora	Electronic Toys Project	Almora
4.	Chamoli	Entertainment Electronic Items	Chamoli
5.	Kashipur	Video Magnetic Tapes	Nainital
6.	Kashipur	Hybrid ICs, Modems, Key Telephone etc.	Nainital
7.	Jeolikote	Cordless Telephone Project	Nainital
8.	Bhimtal	Carbon Track Potentio Meter Project	Nainital
9.	Muni-ki-Reti	Ribbon Cables Project	Tehri Garhwal
10.	Koldwar	Nicket-Cadmium Cell Project	Pauri
11.	New Tehri	TV Factory	Tehri Garhwal

[English]

**Manufacture of C.T.V. With Indian Kits**

716. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Government Undertaking has developed a colour TV set with Indian kit ;

(b) if so, the name of the undertaking, the likely cost of colour TV manufactured with this kit and when it will come in the market ; and

(c) the measures being taken to reduce the price of colour TV of other brands in the market ?

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 ex-factory price of the 51 cm. CTV set developed by M/s ET&T and M/s. BEL is Rs. 4800/- and Rs. 4900/- respectively. The price is for CTV sets incorporating electronic tuner and is exclusive of excise duty, additional excise duty, dealers margin and local taxes. The set developed by M/s ET&T is already available in the market.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to promote indigenous TV industry to keep the prices of the product at reasonable level :

(i) Issuing industrial approvals liberally with viable production capacity so that economies of scale are derived and healthy competition encouraged.

(ii) Broad banding of Industrial Licence approvals for entertain-



ment electronics in the audio and video product categories.

(iii) Electronic components industry has been delicensed and import of technology in this sector is liberally permitted.

(iv) Re-endorsement of industrial capacities with reference to the minimum economic scale of operation has been allowed for CTV production.

[*Translation*]

**Water to Kapil Muni Tank from  
Indira Gandhi Canal**

\*717. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY ; Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for supply of water to the holy tank of Kapil Muni from the Indira Gandhi Canal ;

(b) whether this tank will help in irrigating some areas ; and if so, the areas to be irrigated therefrom ;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme ; and

(d) the time by which this scheme will 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) to (d) The Government of Rajasthan have reported that a scheme for Rs. 413 lakhs was earlier prepared for lifting 15 cusec of water from the Indira Gandhi Nahar and carrying it over 52 km. for providing irrigation to 1200 ha. and drinking water supply *en route* and also for supply of 3 cusec of water to the Kapil Muni tank, but the scheme has been dropped by the State Government on cost considerations.

**Use of Norang Desar Distributory  
Water by Farmers**

\*718. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the water level in Pong Dam is low and if so, the extent of shortage and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the steps proposed to raise the water level of the dam ?

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) Yes, Sir. The storage now is only about 25% of the designed live storage of 5.91 MAF due to the failure of the southwest monsoon.

The Bhakra Beas Management Board has apprised the representatives of the concerned State Governments of this situation and requested them to optimise the use of available water.

[*English*]

**CHOGM'S Vancouver Meet**

719. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the subjects discussed in the recently held Commonwealth meeting at Vancouver (Canada) ; and

(b) the outcome of the meeting on apartheid, Sri Lankan issue and disarmament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Among the subjects discussed at the recently held Commonwealth Summit in Vancouver were South Africa, Disarmament Fiji, Sri Lanka, Global political and economic issues and functional cooperation matters.

(b) All Commonwealth Heads of Governments agreed to take further action individually and collectively to dismantle



apartheid, including action, with the exception of Britain, to implement further sanctions. The Heads of Governments also welcomed the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement signed by the President of Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of India as an act of highest statesmanship. On disarmament the Heads of Governments urged that every effort be made to achieve the goal of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

### Cracks in Heerakud Dam

721. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether cracks have developed on the Heerakud Dam on the Mahanadi in Sambalpur District ;

(b) whether the cracks are likely to endanger the dam ;

(c) the findings of the expert committee appointed to investigate the causes of the cracks ;

(d) whether any steps for sealing the cracks jointly by State Government and Union Government are under consideration ; and

(e) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such danger is apprehended at present.

(c) The recommendations, *inter alia* provide for grouting of the dam with suitable chemical to fill all the cracks effectively and sealing upstream cracks with apoxy mortar.

(d) and (e) The work has been taken up by the State Government.

### [Translation]

#### Scheduled Tribe Benefits to Non-Scheduled Tribe Women

722. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased so state :

(a) whether a non-Scheduled Tribe woman becomes entitled to enjoy all the benefits meant for persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe if she marries a Scheduled Tribe person and adopts his surname ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in this way non-Scheduled Tribe women in the country after getting married to a member of Scheduled Tribe have availed of all the reservation facilities available to Scheduled Tribes ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to the guiding principles, no person who is not a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by birth shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she gets married to a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Similarly, a person who is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, would continue to be a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, even after his or her marriage with a person who does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. In view of this, a non-Scheduled Tribe woman cannot get any benefit as Scheduled Tribe, if she marries a Scheduled Tribe person and adopts his surname.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the non-Scheduled Tribe woman cannot get any benefit as Scheduled Tribe, although she is married to a Scheduled Tribe. This Ministry have issued guidelines from time to time to all the State Govts./U.T. Administrations with the directions that the certificate issuing authorities should be vigilant and the certificate shall be issued keeping in view the directions given in the guidelines. Whenever any specific case comes to the notice of this Ministry regarding availing of Scheduled Tribe benefits by non-Scheduled Tribes, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/U.T. Administration. Further, action is taken against those officials who issue certificates carelessly or deliberately without reference to the guide lines and without proper verification under



the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code, in addition to the action to which they are liable under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them.

[English]

**Racial Discrimination with Fijians of Indian Origin**

723. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY ;

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI H.B. PATEL :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fiji Indians are facing racial discrimination as a result of a fresh coup and are fleeing from the Islands ;

(b) if so, whether Government have raised this issue in any international fora :

(c) if so, with what results ; and

(d) whether any steps will be taken to apply pressure on Fiji authorities to change this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The professed aim of the second coup in Fiji has been to guarantee political supremacy to the Melanesian Fijians. This has distinct racial overtones. Government has seen reports about migration.

(b) and (c) India has strongly condemned the recent military coups in Fiji and has raised the matter at United Nations General Assembly and Commonwealth

Heads of Government Meeting. At CHOGM we have demanded restoration of democracy, harmony and civil rule in Fiji. At CHOGM, Prime Minister took a leading role on development in Fiji resulting in the lapse of Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth.

(d) India has suspended trade and technical cooperation with Fiji. Our High Commissioner has been recalled for consultations. We have stated that to regain membership of the Commonwealth, Fiji would have to adhere to Commonwealth principles which forbid, inter alia discrimination on the ground of race.

**Increase in Nuclear Power Capacity by N.P.C.**

724. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newly constituted Nuclear Power Corporation is planning a ten fold increase in nuclear power capacity as claimed by its Chairman on the inaugural day ;

(b) whether Government have given final sanction for this level of investment ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the recent trend the world over to slow down nuclear power generation ;

(d) whether the comparative economics of nuclear power versus power from all other sources, particularly renewable systems have also been considered ; and

(e) 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) and (b) It is proposed to raise the nuclear installed capacity to 10,000 MWe by the turn of the century. Government have approved in principle the nuclear power programme including necessary financial outlays.



(c) Some countries have slowed down their nuclear power programmes and Government are aware of the reasons thereof. On the other hand there are other countries who are actively pursuing a policy of expansion of their nuclear power generation capacities.

(d) and (e) Nuclear power is commercially viable and the cost of production is comparable to that from coal based thermal power stations. The cost of generation from hydel stations is generally lower than that from nuclear and coal fired power stations. The renewable sources of energy are at present in the developmental stage.

#### **World Bank Assistance to Narmada Sagar Project**

726. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to finance Narmada Sagar Project ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) the likely total cost of this project and the area of land to be brought under irrigation ;

(c) whether environmental clearance was given in June 1987 and clearance under Forest Conservation Act was given on 8-10-1987 ;

(d) when was Union Government approached for clearance from the environmental department and clearance under the Forest Conservation Act ; and

(e) the reasons for giving clearances to 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) No agreement has been signed with the World Bank so far on financing the Narmada Sagar Project.

(b) The present estimated cost of this project is Rs. 1393 crores. The project will irrigate a net area of 1.23 lakh ha.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for clearance of the project from Environmental angle was

received by the Government of India in February 1983 while proposal for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was received from the State Government on 18.10.1984.

(e) The project was given clearance from the environmental angle and under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Government of India after due examination.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **News Item Captioned 'Foreign Bases Active in Pakistan'**

727. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY ;

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Foreign bases active in Pak" appearing in the Times of India dated 13 October, 1987 stating inter alia that a string of foreign military facilities and bases are active in Pakistan and some of them have been operational for nearly four decades ; and

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

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

(b) Government are opposed to the setting up of foreign bases and facilities in any country and have made known their concern in this regard to Pakistan. Both the USA and Pakistan deny the existence of any such bases in Pakistan. However,



Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

**Number of Arrests in Punjab under Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act**

728. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in Punjab under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act during the last six months ;

(b) whether challans in respect of these persons have been filed in local courts ;

(c) if so, the number of challans filed ; and

(d) whether Government propose to review all these 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Infiltration along Indo Pak Border in Gujarat and Rajasthan**

729. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH :

Will the Minister OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in the infiltration on either sides of the border areas adjoining Rajasthan and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in these border areas during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check infiltration in these border areas ?

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) While there has been some increase in the number of infiltrators apprehended by the BSF in Rajasthan-Pak border, there was a decrease in the number of infiltrators apprehended in Gujarat-Pakistan border during the year 1986 as compared to the year 1985.

(b) Information is furnished in the statement below.

(c) The BSF on the borders are fully on vigil. Additional strength of BSF has been deployed on the borders. More border out-posts and observation post towers have been established. Special aids like portable search lights have been provided to border outposts for scanning of the area during night. The BSF is being expanded in a big manner under a 5-year programme.



Statement		1984				1985				1986			
		Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action	Apprehended at the border	Pushed back	Handed over to State Police for taking necessary action
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1. Rajasthan		948	—	948	1077	791	286	1899	1503	390			
2. Gujarat		21	—	21	28	—	28	16	1	15			

Note : The BSF apprehends persons who try to cross the border illegally. Out of these apprehended, the persons who are suspected of indulging in smuggling, cattle lifting, spying etc. are handed over to the State Police authorities concerned and the remaining are pushed back.



**Funds for Augmentation of Irrigation  
Potential in Drought Hit States**

730. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any higher allocations have been made for harnessing and augmenting the irrigation potential including underground water in the country in the current and subsequent years of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the States which have experienced successive/prolonged droughts during the past five years ;

(b) if so, the increase in allocation for irrigation in the current year as also in the subsequent remaining years of the Seventh Plan, for each State and Union Territory affected by drought ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and whether allocation for irrigation would be enhanced in the drought affected States during the current financial year and the remaining two years of the Plan ?

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 requisite information is given in the statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

I. State-wise break-up of additional outlay to be made available for irrigation works to be taken up under Drought Relief Programme.

S.No.	State	Outlay (in Rs. crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.00
2.	Gujarat	30.00
3.	Haryana	2.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.40
6.	Karnataka	25.00
7.	Kerala	5.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27.00

9.	Maharashtra	26.00
10.	Nagaland	0.50
11.	Orissa	22.00
12.	Rajasthan	37.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	3.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00
		—
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236.00</b>
		—

Note : (a) 50 per cent of the above additional outlay would be from the funds allocated for the employment-generation programme under the drought relief assistance, as approved by the Government of India on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief.

(b) The remaining 50 per cent would be made available as net additionality over and above the amounts sanctioned as drought relief assistance to the States. This amount can be spent on material components as well, as may be agreed to in individual cases by the Planning Commission.

II. An additional amount of Rs. 15.25 crores has been sanctioned for procuring drilling rigs for deployment in drought affected areas for exploiting ground water.

**Visit of Indian Delegation to Lahore**

731. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH ;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the first week of September, 1987 a four member Indian delegation visited Lahore to reformulate ground rules aimed at tackling border crimes, smuggling and illegal crossing of the border ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the Pakistan authorities ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Indo-Pakistan talks on these matters were held in Lahore from the 8th to 10th September, 1987.

(b) It was decided to continue these discussions at a mutually convenient date.

**Limenite Deposits Discovered by National Institute of Oceanography**

732. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography has discovered the biggest limenite deposits in the country off the Konkan Coast in Western Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) has found large deposits of limenite off the Konkan Coast.

(b) Preliminary surveys in an area of 96 sq. kms. in 13 bays indicate 1 M thickness of sand and average limenite concentration of about 10 per cent.

**Investment on Bio-Technology information Network**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a bio-technology information network;

(b) if so, the likely expenditure thereon;

(c) whether the network will provide a computer-based system for storage retrieval and dissemination of information; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) An outlay of Rs. 13 Crores is made for this purpose.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Since modern Biotechnology comprises developments in a number of areas such as medicine, agriculture, engineering sciences as well as basic sciences, specialised databases are being established in 8 Distributed Information Centres. These centres will acquire and store for ready reference and retrieval all published papers, patents and other relevant information including technical manpower for specific areas of Biotechnology. These centres will be inter-connected between themselves and with more than 20 user centres in the country through networking for providing ready information on an on-line or off line basis. The databases and information will be useful to academic, research and development and industrial personnel.

(Translation)

**Steps to end Scavenging**

735. SHRIMATI MIERA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister had written to all the Chief Ministers some month ago to end the system of carrying garbage on the head and for the mechanisation of scavenging;

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments to the suggestion; and

(c) the target date for implementation of the suggestion ?

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

(b) and (c) All the State Government have agreed to give top priority to this programme and draw up a time-bound programme according to the feasibility of implementation in each State.



[English]

**Pending cases of Freedom Fighters**

736. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :  
SHRI A. CHARLES :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of pension cases of freedom fighters forwarded by the States have been pending for a long time;

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

(c) the steps taken to clear them soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) As on 30th September, 1987, 1278 cases are pending for final decision, out of which 740 cases are yet to be scrutinised by the Arya Samaj Committee and the remaining 538 cases are pending due to non-receipt of State Governments' verification reports. Every effort is being made to expedite disposal of these cases.

**Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme**

737. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a section of scientists has raised objections to the signing of the Vaccine Action Programme (VAP) agreement between USA and India;

(b) if so, the details of the major objections raised by these scientists;

(c) whether all section of scientists and experts were consulted before the VAP agreement was signed;

(d) the details of the Departments/Organisations that were consulted before signing the VAP agreement; and

(e) the final decision taken by the Government in the matter ?

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. Some apprehensions were expressed against the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme.

(b) The major objections raised by the critics of the Vaccine Action Programme relate to alleged dangers in testing of vaccines developed outside India, possibility of introduction of new diseases in India, lack of consultation with ICMR and other scientific experts, an unequal agreement, violation of Indian laws concerning patent and property rights, sensitive data going out of the country.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme (VAP) was developed and evolved in consultation with a large number of scientists and experts since 1985. The primary objective of initiating this programme was to evolve a joint research and development programme with the best specialist groups in the US towards development of safe and efficacious vaccines against some of the major communicable diseases that presently take a large toll in India in terms of morbidity and mortality and for which at the present time effective and safe vaccines are not available. In order to identify such areas of high priority for this country in which significant progress was being made at the basic molecular biology level using the new techniques of biotechnology, three specialist delegations of more than 20 participants were sent to USA in 1985-86 by the ICMR for indepth discussion with the scientists and experts in the USA. In addition, scientists and experts belonging to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Science and Technology and other Departments/agencies and universities were also involved in the formulation of the Programme. After all the clearances and approvals within the Government, the Memorandum of Understanding for the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme was signed between the Govern-



ment of India and the Government of United States of America on 09.07.1987. Even though more than eminent scientists/experts were involved in the finalization of the VAP, till its signing on 09.07.1987, there was no objection from any one of the scientists against the Vaccine Action Programme.

(c) The Government have carefully examined all the apprehension raised by the critics. It is clear that these apprehensions are generally based on wrong assumptions, wrong facts, and certain misinformation about Vaccine Action Programme. To provide the critics and the general public with correct facts as well as Government's own stand on each of the apprehensions raised against the Vaccine Action Programme, the Government issued two Press Releases on 19.08.1987 and 27.09.1987. The copies of these two Press Releases are given in Appendix I and Appendix II [*Placed in Library. See No LT—5062/87*]. The Government have thus ensured that the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme would be implemented only to serve the national interest of establishing a strong indigenous capability in the area of research and development in new vaccines and diagnostics against some of the major communicable disease of big concern to India. The Government have also created a high level Apex Body, which would also be the Indian side of the Joint Working Group which would have experts and also representatives of Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, ICMR and other agencies. This Apex Body will also act as the apex clearing/approval agency before any proposal is put up before the Joint Working Group.

#### Financial Assistance to State for Prohibition

738. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States/Union Territories that have total prohibition ;

(b) whether Union Government extend any financial assistance to those States to compensate the loss of Excise Duty ; and

(c) if so the details of funds given by Union Government to the States during the last three years, yearwise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to the information available, at present there is total prohibition only in the State of Gujarat.

(b) The Union Government had offered to compensate the States to the extent of 50% of the loss in excise revenue on introduction of prohibition, commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. This offer of assistance is till the end of financial year 1989-90.

(c) No funds have been asked for or given in the last three years of State Governments under this scheme.

#### Out-come of Talks Held with Burmese Foreign Minister

739. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the talks held with the Burmese Foreign Minister in September, 1987 regarding delimitation of the land and maritime boundaries, pensioners' liabilities, compensation of Indian assets in Burma, citizenship for about 2 lakh people of Indian origin in Burma and joint action against cross-border insurgency ; and

(b) the plan and time-schedule along with the targets fixed for the follow up action of the decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Instruments of Ratification of the Agreement on Delimitation of the Maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea, Coco Channel and the Bay of Bengal, signed in Rangoon in December, 1986, were exchanged. With this the Agreement has come into force. Discussions were also held on the Land boundary. Both sides felt that demarcation of the balance 106 miles stretch of



the total 1021 miles of the common boundary should be completed at the earliest.

The questions of outstanding pensionary liabilities of ex-employees of the Government of Burma ; payment of compensation to Indian organisations whose assets were nationalised in the sixties ; and the grant of citizenship to about 2 lakh state-less persons of Indian origin in Burma were also discussed. The Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that these issues would be considered by them at an early date. Cooperation in the control of cross-border insurgency was also discussed.

(b) The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burma had come to India on a goodwill visit and to exchange instruments of ratification of the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary. No plans, time schedules or targets were specifically laid down.

#### **Export Obligations on Computer Makers**

740. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move to waive export obligations on computer manufacturers ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) how do Government intent to meet the rising import bill of computer makers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Government are considering the general question of export obligation on computer manufacturers but no decision has been taken so far.

(c) The Government has been following an integrated policy for the development of indigenous computer industries including software and peripherals. There is good potential for export of software which is being given due emphasis. It is expected that in the next 3-4 years

software foreign exchange earning through export would be able to partially compensate for the rising import bills on components/parts for computer manufacture.

#### **Public Sector Undertakings Without Chairman**

741. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which are without Chairman or Managing Director as on 31 October, 1987 ; and

(b) when these posts are likely to be filled up ?

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 statement is given below.

(b) The selection process for filling up these vacancies is in full swing.

#### **Statement**

*Names of the Public Sector Undertakings which are Without Chairman or Managing Director as on 31st October, 1987*

(a) Presumably the Honourable Member has in mind the names of Central Public Sector Undertakings without full-time Chief Executives. According to available information, the posts of Chairman-cum-Managing Director or Managing Director are vacant in the following Central Public Enterprises :

1. Bharat Process and Mech. Engineers Ltd.
2. Bharat Leather Corpn.
3. Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
4. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
5. Scooters India Ltd.
6. Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.
7. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.



8. NTC (UP) Ltd.
9. NTC (MS) Ltd.
10. NTC (MN) Ltd.
11. Hospital Services Consl. Corpn. of India Ltd.
12. Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd.
13. Indian Tourism Deve. Corpn. Ltd.
14. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
15. Minerals and Metals Trading Corpn.
16. Engineering Projects India Ltd.
17. Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.
18. State Trading Corpn.
19. Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.
20. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.

(b) It may also be mentioned that post of Director, Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Managing Director, Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. are kept in abeyance by the Concerned Ministry/Department pending re-organisation/review by Government.

The posts of Chairman and Managing Director, Power Finance Corporation and Managing Director, Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. are newly created posts where first appointments are yet to be made. Selection for the post of Chairman and Managing Director, Power Finance Corpn. is being made by a Search Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

#### Talks With GNLF

742. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :  
 SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI  
 LAKSHMI :  
 SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :  
 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-  
 MURTY :  
 SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :  
 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the discussions held by Union Government with the GNLF and the West Bengal Government on the setting up of Hill Council for Darjeeling ;

(b) whether the GNLF has now raised a demand for the grant of constitutional guarantee to the proposed Hill Council ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to resolve 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) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

A 16-Member delegation led by the GNLF President Shri Subash Ghising met the Home Minister on 22nd October, 1987 and submitted a memorandum. The memorandum refers to the geographical composition of the proposed Development Council for Darjeeling hill areas. In the discussions that followed, it was pointed out to the GNLF leadership that the points raised in the memorandum need to be resolved in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. The Home Minister assured the GNLF President that he would meet the Chief Minister of West Bengal and discuss the various issues with him. After the final views of the West Bengal Government were ascertained, another meeting is proposed to be organised with Shri Ghising.

#### Pak Espionage In J. & K.

743. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Pakistani spy network was recently busted in the border districts of Poonch and Rajouri of Jammu region ;

(b) if so, the details of the arrests made and documents seized from spies in this connection and their modus operandi ; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to check such spying activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND



**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained by security agencies to unearth, detect and neutralise any attempt at espionage by any individual or organisation.

#### **Legislation to Regulate Lotteries**

744. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to introduce legislation to regulate lotteries run by Central and State Government agencies ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :** (a) There is no such proposal at present. No lottery is being run by the Central Government.

(b) Comprehensive guidelines for regulating the conduct and operations of lotteries had been issued to State Governments and Union Territories in June, 1984. These inter-alia, provide for ceiling on prizes, prices of tickets and certain checks regarding printing of tickets and holding of draws.

#### **Statement Made by Pak Foreign Minister During Conference on Non-Proliferation**

745. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement reportedly made by Pakistan's Foreign Minister, while inaugurating a Conference on Non-Proliferation in South Asia in Islamabad on September 1, 1987, wherein he pleaded for equality and non-discrimination vis-a-vis India in the nuclear field on the basis of a regional non-proliferation agreement ;

(b) if so, the precise statement made by the Pak-Foreign Minister ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The statement found wide publicity in our Press of the 2nd September. In effect, the Pakistan Foreign Minister made a number of proposals of a bilateral and regional nature to tackle the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia.

(c) Government are of the view that there can be no bilateral or regional solution to the dangers of nuclear proliferation. This is a global issue which can only be tackled globally. Moreover, the statement goes ill with Pakistan's single-minded drive for a nuclear-weapons capability.

#### **Construction of Dam on Subarnarekha in West Bengal**

746. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given clearance for the construction of a dam on Subarnarekha in Midnapur in West Bengal after consultations with agencies concerned ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, when the project will be given the final 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, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The updated estimate costing Rs. 229.37 crores for irrigating over 1 lakh hectares has been received only in August, 1987. This also includes flood protection works for command area.

#### **Supply of Missiles to Pakistan by USA**

747. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;



(a) whether US Government has agreed to supply 200 air-to-air side winder missiles to Pakistan ;

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

(c) whether Government have conveyed their concern to the Government of US and Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, their response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Under supplies contracted in 1985-86, Pakistan is receiving some missiles, including Side-winder air-to-air missiles.

(b) India's security is kept constantly under review and necessary measures are taken towards this end.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The US Government has stated that security assistance to Pakistan is in response to a perceived threat from Afghanistan and to Pakistan's defence modernisation needs and is not directed against India. Government do not share this assessment.

#### Unemployment and Under-Employment in Lakshadweep

748. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted a study regarding unemployment or under employment of educated and skilled/semi-skilled persons in Lakshadweep ; and

(b) if so, the targets fixed in this regard as well as the results achieved both in direct and indirect generation of employment opportunities during Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan period upto date ?

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) Does not arise.

#### Release of Funds to Karnataka for Purchase of Computers for Police Force

750. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought funds for buying modern computers for State police force ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have released any funds ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to release funds ?

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) Under the Scheme of modernisation of State Police forces, the Government of India are providing financial assistance to the States for incurring expenditure under various items including computerisation of crime records. A two year plan has been drawn up for allocation of funds to the States for establishing a National computer network for the police. Under this scheme, Karnataka has been scheduled to purchase a modern computer at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs in 1987-88.

The funds to meet the cost of purchase of computer would be met, partly by Government of India under the Modernisation of State Police forces scheme after National Crime Records Bureau has decided on the type and configuration of the computer to be purchased in consultation with the Department of Electronics.

#### Annual Plan for 1988-89

751. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has discussed with the Union and State Governments the annual plan for 1988-89 ;

(b) if so, the States with whom the discussions have been held ;

(c) the demands of the various State Governments ; and

(d) the time by which the finalisation of the plans will be over ?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) :** (a) Discussions on the proposals for the Annual Plan 1988-89 of Central Ministries and States/UTs were started in the first week of November, 1987 only. Whereas discussions on the Plan proposals of Central Ministries are expected to be concluded in the first week of December, that of States/UTs would be completed by the end of January, 1988.

(b) to (d) So far discussions have been held at the Advisers' level on the proposals of two States only, namely, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. Annual Plans of the States/UTs are expected to be finalised by end of February, 1988, after discussions between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and the Chief Ministers.

#### **P.M.'s Visit to U.S.A.**

**752. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited USA during October, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit ;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed during the visit ; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreements reached ?

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

(b) The visit has enhanced Indo-US cooperation and mutual understanding.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Concern over Nuclear Programme of Pakistan**

**753. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have expressed their unhappiness to the Government of Pakistan in regard to their Nuclear Programme ; and

(b) if so, the attitude of Pakistan Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Pakistan claims that its nuclear programme is peaceful in nature. However, its single-minded drive to acquire nuclear weapons capability is extensively documented and well-known the world over.

#### **Guidelines for Drug Abuse by States**

**754. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the States and Union Territories to provide a detailed appraisal of prevalence of drug addiction in their areas and also submit proposals or measures to tackle the problem effectively ;

(b) if so, the details of the guide-lines issued in this regard ;

(c) whether any State Government has sent its proposal to tackle the problem to the Union Government ; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government have taken any action in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) and (b) The Govt. has advised the State Governments and Union Territories to assess the situation in their States/Territories and to draw up an integrated plan of action to tackle the problem of drug addiction. They have been advised to draw up action plans for aware-ness education programmes, set up guidance and counselling, deaddiction and rehabilitation centres, and to mobilise voluntary organisations for action to combat the problem of drug addiction. The States have also been advised to set up a Coordination Committee to coordinate the activities of the Government Departments and non-governmental agencies and to monitor the progress of implementation in this regard.

(c) Proposals for setting up counselling and guidance centres, deaddiction centres, organising camps and for awareness education programmes have been received from several States/Union Territories.



(d) Proposals are being processed and Central assistance is being given in suitable cases for specific activities. In addition, training of workers is being organised and publicity campaigns undertaken which would help such effort all over the country.

**News Item Captioned "Zia Allowed CIA Base in Pak"**

755. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news item captioned "Zia allowed CIA base in Pak" as reported in the Indian Express dated 1 October, 1987 ;

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

(c) the precautionary steps proposed in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Government keeps under constant review all developments having a bearing on the country's security and takes appropriate counter-measures.

**Raising of Kashmir Issue by Pakistan in U.N. General Assembly**

756. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan recently raised the question of Kashmir in the UN General Assembly ; 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) Government holds that the Simla Agreement provides the basis for resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan

through bilateral negotiations and peaceful means. The Pakistan Government can have no pretext for trying to raise the so-called Kashmir Question in the U.N. General Assembly,

**Pending Cases of Freedom Fighter Pensions from Maharashtra**

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

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighter pensions from Maharashtra State pending consideration as on 31 August, 1987 ;

(b) the reasons for these cases being pending over years ;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken ; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix a time limit for the disposal of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As on 31st August, 1987, 32 cases relating to applications for freedom fighter pension from Maharashtra State were pending consideration.

(b) to (d) Certain clarifications, which are necessary for disposal of these cases have been called for from the State Government of Maharashtra. A final decision in these cases would be possible only after receipt of necessary clarifications from the State Government. The State Government are being reminded regularly in the matter and every effort is being made to finalise these cases expeditiously.

**Long Term Plan to Cope up with Floods**

758. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to formulate any long term programme for



coping up with floods that affect different parts of the country from time to time ; and

(b) 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) and (b) The problem of floods and flood control were studied by various Committees/Commissions. The latest effort in this behalf was the constitution of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog by the Government of India in 1976 to make in-depth study of the problems and to evolve a national policy for gradual mitigation of the flood damages. The Report of the Ayog submitted in 1980, was examined in consultation with the State-Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The guidelines and instructions for the implementation of the recommendations of the Ayog were communicated to the various State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations in 1981.

The long-term programme suggested by the Ayog broadly comprises of structural measures like construction of storages, water-shed improvement, river training, works as also non-structural measures like flood plain zoning and flood forecasting and warning. The National Water Policy adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting held in September, 1987 also contains policy guidelines for flood control.

#### **Racial Attacks on Indians in Jersey City, USA**

759. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN :  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :  
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether racial attacks have been directed against Indians living in Jersey City in the U.S.A. recently ;

(b) if so, whether this issue was taken up with U.S. Government ; and

(c) if so, the response of U.S. Government thereto and measures, if any, taken by them to protect Indians ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The U.S. Department of State has contacted local authorities in New Jersey and the following steps have been taken :

Increased police patrolling ; meeting of the Human Rights Commission (New Jersey) to discuss the problem ; issue of a statement by the Mayor condemning violence and urging social cohesion ; and discussions between the Federal Department of Justice and the local authorities in New Jersey.

#### **Increase in Dearness Allowance to Central Government Pensioners**

760. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a further increase in the dearness allowance has become due to the Central Government pensioners from 1st July, 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken 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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Dearness Allowance payable w.e.f. 1.7.1987 on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers in the twelve monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) (Base 1960=100) for the period ending June, 1987 over the index average of 608 works out to 13%. This shows an increase of 5% over the percentage increase for the period ending December, 1986 for which D.A. has already been paid.

The question of release of dearness allowance to the Central Government pensioners is under consideration.



### National Policy in Prevention of Beggary

761. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Union Government propose to formulate a national policy on prevention of beggary and enact a Central law in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) : A suggestion made in this regard is under examination.

### Irrigation Schemes Funded by Union Government

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

(a) the irrigation schemes multipurpose schemes involving irrigation which are being funded either by the Union Government or foreign countries through bilateral assistance or by the International Agencies ; and

(b) the details of the projects including size, capacity, scope, command area, funds required, sources of funds, time 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) The irrigation projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, Assistance from the Union Government is in the shape of block grants which are not tied to any specific project.

Projects in the irrigation sector deriving external assistance are thirty in number, involving an assistance of approx. Rs. 4244 crores.

The total area to be irrigated from these projects when completed would be approximately 48 lakh hectares.

### Ground Water Resources of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

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

(a) the extent of ground water resources in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ;

(b) to what extent the ground water resources can be utilised for Kharif and Boro cultivations, respectively and to what extent these are being utilised at present in those State ; and

(c) the result achieved by the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programmes in extending the area actually irrigated ?

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) Replenishable ground water resource potential in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is estimated as 16.4, 28.6 and 20.7 lakh hectare metres respectively. Its utilisation for irrigation in 1985 was 17.7%, 23.7% and 4.6% respectively in the three States. Separate figures of the use of ground water for Kharif and Boro cultivations are not maintained.

(c) Under Command Area Development Programme, irrigation benefits have been extended by constructing field channels in an area of 0.28, 11.83 and 1.95 lakh hectares in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa respectively upto March, 1987.

### Nuclear Power Corporation

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Nuclear Power Corporation ;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof ; and

(c) the details of tasks before the Corporation now and the target set for nuclear power generation by the end of the Seventh Plan ?



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 : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nuclear Power Corporation has been set up to implement the nuclear power programme in an expeditious manner and on sound commercial lines.

(c) It is proposed to raise the nuclear installed capacity to 10,000 MWe by the turn of the century. The installed nuclear capacity is targeted to be 1700 MWe by the end of Seventh Plan.

#### **Repatriation of Chakma Refugees**

765. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripura Government has expressed concern over the delay in the repatriation of Chakma refugees to Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, whether the agreement between India and Bangladesh for early repatriation has not been implemented ; and

(c) if so, by what time the same are likely to be repatriated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir ; The agreement between district officials has not yet been implemented.

(c) The refugees refuse to return as they do not accept the assurances of the Bangladesh Government that conditions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are normal. Government hopes that the Bangladesh Government will satisfy the refugees on this score and persuade them to return. It is only then that the return of the refugees will be possible.

#### **Linking of Mahanadi to Cauvery**

766. SHRI P. KANNAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the water from Mahanadi in Orissa is being wasted and is going to the sea untapped ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to link the Mahanadi River with the Cauvery in South ?

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 National Water Development Agency set up by the Government of India in 1982 is carrying out studies on these aspects, as a part of the peninsular river development component of the national perspective for water resources development, formulated by the Government for transfer of surplus waters to deficit areas by linking of rivers and construction of storages.

#### **Measures for Drought Affected People**

767. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of people in the country and in each State particularly in Orissa living below the poverty line at present ;

(b) whether most of them are leading very miserable life due to drought in the country and are facing starvation ; and

(c) if so, the special measures being taken by Union Government to save their lives and the details of directions issued to the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. It may, however, be stated that to meet the drought situation State Govt. is taking the necessary remedial measures.



## Statement

*Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas—1983-84 (Provisional)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.9	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	147.6	44.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim and All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
	All India	2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

**Note :** 1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

- 2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Private Consumption Deflator has been used.
- 3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 38th Round (Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983).
- 4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.
- 5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1984.



**UPSC Examination Centre at Gangtok**

768. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4936 on 26 August, 1987 regarding examination centre at Gangtok for UPSC examinations and state :

(a) whether an Officer of U.P.S.C. has since visited Gangtok to make an assessment about availability of infrastructural facilities at Gangtok to conduct examinations held by UPSC ;

(b) if so, when this visit took place and details of assessments made ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the progress made 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) Yer, Sir.

(b) to (d) An officer of the Commission visited Gangtok in September, 1987 and held detailed discussions with the Chairman and Secretary of the Sikkim Public Service Commission regarding opening of a centre

for the Commission's examinations at Gangtok. Based on these discussions and the report submitted by him, the Commission have decided to open a Centre at Gangtok for their examinations, which will be soon notified.

**Priority to Water Augmentation Projects**

769. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give high priority to clear the water augmentation projects on the lines of the projects which are funded from external sources ; and

(b) if so, the details of such projects, State-wise ?

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

(b) The State-wise list of water augmentation projects namely irrigation and water supply projects being funded from external sources is given in Statements I and II below, which indicate the high priority being accorded to irrigation projects also.

**Statement I**

*List of on-going externally assisted projects—Irrigation*

Name of State	Name of Donar Agency	Name of Project
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	World Bank EEC	1. A.P. Irrigation II Project 2. A.P. Minor Irrigation Project
Bihar	World Bank ,,	1. Bihar Tubewells Project *2. Subernarekha Irrigation Project
Gujarat	World Bank ,, ,,	1. Gujarat Medium Irrigation II Project 2. Gujarat II Irrigation Project 3. Narmada River Development Water Delivery & Drainage Project

\*Multi State Project involving States of Orissa and West Bengal.



1	2	3
	World Bank	**4. Narmada River Development Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project
Haryana	World Bank	1. Haryana Irrigation II Project
Karnataka	World Bank	1. Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project
	Netherlands	2. Tungabhadra Pilot Project
	"	3. Study of suitability of HYPOFORS for lining of Irriga- tion canals
Maharashtra	World Bank	1. Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project
	"	2. Maharashtra Composite Irriga- tion Project
	USAID	3. Maharashtra Irrigation Techno- logy and Mgt. Project
	"	4. Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project
	EEC	5. Saline and Land Reclamation in Maharashtra
Orissa	World Bank	1. Mahanadi Barrage Project
	"	2. Orissa Irrigation II Project
Tamil Nadu	World Bank	1. Periyar Veigai Irrigation II Project
	EEC	2. Modernisation of Tank Irriga- tion Systems
Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	1. U.P. Public Tubewells Phase II Project
	"	2. Upper Ganga Modern. Irriga- tion Project
	IFAD	3. II U.P. Public Tubewells Project
Madhya Pradesh	World Bank	1. M.P. Medium Irrigation Project
	"	2. M.P. Major Irrigation Project
	"	3. Chambal Phase II Project
	FRG	4. TAWA CAD Project
	USAID	5. M.P. Minor Irrigation Project
	IFAD	6. M.P. Medium Irrigation Project
Himachal Pradesh	USAID	1. Hill Areas Land and Water Development Project
Rajasthan	IFAD	1. Rajasthan Canal Project

\*\*Multi-State Project involving States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.



1	2	3
Kerala	World Bank	1. Kallada Irrigation & Treecrop Development Project
West Bengal	World Bank	1. West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project
Administered by Govt. of India	USAID	1. Irrigation Mangt. & Trg. Project
	UNDP	2. Systems Engg.
	„	3. Improvement of Flood Forecasting Systems (Ph. II)
	„	4. Sedimentation of Reservoirs
	„	5. Updating Dam Safety Surveillance
	„	6. Hydromechanics Division
	„	7. Hydraulic Structure Research Centre
	„	8. Esst. of Research Testing facilities for Rockfill
	„	9. Soil Dynamics Lab.
	„	10. Concrete Behaviour under High Triaxial Stress
	„	11. Water & Power Infn. Systems.
	„	12. Research & Testing facilities for Rock Mechanics
	„	13. Investigation of Drainage on Black Cotton Soils
	„	14. Canal Lining & Compaction in Embankment
	„	15. Saline Water studies in Haryana
	„	16. Strengthening the Institute of Water Studies
	„	17. Ground Water Studies in Kasai & Subernarekha River basins.



**Statement II***List of on-going externally assisted projects—Water Supply*

Name of State	Name of Donar Agency	Name of Project
Gujarat	World Bank	Gujarat W.S. & Sewerage
Kerala	„	Kerala W.S. & Sanitation
Maharashtra	„	Bombay Water Supply
Punjab	„	Punjab Water Supply
Rajasthan	„	Rajasthan Water Supply
Tamil Nadu	„	Tamil Nadu Water Supply
Madhya Pradesh	FRG	MP RWS (MP Rural Water Supply)

**National Water Policy**

770. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Policy on Water has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Broadly, these are:

- (1) reckoning a drainage basin or sub-basin as a unit for planning ;
- (2) adoption of integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to planning and formulation of projects ;
- (3) integrated and coordinated development of surface and ground water ;
- (4) special attention in planning projects for benefiting disadvantaged groups of the society ;
- (5) water transfer to needy area based on a national perspective ;

(6) giving primary consideration for provision of drinking water while planning multi-purpose projects ;

(7) close integration of water use and land use policies ;

(8) maximising technological inputs into the orderly development of water resources.

**[Translation]**

**Amendment to Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act 1983**

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

(a) wheter Government propose to amend Illegal Migrants (Determination, by Tribunals) Act, 1973 ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments in the Act and the reactions and suggestions of the concerned State Governments in this regard ; and

(c) the time by which these amendments will be enacted ?

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



(b) and (c) The proposals have been finalised after discussion with the State Government and necessary legislation will be moved in the current session of Parliament.

### **India's Call to Dismantle Nuclear Arms**

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

(a) whether recently India has given a call in the United Nations to dismantle all nuclear arms ;

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

(c) the initiative taken by India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) In a speech at the U.N. General Assembly in October this year on the dangers of environmental pollution, the Prime Minister said that all environmental dangers paled in comparison to the ever-accumulating stockpiles of nuclear weapons

and he called for the dismantling of all such weapons. It will be seen that in the context no specific reaction to this point from other States was called for.

(c) India has been in the fore-front of the struggle for nuclear disarmament. India will continue its efforts in this field.

### **President's Assent to Karnataka Bills**

773. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of bills passed by Karnataka Legislative Assembly are pending President's assent ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such bills and the reasons for delay in President's assent 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) A statement furnishing the required information is given below.

### **Statement**

S. No.	Subject	Present Position
1	2	3
1.	The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill 1982.	Pending with the State Government.
2.	The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
3.	The Karnataka Fishing Harbour Terminal Authority Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
4.	The Motor Vehicles (Karnataka Amendment), Bill 1986.	Pending with the State Government.
5.	The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.



1	2	3
6. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.		Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
7. The Karnataka Excise (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.		Pending for obtaining the assent of the President.

#### **Tribals Displaced Due to Irrigation Projects in Karnataka**

774. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of Tribals displaced during last three years in Karnataka following the execution of irrigation projects ; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure the rehabilitation of Tribals displaced from their habitats?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Central Assistance for Irrigation Schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

775. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medium and major irrigation projects in progress with Central assistance in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether the allocation for these projects in the Seventh Plan has been found to be inadequate by Madhya Pradesh Government ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide enhanced assistance for timely completion of these projects ; and

(d) if so, the 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) and (b) 24 major and 40 medium irrigation projects are in progress in Madhya Pradesh. Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block grants and loans and is not tied to any scheme or sector of development.

(c) and (d) As a drought proofing measure, the Centre has decided to give an additional amount of Rs. 15 crores to Madhya Pradesh during the balance 7th Plan period to accelerate completion of 9 major and medium projects. 50% of this amount is in the form of drought assistance and the balance 50% as net additionality to expedite irrigation projects in drought-prone areas of States.

#### **Scheme to Stop Water Logging from Bihar**

776. DR. G.S. RAJMANS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar recently forwarded to the Union Government a scheme to stop water logging for clearance ;

(b) if so, when the scheme was received by Government ; and steps taken by Government on the proposed 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) to (c) Yes, Sir. The project Report on drainage in the irrigation commands of Gandak and Kosi



Projects in North Bihar has been received in July, 1987 only. It is currently under appraisal.

**Pact with U.S.S.R. to N.A.P. Ground Water Sources**

777. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pact has been signed with U.S.S.R. to explore and to tap underground water resources ;

(b) if so, details of the pact ;

(c) whether U.S.S.R. will depute some experts to India under the pact ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and services to be provided by these experts ?

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) A Programme of Co-operation has been signed with the U.S.S.R. which includes ground water exploration. The U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply drilling rigs along with the necessary accessories as a contribution towards drought relief. Soviet experts will be deputed to help in the operationalising the drilling equipment.

**Recent Discoveries by Indian Astronomers**

778. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether useful discoveries have been made under Indian Halley Observation Programme by Indian Astronomers recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what has been revealed by these discoveries ;

(d) whether the recent discoveries in the field of Astronomy have effected earlier views on Astronomy ; and

(e) if so, to what extent ?

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) Three important features of the comets have been revealed through observations by Indian Astronomers :

1. Although it was known that molecules and dust are discharged from the nucleus of the Comet into Coma (or the head) of the Comet, the pattern of distribution was not known. The observations have provided a proper picture of the distribution of gas and dust within the head of Comet Halley and the way the pattern changes as the comet evolves.
2. From sophisticated measurements precise speed of ejection of carbon molecules into the head has been determined. These molecules are short lived and their life-times have also been determined from these observations.
3. Comet tails which were known to be composed of ions and dust are shaped by the interaction with solar wind which is the flow of material from the sun. Detailed picture of several forms of distortions have been photographed.

(c) These observations have revealed a much clearer picture of the process inside comets and provided answers to several questions in plasma physics.

(d) and (e) Our results combined with similar collection by other International groups seen in conjunction with the space craft observations confirm many of the notions based on conjectures held by astronomers about internal constitution of comets.

Comet Halley is the first comet to be very intensively studied. The results have justified the efforts of the scientists. For fully understanding comets, further studies on future comets will have to be pursued.



**Training in Computer Science**

779. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the charges fixed for each course by each Institute conducting Computer course ; and

(b) whether any arrangements have been made for working Government officials to take training in computer courses ?

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) Department of Electronics does not fix the charges for Computer Courses conducted by any Institute. The charges are fixed by the Institute as per the norms of the Institute or the University/Board of Education to which it is affiliated. Typically, the charges are in the range of Rs. 20/- to Rs. 100/- per month for Government/Government Aided Institutions running courses in computers leading to Degree/Diploma of University/State Board.

A large number of private Institutions are also conducting computer courses. The charges in their case range typically from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 8000/ per year for a one year course.

(b) A large number of training programmes are being conducted by National Informatics Centre (NIC), Department of Electronics from time to time for the benefit of Government officials. Details regarding these programmes are intimated to every Ministry/Department. Further, NIC is currently conducting a number of Computer Appreciation Programmes specifically for IAS officers with several years experience in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Training. Also, from time to time specific programmes are conducted to meet the requirements of specific Ministry/Department.

**Demand for enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction for Delhi District Courts**

780. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :  
SHRI VISHUJES MODI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi High Court Bar Association and Delhi Bar Association have made a demand for enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction of Delhi District Courts ;

(b) whether work at Tis Hazari Court was paralysed on 20th October, 1987 ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the demand for unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction for Delhi District Courts ?

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

(b) Government is aware of the strike of 28th October, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amount Sanctioned for Development of Police Communication System in Andhra Pradesh**

781. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount sanctioned by Union Government to improve the police communication systems in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the sanctioned amounts are inadequate ;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government to sanction more funds ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to equip Andhra Pradesh Police with Microwave System of Communication ; and

(e) 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 (c) The subject 'public order' and 'police' are included in the State list of the VIlth Schedule to the Constitution. The State Governments are primarily responsible for improving the working of the police. The Government of India are providing financial assistance to the State under the scheme of modernisation of State police forces for incurring expenditure under the items like mobility, wireless equipment, scientific aid for investigation, training equipment and computerisation, of crime records.

The following amount was released to develop the police communication system in Andhra Pradesh for each year :—

Year	Amounts) (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	21.45
1985-86	21.45
1986-87	22.00

(d) and (e) The proposal regarding equipping Andhra Pradesh police with microwave system of communication has to be prepared by the State Government. No such proposal has been received by the Government of India from the State Government.

#### **Fencing along Assam-Bangla Border**

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

(a) the latest position in regard to the fencing of the Assam-Bangladesh border which was stopped earlier ;

(b) the approximate cost involved ; and

(c) by when the work is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) So far as Assam-Bangladesh border is concerned, it has been decided to construct a

jeepable road as well as to erect a barbed wire fence all along the international border in this sector. Survey work for construction of road and fence is almost complete and road construction work has been taken up.

(b) According to initial estimates, the entire work along Indo-Bangladesh border will cost approximately Rs. 371.76 crores.

(c) The project for construction of road/fence along Indo-Bangladesh border is being taken up in two phases and each phase is likely to take about five years.

#### **Agro Climatic Zones**

783. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has identified some agro-climatic zones for their agricultural development ;

(b) if so, the names of those agro-climatic zones ; and

(c) the details of the schemes prepared for the development of those agro-climatic zones ?

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

(b) The names of the agro-climatic zones identified are as follows :—

1. Western Himalayan Region
2. Eastern Himalayan Region
3. Lower Gangetic Plain Region
4. Middle Gangetic Plain Region
5. Upper Gangetic Plain Region
6. Trans-Gangetic Plain Region
7. Eastern Plateaus and Hill Regions
8. Central Plateau and Hills Region
9. Western Plateau and Hills Region
10. Southern Plateau and Hills Region
11. East Coast Plains and Hills Region
12. West Coast Plain and Ghats Region



13. Gujarat Hills and Plain Region
14. Western Dry Region
15. Island Region

(c) The details of the schemes for the development of the above zones are being worked out.

#### Lower General Investment in West Bengal

784. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether share of Central investment in West Bengal has come down to six per cent against 12 per cent in 1970 ;

(b) whether the credit-deposit ratio in West Bengal also registered a fall from 62 per cent to 50 per cent as against the national average of 65 per cent in the same periods ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The figures of Statewise Central investment are not maintained in the Planning Commission, as Plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infrastructural and social welfare services. However, Planning Commission has worked out in consultation with the various Ministries, estimates of statewise expenditure of the central plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

As central plan investment is neither planned nor accounted for Statewise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break up. Therefore, in view of the multiplicity of sources and the various assumptions made for this exercise, the figures so compiled at best give only a dimensional appreciation of the situation. A statement giving these figures statewise is given below.

The statement shows that the share of the Central Investment in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan was 6.04 per cent. Regarding investment in 1970, Planning Commission does not have any information.

(b) At the end of 1986 the Credit/Deposit ratio of all scheduled Commercial Banks in West Bengal was 50.2 against the All India average of 63.

(c) There has been a general decline in the credit/deposit ratio at the All India level also from 75.9 in 1970 to 63 in 1986. However, the declining trend in West Bengal is comparatively sharper because in the initial years Calcutta was the only developed metropolitan Centre which used to sanction credit for the entire North Eastern Region as well as for the adjoining States. New Banking infrastructure has developed in other areas which fall outside that of West Bengal. To some extent, industrial sickness, power shortage and problem of industrial relations affecting industrial growth, were also responsible for the decline in advance sanctioned.

#### Statement

*Statewise distribution of Central Plan Expenditure during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)*

(Rs. in crores)

States/U.Ts.	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	5404.57	9.37
2. Assam	2190.07	3.80
3. Bihar	4162.40	7.22
4. Gujarat	3130.33	5.43



1	2	3
5. Haryana	618.63	1.07
6. Himachal Pradesh	368.46	0.64
7. Jammu & Kashmir	501.58	0.87
8. Karnataka	1999.47	3.47
9. Kerala	1346.22	2.33
10. Madhya Pradesh	4710.56	8.17
11. Maharashtra	4901.16	8.50
12. Manipur	125.20	0.22
13. Meghalaya	71.01	0.12
14. Nagaland	87.92	0.15
15. Orissa	2855.08	4.95
16. Punjab	656.67	1.14
17. Rajasthan	1675.35	2.91
18. Sikkim	34.47	0.06
19. Tamil Nadu	3167.09	5.49
20. Tripura	135.93	0.23
21. Uttar Pradesh	4302.20	7.46
22. West Bengal	3480.04	6.04
23. Total—States	45924.41	79.64
1. Andaman & Nicobar	30.21	0.05
2. Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	0.09
3. Chandigarh	52.86	0.09
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.65	0.01
5. Delhi	1170.95	2.03
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	162.04	0.28
7. Lakshadweep	4.04	0.01
8. Mizoram	30.13	0.05
9. Pondicherry	30.63	0.05
Total U.Ts.	1535.20	2.66
Unallocated	10204.26	17.70
Total—States & UTs	57663.87	100.00



- Note :**
- (i) The unallocated amount (Rs. 10204 crores) includes offshore and other investment of Rs. 5500 crores in the Petroleum Sector.
  - (ii) The total Central Plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 57800 crores. The break-up available in the statement is (including the unallocated portion) for Rs. 57664 crores.
  - (iii) The data had to be compiled in a short time from a number of sources. A more precise and detailed Planwise compilation has been taken up in consultation with the Ministries ; that will take considerable time.
  - (iv) As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted Statewise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be best possible assumption to base such an exercise as, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below.
    - (a) Railway investments on newlines, guage conversions and electrification have been broken up Statewise based on approximate length completed in each State.
    - (b) The remaining 80 % of Railway Plan has been allocated to different States on the basis of route Kilometres falling in each State.
    - (c) Expenditure on purchase of aircraft (Civil Aviation Plan) has been allocated on the basis of the number of landings in each State.
    - (d) Expenditure of Air India on acquisition of aircraft has been allocated to four international airports on the basis of traffic handled by these Airports.
    - (e) Regarding Shipping, the Statewise allocations have been done on the basis of traffic earned by the major ports in each of the maritime States.
  - (v) As Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can have only limited relevance in such cases.
  - (vi) Housing & Urban Development includes provision for six schemes only. For HUDCO the total plan outlay was Rs. 50 crores. The actual releases amount to Rs. 675.87 crores. This is due to market borrowings of the HUDCO. Besides information on Stationery and Printing is still awaited.

**[Translation]**

**Rehabilitation of Families of Paramilitary Forces Personnel killed in Punjab**

**785. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of paramilitary forces personnel killed in encounters with terrorists in Punjab during the last six months ; and

(b) the action taken by Government to rehabilitate their families ?

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) 17 members of the CRPF and one member of the BSF were killed in encounters with/ambush by terrorists in Punjab during the period from 1.5.1987 to 8.11.1987.

(b) The widows/family members of the deceased in all these cases have been/are being sanctioned financial assistance as indicated below :



- (1) Family pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity and encashment of leave at credit at the time of death as admissible under the rules ;
- (2) Amounts due under the Central Government Employees insurance Scheme ;
- (3) Financial assistance from welfare funds operated by CRPF/BSF.
- (4) Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- by the Punjab Government under a scheme formulated by them.

[English]

**Special Cell to Monitor 15 Point Programme for Minorities**

786. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special cell has been created for effective implementation/monitoring of Prime Minister's 15-Points Programme on minorities welfare ;

(b) if so, how far this programme has effectively been implemented by States ; and

(c) the names of States that have been lagging behind in effective implementation of the programme with reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) A special cell has been functioning in the Ministry of Welfare for effective implementation and monitoring of the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for welfare of minorities. The progress made in implementation of the Programme is being reviewed on a continuous basis by obtaining quarterly reports from all States/Union Territories. Ministry of Welfare held a Conference of the Chief Ministers/Ministers in charge of Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Minorities Welfare in the States on the 19th June, 1987. The Conference discussed, inter-alia, the measures to make the monitoring system more result oriented so that the implementation of the Programme could be assessed in quantitative terms. With this end in view the Conference devised and adopted a revised format

for reporting the progress of the implementation of the Programme in the States. Copies of the revised format were sent to all the State Governments. The information in the revised format from the various State Governments is expected to start flowing in from the next quarter. It is therefore too early to express any opinion on the pace of implementation of the Programme.

**IREP Training Centre at Bakoli Village**

787. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether work has commenced on the setting up of an Integrated Rural Energy Planning Training Centre at Bakoli Village in Delhi ;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project and the likely time of its completion ; and

(c) the objectives of setting up such a Centre ?

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) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 80 lakhs and is likely to be completed by the end of 1988.

(c) The Centre is being set up, as part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme, with the objective of providing training to the officials and non-officials involved in the planning and implementation of this programme.

**Population of SC/ST**

788. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State/Union Territory-wise and on all India basis as on 31 March, 1987.



(b) the number of SCs/STs raised above the poverty line during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(c) the quantum of permanent assets built up, the total number of regular man-days created and the rate of unemployment during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such statistics are maintained by this Ministry. The population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as made available by the Registrar General of India, as per 1981 Census, are given in statement-I below.

(b) No such statistics are available with this Ministry. However, information relating to number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted in the States/UTs implementing Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan is given in statement-II below.

(c) No such information is available with this Ministry. However, the information relating to assets created and employment generated Under NREP during 1984-85 to 1986-87 as ascertained from the Deptt. of Rural Development is given in statements III and IV below.

#### Statement I

*Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1st March, 1981*

<i>India/ State/UT</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
1	2	3
India @	104,754,623	51,628,638
1. Andhra Pradesh	7,961,730	3,176,001
2. Bihar	10,142,368	5,810,867
3. Gujarat	2,438,297	4,848,586
4. Haryana	2,464,012	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	1,053,958	197,263
6. Jammu and Kashmir	497,363	—
7. Karnataka	5,595,553	1,825,203*
8. Kerala	2,549,382	261,475
9. Madhya Pradesh	7,358,533	11,987,031
10. Maharashtra	4,479,763	5,772,038
11. Manipur	17,753	387,977
12. Meghalaya	5,492	1,076,345
13. Nagaland	—	650,885
14. Orissa	3,865,543	5,915,067
15. Punjab	4,511,703	—
16. Rajasthan	5,838,879	4,183,124
17. Sikkim	18,281	73,623
18. Tamil Nadu	8,881,295	520,226



1	2	3
19. Tripura	310,384	583,920
20. Uttar Pradesh	23,453,339	232,705
21. West Bengal	12,000,768	3,070,672
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1. A and N Islands	—	22,361
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2,919	441,167
3. Chandigarh	63,621	—
4. D and N Haveli	2,041	81,714
5. Delhi	1,121,643	—
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	23,432	10,721
7. Lakshadweep	—	37,760
8. Mizoram	135	461,907
9. Pondicherry	96,636	—

(@) Excludes the population of Assam where Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

\* This figure would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions.

No Castes were Scheduled by the President of India for A and N Islands, Nagaland and Lakshadweep.

No Scheduled Tribe has been scheduled by the President of India for Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

#### Statement II

*Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted during the last three years 1984-85, 1985-86, and 1986-87*

States/UTs	No. of families assisted	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	852386	252172
2. Assam	61008	117536
3. Bihar	824584	419633
4. Gujarat	167701	221757
5. Haryana	145156	—**



1	2	3
6. Himachal Pradesh	93735	14296
7. Jammu and Kashmir	10109	—**
8. Karnataka	374866	32212
9. Kerala	162360	16301
10. Madhya Pradesh	572106	692867
11. Maharashtra	334557	264218
12. Orissa	284793	390538
13. Manipur	2069	4500
14. Punjab	210926	—**
15. Rajasthan	368211	215714
16. Sikkim	3364	8547
17. Tamil Nadu	644362	33139
18. Tripura	17376	40280
19. Uttar Pradesh	1240043	10552
20. West Bengal	834289	227460
21. Goa (includes UT of Daman and Diu)	5139	2315
22. Chandigarh	1638	—**
23. Delhi	25567	—**
24. Pondicherry	9719	—**
25. A and N Islands	—*	2973
Total	7246066	2981898

\* No Special Component Plan

\*\* No Tribal Sub-Plan.

### Statement III

*Assets created under NREP during 1984-85 to 1986-87*

S. No.	Items	Units	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Social Forestry				
	(a) Area	lakh (hect)	0.99	1.16	2.04
	(b) Trees Planted	lakhs	2920	4247	6506
2.	Works benefitting SC/ST	Lakhs	1.31	0.90	1.21
3.	Construction of village tanks etc.	thousand (nos)	11.89	5.90	5.16
4.	Minor Irrigation and flood protection works	Lakh (hect)	0.56	0.48	0.54



1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Soil Conservation works	-do-		0.31	0.16	0.04
6. Drinking water wells/ponds etc.	lakhs (Nos.)		0.36	0.21	0.16
7. Rural Roads	Lakh (Kms)		0.47	0.61	0.38
8. School Balwadi Panchayat Ghar Etc.	Lakh (Nos)		0.82	0.51	0.24
9. Other Works	-do-		0.28	1.00	1.23

## Statement IV

*Employment Generated Under NREP During the Year 1984-85 to 1986-87*

(lakh mandays)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
SC	NA	1113.84	1308.68
ST	NA	505.93	688.70

**Punjab and Haryana High Court  
Judgement About Anti-Terrorist Act**

789. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the recent judgement of the Punjab and Haryana High Court striking down certain portions of the Anti-Terrorist Act ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the measures propose to take to set matters right ?

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) and (c) The matter regarding filing of Special Leave Petition is under active consideration.

**Mid-Term Appraisal of Seventh  
Plan**

790. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been carried out by the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the results of the appraisal ;

(c) whether any new priorities/modifications in criteria for allocations have been initiated by Government in accordance with the findings of the re-appraisal ; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the re-appraisal would be completed alongwith the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The



mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan is underway.

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

(d) The mid-term appraisal is likely to be completed this year. The time schedule has been set to ensure that a clear picture about the impact of the current drought is available for the reappraisal exercises.

#### Enquiry into Meerut Riots

791. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of enquiry into riots at Meerut ;

(b) if so, main findings of the enquiry and recommendations ; and

(c) the Union Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Since the committee was appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, it has submitted its report to that Government. The report is under consideration of the State Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have to take a view on the Report.

#### Education Allowance to Employees

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

(a) whether the Central Government employees have been getting educational allowance for the education of their children from Fifth standard onwards ;

(b) if so, the amount at present given ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to extend this benefit to the Central Government employees for the study of their children from First Standard onwards ?

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) Under the existing scheme of Educational Assistance for the children of Central Government Employees, provision exists for the grant of Children Educational Allowance subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions.

Children Educational Allowance is now admissible at the following rates.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (i) Primary classes<br>(Classes I to V)   | Rs. 15 per month<br>per child |
| (ii) Secondary, Higher<br>Secondary and Senior<br>Secondary classes<br>(Class VI to the stage<br>of entry into 3 years<br>degree course or<br>equivalent class) | Rs. 20 per month<br>per child |

Children Educational Allowance is thus already admissible to Children in Primary Classes (Classes I to V).

#### President's Assent to Bills

793. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 901 on 31 July, 1987 regarding State Bills pending for President's assent and state :

(a) the particulars of bills passed by State Legislatures which were pending for President's assent on 28th July, 1987 and have since been assented to by the President ; and

(b) the reasons for not being able to finalise examination of bills which have been passed by respective State Legislatures more than six months ago ?

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) Out of the 74 State Bills pending as on 28.7.1987, 18 State Bills have since been assented to by the President. A statement giving their particulars is given below.



**Statement**

*Particulars of Bills Passed by State Legislatures which were Pending for President's Assent on 28.7.87 have since been Assented to by the President*

Posittion As on 9.11.1987.

Sl. No.	Name of the bill	Date of Assent
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh (2)</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare fund Bill, 1986.	14.8.1987.
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 1987.	23.7.1987.
<b>Assam (3)</b>		
3.	The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 1985.	20.10.1987.
4.	Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1987.	31.7.1987.
5.	The Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1986.	8.9.1987.
<b>Gujarat (1)</b>		
6.	Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1987.	30.7.1987.
<b>Madhya Pradesh (3)</b>		
7.	The Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta Vyapar Viniyaman, 1987.	10.9.1987.
8.	Madhya Pradesh Van Upaj Ke Karaon Ke Punrikshan Vidheyak, 1987.	31.7.1987.
9.	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Tatha Lok Vyavastha (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.	14.8.1987.
<b>Maharashtra (1)</b>		
10.	The Presidency Small Causes Courts (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1987.	30.7.1987.
<b>Manipur (1)</b>		
11.	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Manipur) (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1986.	5.10.1987.
<b>Orissa (1)</b>		
12.	The Orissa Advocates' Welfare Fund Bill, 1987.	20.10.1987.
<b>Tamil Nadu (3)</b>		
13.	Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation Amendment) Bill, 1987.	31.7.1987.



1	2	3
14.	Tamil Nadu Medical University Bill, 1987.	24.9.1987.
15.	Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1987.	2.11.1987
	<b>Uttar Pradesh (1)</b>	
16.	Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 1987.	29.7.1987.
	<b>West Bengal (2)</b>	
17.	The West Bengal Mazdoor Tindal, Loader. Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.	12.10.1987
18.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.	16.10.1987.

(b) Out of the remaining 56 State Bills, 49 State Bills were received for President's assent more than six months ago, i.e. before 30.4.1987. Out of these 49 State Bills, 22 are pending with the concerned State Governments for want of their views/clarifications on the comments and observations made by the Central Ministries, who were consulted, and 27 Bills are receiving the attention of the Government of India in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

**Continuance of Grant to Matru Mandir, Maharashtra**

794. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1389 on 12 November, 1986 regarding stoppage of grants to certain organisations and state :

(a) whether continuance of grant to Matru Mandir, Maharashtra has been considered ; 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) The issue of continuance of grants to Matru Mandir, Maharashtra is under consideration of Department of Women & Child Development.

**Construction of Pinhat Lift Irrigation Project by Uttar Pradesh Government**

796. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh is constructing a lift irrigation project named Pinhat lift on Chambal River in Bah Tehsil of Agra District ;

(b) if so, how much water is proposed to be lifted from Chambal River and how much area is proposed for irrigation;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has objected to the construction of this project ;

(d) action taken by Government of Uttar Pradesh in view of objection taken by Madhya Pradesh ; and

(e) the action proposed by Union Government in the matter ?

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 (e) Chambal Lift Scheme located near Pinhat envisages to lift 13.6 cusec from Chambal to irrigate an area of 45,400 ha. annually.

The Project has been referred back to Government of Uttar Pradesh for re-submission after resolving inter-state issue with Government of Madhya Pradesh.



### Setting up of an Atomic Power Plant Near Nagarjuna Sagar

797. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the reasons for delay in giving clearance to the setting of an Atomic Power Station/Plant near Nagarjuna Sagar, Andhra Pradesh ?

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) : Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has evaluated several sites in Andhra Pradesh including Nagarjuna Sagar for setting up Nuclear Power Plants. The report of the Site Selection Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

### Pending Irrigation Projects from Andhra Pradesh

798. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of major and medium irrigation schemes/projects in Andhra Pradesh are pending clearance ; and

(b) if so, the details of such schemes/projects and the 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) : (a) and (b) Out of 17 irrigation projects received from Andhra Pradesh for clearance, replies from the State Government to the comments/observations on 16 projects have not been received. Comments include, *inter alia*, resolution of inter-State issues, clearance from environmental angle and under Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980.

### Utilisation of Irrigation Potential in Kerala

799. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of irrigation potential utilised in Kerala ; and

(b) the plans for better utilisation of the potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) At the end of VI Plan about 95 % of the irrigation potential created in Kerala has been utilised.

(b) Measures have been taken towards full utilisation of irrigation potential by stepping up the centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme, extending field channels up to 5 to 8 ha. blocks within the project, and introducing improved water management practices and greater farmers' participation.

### C.B.I. Raids

800. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation conducted a series of raids in August 1987 on senior Government officials and unearthed assets disproportionate to their income.

(b) if so, the total number of raids conducted ;

(c) the total value of cash and kind unearthed and the action taken against those who were held responsible ; and

(d) how many cases have been filed ?

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) On 27th August, 1987, 19 searches were conducted by the various Branches of Central Bureau of Investigation at the residential/official premises of 16 officers of Group 'A' status/officials of public sector undertakings to unearth assets disproportionate to their income.



(c) Movable assets Rs. 14.12 lakhs.  
Immovable assets Rs. 10.84 lakhs.  
Investigations are in progress.

(d) None, so far.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, there are certain pending notices. I have given a notice that the Prime Minister has made a statement about Bofors when there is a Joint Committee going into it and you said you were considering it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already considered it but I will let you know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your decision ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will let you know.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : In Britain the British Government is passing a law on immigration which will throw away lakhs of Indians out of Britain.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. We will discuss it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Banskura) : There is tension prevailing on the ASSAM-Nagaland border.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me a noticee-

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Government should come forward with a statement.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is all this going on ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give notice. Whatever you say will be discussed. What is the use of quarrelling ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Question is not of discussion. The hon. Home Minister is sitting here. We want to bring it to his notice.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see what can be done.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Home Minister is there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a very serious matter, Sir. If he has anything to say he can say.

MR. SPEAKER : This not is the way. Not a single word goes on record.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : If you tell me I will get it done. It cannot be done impropu.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : He was ready. He was rising.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I have given an adjournment motion on the reported move of the Government of India to arrive at an out of court settlement with Union Carbide regarding compensation for the Bhopal gas victims.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I have given notice of a privilege motion under Rule 222 yesterday against Chairman State Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is all this ? You are making a joke of the rules.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : This is out of court settlement—they are discussing it.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You take care of your health also. Why this kind of mockery ?

\*\*Not recorded.



[English]

I have already asked for the information and if there is anything more we will discuss it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have already given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already sent that. I will discuss with you.

[Translation]

You may also give. We already have notices on this.

[English]

I am with you. You are the masters. You have to decide.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri) : Sir, GNLF has decided to scrap the draft agreement reached on 22nd December.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are a good man. Why then you are behaving like this? You are unnecessarily wasting the time.

[English]

You can also give notice ; when have I objected to it? You have time to give notice.

12.05 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

#### Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Rules, 1987

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 843(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1987 under section 29 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4947/87].

#### Notification Containing Corrigendum to Notification under Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDDUARDO FALEIRO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 768(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1987 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 429(E) dated the 18th July, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4948/87].

#### Notifications under Expenditure Tax Act 1987, Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, Income Tax Act, 1961 and Customs Act, 1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Expenditure-tax Rules 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 939(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 31 of the Expenditure—tax Act, 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4949/87]
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4950/87].
- (3) A copy of the Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 963(E) in



[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1987 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4951/87].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 787(E) and 788(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified goods when imported for the purposes of manufacture of DTP vaccines from the whole of the Basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 811(E) and 812(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to consumable goods required for the purpose of research when imported into India by any Research Institutions registered with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) or by any University from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(iii) G.S.R. 818(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 63/87-Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to extend the concession also to such parts for Caustic Soda Plants which are being initially set up and also to Plants which are being subjected to substantial expansion.

(iv) G.S.R. 819(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 129/86-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to reduce the basic customs duty on pulses from 25 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent ad valorem.

(v) G.S.R. 825(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 164/87-Customs dated the 9th April, 1987 upto 31st March, 1988.

(vi) G.S.R. 826(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 522/86-Customs dated the 31st December, 1986 upto the 31st March, 1988.

(vii) G.S.R. 828(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 74/85-Customs and 75/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985 and 222/87-Customs dated the 20th May, 1987 so as to extend the time limit for attaining the norms of fuel efficiency for the purposes of import duty concession upto the 31st March, 1988.

(viii) G.S.R. 829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain



amendments to Notification No. 386/86-Customs dated the 29th July, 1986 so as to include dicarboxylic acid mixtures also along with dicarboxylic acid.

- (ix) G.S.R. 830(E) and 831(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Lithium Carbonate when imported into India for the purpose of energy saving and pollution control in the manufacture of aluminium by an organisation engaged in manufacturing aluminium from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4952/87].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 768(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic excise duty of Rupees 9.24 per kilogram on nylon filament yarn.
- (ii) G.S.R. 771(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the concessional rate of excise duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on goods supplied for use in Hazira-Bijapur Jagdishpur Project.
- (iii) G.S.R. 772(E) published in Gazette of India dated the

11th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the concessional rate of excise duty to 10 per cent ad valorem on goods cleared for supply to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or the Oil India Limited for their oil exploration or exploitation activity.

- (iv) G.S.R. 778(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1987 together with explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 75/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1987 and 309/86-CE dated the 20th May, 1986.

- (v) G.S.R. 779(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to parts and accessories of motor vehicles, tractors (including agricultural tractors) and trailers from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon.

- (vi) G.S.R. 780(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to parts of motor vehicles, tractors (including agricultural tractors) and trailers from the whole of the excise duty subject to certain conditions specified in the notification.

- (vii) G.S.R. 817(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 190/87-CE dated the 4th August, 1987 upto the 1st November, 1987.



[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

- (viii) G.S.R. 827(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1987 together with an explanator memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 463/86-CE dated the 9th December, 1986 upto the 31st March, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4953/87]

**Vancouver Declaration on World Trade, Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action Statement on Fiji and Communique issued on the conclusion of Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13th to 17th October, 1987 and Kathmandu Declaration and Joint press release of third SAARC Summit.**

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 following papers (Hindi and English versions) :

- (1) (i) The Vancouver Declaration on World Trade (ii) The Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action (iii) Statement on Fiji and (iv) Communique issued on the conclusion of Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Vancouver from 13th to 17th October, 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4954/87]
- (2) Kathmandu Declaration and the Joint Press Release issued on the conclusion of Third SAARC Summit held from 2nd to 4th November, 1987. [Placed in Libray See No. LT-4955/87]

#### **Notifications Under All India Services Act, 1951**

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 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 ;

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 699 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1987.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1987.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1987.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 768 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1987.
- (5) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 795(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1987.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 796(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1987.
- (7) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 801 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1987.
- (8) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 802 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1987.



- (9) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 805(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4956/87]

12.07 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

#### Forty-second Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI : I beg to present the Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

### STATEMENT RE. CURRENT DROUGHT AND FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND THE RELIEF MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the current drought and flood situation and the steps taken by the Government for rendering relief to the affected population. I am aware that the Hon' ble members are quite concerned about the hardship caused by drought and floods in most parts of the country.

As at the end of September, when the monsoon season ends, 18 of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions received deficient rainfall and 3 scanty rainfall and only 14 sub-divisions had received normal or excess rainfall. In terms of area, only about 3 per cent of the country received normal or excess rainfall.

The rainfall since 1st October has been quite satisfactory in most parts of the country except the North Western parts of the country. While this may not help the standing Kharif crops, this will ease fodder and drinking water position. The crop prospects in Rabi season, particularly in the peninsula would substantially improve.

As a result of deficient rainfall in large parts of the country, Kharif agricultural production has been adversely affected. We hope to make up some of the shortfall in Kharif, by higher production in the rabi season. The rabi production target for the country has now been fixed at 76 million tonnes. A detailed strategy for increasing rabi production has been worked out in consultation with the States, with emphasis on :

- (a) increasing area coverage under rabi crops ;
- (b) better water management ;
- (c) increasing the coverage of less water intensive crops.

The States were also advised to prepare water budgets keeping in view the priority requirements of drinking water. Further, with a view to utilise the irrigation potential under wells and tubewells fully, the State Electricity Boards have been advised to give power supply to these sources and assure a minimum 8 hours of uninterrupted supply. All the States have responded positively and the results have been quite encouraging. In order to meet the full requirements of diesel for agricultural pumpsets, the movement and storage of diesel oil in all critical areas has been planned and monitored regularly. Consequently, there has been no shortage of diesel for agricultural purposes. Special attention has been given to timely supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and credit. With a view to meet the shortage of vegetables, a scheme for production of vegetables and vegetable seeds has also been launched for this Rabi and the ensuing summer season.

The Government of India has been taken a large number of initiatives evolving a well knit Action Plan for the implementation of drought relief measures even at



[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

early as August, 1987. These include setting up coordinating machinery at different levels—a Cabinet Committee on Drought, a Committee of Secretaries, a Crisis Management Group in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, so as to give the requisite thrust and direction to the relief effort. Since the Action Plan has to be implemented at the field level by the administrative machinery of the States, a Conference of the Chief Ministers of the affected States was also held on 3rd September, 1987 to provide the requisite emphasis and coordinated effort in organising prompt and timely relief measures.

Further the Central Government took the initiative in the current year in assessing the situation by sending assessment and reconnaissance teams, and also extending ways and means assistance for meeting the immediate requirements even before the receipt of formal memoranda from the States. While Ways and Means advance was given to 15 States, the memoranda received from the 15 States and 4 U. Ts. have been dealt within a well laid out time schedule, and assistance aggregating to Rs. 747.29 crores has already been sanctioned.

Fodder has been an area of major concern for the Government. Fortunately, the late rains in September and October, 1987 have eased the position in most of the drought affected States except Rajasthan and Gujarat. A special scheme for fodder cultivation for raising about 60 lakh tonnes of green fodder by providing incentives to small and marginal farmers to the tune of Rs. 9 crores has been launched. In order to improve the cattle feed availability, the Government has reserved 10% of molasses production for use in the manufacture of cattle feed. Paddy straw available in Punjab is being moved to Gujarat and Rajasthan. Railways are according high priority for fodder movement.

The Government of India has been quite alive to the need for providing drinking water in drought affected areas and has also been taking advance action to plan for the difficult months ahead. With the assistance of Space Application Centre and National Geophysical Research Institute,

State Governments are helped in water targetting and spot the sites for bore-wells. This minimises the number of failures. The existing rigs have been redeployed depending on the needs of the terrain and new rigs have also been procured.

Our report would show that an amount exceeding Rs. 600 crores is still available with the States. The progress of implementation of plan programmes is low. The States have been requested to expedite completing these Schemes. The monitoring efforts particularly in regard to rigs and handpumps has been strengthened so that the existing facilities are utilised optimally.

An important component of the relief effort is employment generation for which nearly Rs. 400 crores have been approved as expenditure, in addition to the regular programme of employment generation and poverty alleviation like NREP, RLEGP, IRDP, DPAP, DDP. With the ongoing plan programme and the large amount of resources available for employment generation there should be no dearth of funds for this purpose. We have enabled the States to pay wages in kind upto 2 Kgs. per man day on relief works ; by allocation of foodgrains upto 50% of the ceilings of expenditure for employment generation approved for a State.

It is also our concern that the labour on employment generation works gets sufficient nutrition. As part of drought relief assistance, the Government of India have also sanctioned nearly Rs. 30 crores for providing supplementary nutrition to young children and expecting mothers in drought affected areas, not covered by ICDS.

While extensive drought was experienced in most parts of the country, States of Assam, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh experienced heavy rainfall resulting in high floods and extensive damages to life and property. Assam experienced as many as 5 waves of floods and in Bihar and West Bengal the fury was considered unprecedented. All the 10 States/UTs. submitted memoranda for assistance and Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 244.16 crores has been approved to the States of Assam, Bihar,



Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir where shortage of rabi seed was experienced, supplies of quality seeds have been arranged.

In order to effectively coordinate the relief operations, the Central Ministers have been assigned responsibilities for certain States for closer interaction with the State Governments. In conclusion I would like to assure the House that a very close watch is being maintained over the drought situation and all necessary measures to combat the adverse effects of drought in the coming months will be taken in time and in full cooperation of all the agencies. Central and State Governments and non-Government agencies alike concerned with the implementation of the relief programmes.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : We also want a report about the cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh) : There should be a discussion on management of drought.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please.

12.14 hrs.

#### HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICES) AMENDMENT BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 11.11.1987.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I introduce the Bill.

12 15 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to check the production and sale of spurious medicines

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the production of spurious medicines in the country has gone to such an extent that there is hardly any medicine which is genuine. It is because of such spurious medicine that 200 people have died of dysentery in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh between May and September, 1987. Majority of them were children. Complaints have been received that the medicine used for the treatment of the disease was spurious. The maximum number of deaths due to this disease have occurred in Konda Gaon, Darbha and Antagarh Development Blocks.

In the absence of effectiveness of the medicine, the people because of their conservative thinking were compelled to go to the persons with hocus-pocus treatment with the result that this disease spread in a wide area. The Central Government should direct the State Government that in future, medicines should be bought only from reputed companies and that before the medicines are released for the use of the public, these should be tested to see that these are not spurious. Orders should also be issued to take strict action against the persons responsible for the purchase of such medicine because of which hundreds of people died in Bastar.



**(ii) Need to set up second Bench of Allahabad High Court at Agra as recommended by Jaswant Singh Commission**

**SHRI GANGA RAM (Ferozabad) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of setting up a Bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh is under the consideration of the Government and because of certain opinions expressed recently, in this connection, its setting up at Agra has become controversial due to which there is great resentment among the people of Agra, particularly among the intelligentsia and they are agitated. The main reason for this is that the decision on the subject has been unduly delayed. The position is quite clear. The Government of Uttar Pradesh accepting in principle that a Bench should be set up in the Western Uttar Pradesh has left the choice of the place to the Central Government. For this purpose, the Government of India had constituted the Jaswant Singh Commission which after in-depth study of the issue has recommended long back to the Government of India the setting up of the Bench at Agra. This process has cost the nation a sizeable amount of money, time and energy. Therefore, before the situation is complicated further, the Government of India should finalise the issue immediately and announced the setting up of the Bench at Agra.

[English]

**(iii) Need to take action to recover the difference between the price of certain bulk drugs allowed in the formulations and actual purchase of those drugs from the companies to whom notices were issued under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979**

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :** In 1983 and 1984 notices under Para 7(2) of Drugs Price Control Order, 1979 were issued to the producers of certain drugs in order to recover the difference between the price of these bulk drugs allowed in the formulations and the actual purchases of these drugs. Out of these cases only the case of one company has been pursued but the cases of the remaining companies have

not been pursued. Not only this even the information to work out the differences has not been obtained. No efforts have been made to verify the purchase records either. In this process consumer has been overcharged crores of Rupees estimated around 150 crores but Government have taken no action in the matter to recover unintended benefit made at the cost of poor consumer. I request Government to take action in each case and recover the money from each company.

**(iv) Demand for increasing the age limit from 26 years to 28 years for appearing in Civil Services Examinations**

**SHRI K.J. ABBASI (Domariaganj) :** The age-limit for the candidates appearing for Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission which was 28 years was reduced to 26 years for the 1987 examination.

The reduction in the age-limit to 26 years had an adverse effect on the candidates ambitious of joining Civil Services, particularly on those who come from rural areas where they generally complete their graduation at the age of 23-24 years. It may be noted that candidates from rural areas have lesser or no facilities for preparing for their tests as compared to those living in urban areas where they have an advantage of availing of better preparatory courses. Thus, one or two chances which a candidate can avail of due to this age-limit are not sufficient keeping in view the educational standards in rural areas and lack of facilities available to them. As a result, many talents remain deprived of entering the Civil Services.

Whereas the Commission has fixed the age limit for Engineering Services Examination at 28 years, there is no justification why 26 years should be the age limit for Civil Services Examinations.

I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of Home Minister and request him to take action so that the age limit for Civil Services Examination is increased to 28 years in order to enable the rural candidates to avail of fair chance of taking the examination.



(v) **Need for early completion of Irrigation Projects in Orissa.**

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The country has faced the worst drought unprecedented in the living memory. Countless millions require basic needs and succour. Our esteemed Prime Minister is the first man in the country who expressed concern on the appalling drought and made an extensive tour throughout the length and breadth of the country to make an on the spot assessment.

Orissa has been badly affected by the drought. Ganjam district of Orissa is the worst affected. The visit of our Prime Minister to Ganjam has regenerated strength amongst the people to fight this drought. But the follow up action has been very much tardy. Members of Parliament have demanded that there should be allocation of Central funds for drought at the District level instead of State level for effective utilisation of central grants. There should also be effective supervision on the spending of Central grants.

The District of Ganjam is also facing acute drinking water problem. Immediate measures are required to be taken to meet the situation.

Construction of Nurpalli and Pipalpanka major irrigation projects should start. Construction of Harabhangi project should be expedited spending available five crores rupees.

Bilumara and Kupati minor Irrigation projects should be undertaken. The work in Baghua project is dormant for the last 15 years. Only salaries are paid to the employees of this project since then. The work should be taken up in right earnest.

Union Government should give sufficient funds for permanent irrigation projects and to fight the acute drought in Orissa. Good seeds for Rabi crop should also be provided to farmers.

(vi) **Need to reconsider the decision to close down the Government of India Stationery Depot at Calcutta and its branches at New Delhi, Bombay and Madras.**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : It is a matter of grave concern

that the Government of India has decided to close down the Government of India Stationery Depot at Calcutta and its branches at New Delhi, Bombay and Madras on the plea of decentralisation of the work relating to procurement and distribution of stationery items. This will not only totally upset the well-established and well-coordinated system prevailing over a long period for proper procurement and distribution of stationery items but will result in retrenchment of 1200 employees including officers, except a very few employees who may be given other employment. It is significant that the main work of the stationery office, namely, supply of printing and other varieties of paper to the Government presses will now be done in a centralised manner by the Directorate of Printing at New Delhi; thus, the result will only be abolition of an existing office and termination of employment of 1200 persons, causing untold suffering to them and their families.

I strongly urge upon the Government to revise its decision and permit the continuance of the stationery office at Calcutta and its branches at other places.

(vii) **Need for laying a natural gas pipe line in Assam.**

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Large quantities of natural gas is being flared in Oil India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission's oil fields in Assam. This is a wastage of a natural asset. A scheme should be taken to lay a natural gas pipeline from Duliajan via Moran, Geleky, Nasira, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Gauhati, Goalpara and Dhubri along the national highway. This will be Assam's life line to progress because it would cater for a refinery cum petrochemical complex at Mesenga, a fertilizer plant each at Jorhat, Nowgaon, Goalpara and Dhubri. From Jakhalabandha a branch line can be taken to the North Bank through the Bhumura-guri Bridge over the Brahmaputra and a fertilizer plant could be set up in the jute land area of Mongoldoe.

(viii) **Need to exercise check on prices of essential commodities and ensure their availability.**

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi) : Price rise in different commo-



[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

dities especially essential commodities is a matter of grave concern. Both consumer resistance and administrative control is necessary to check this. Supply of essential commodities at fair prices is to be assured for the weaker sections. More attention should be paid to the needs of masses.

12.25 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER  
RE. SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 9th November, 1987 regarding the situation in Sri Lanka.

I want to inform the House that already we have taken four hours which was allocated for this discussion. The hon. Minister is going to reply to the debate at 2 ' clock because he has to go to Rajya Sabha at 3 ' clock. A debate is going to take place in the Rajya Sabha also.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to be very brief. Mr. Soz, you have already taken ten minutes. I think I need not remind you once again regarding this, You please conclude now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will certainly be brief because I know the Minister was to reply to this debate yesterday. Now I must finish so that, we can hear the Minister.

Sir, as I said yesterday, we have given support to this Accord. I agree with Mr. Natwar Singh because during the last debate he said that if we have to end the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka ; if we have to safeguard the security environment in our neighbourhood and if we have to end the atmosphere of violence at the door step of India, then we have to enter into this Agreement.

I also agree with the Prime Minister, who said, again during the last debate that because of the ethnic trouble there ; because of the Indian involvement there and also because some people are enemies of the concept of Non-Alignment, they were trying to fish in troubled waters in Sri Lanka. I agree. There is no doubt about it. But subsequent to the Accord, there have been some developments. I want in the national interest that the hon. Foreign Minister and the hon. Prime Minister in their scheme of priorities, now must take notice of the latest developments in Sri Lanka. Firstly, the LTTE have not come forward for any cooperation.

Yesterday, I said, there was some doubt in my mind and I wanted the hon. Minister to satisfy me, if he has time as to why we could not organise a direct agreement between the militants of Sri Lanka, if it is held through the diplomatic channel. But anyway, when we signed the Accord why was not the LTTE made a party to that ? As of now, Mr. Prabhakaran speaks for LTTE. It is the sole voice. This time, the LTTE is out to destroy peace in Sri Lanka. They are killing peaceful Tamilians. They are killing Muslims. They killed the members of the IPKF. And our Armed Forces have played a very commendable role there. But they are performing a very difficult job, Now against this background—again I say in national interest—we must be very cautious about the future course of events in Sri Lanka. It cannot be a long-drawn affair between the militants and the Government of Sri Lanka, because as of now, the Government of Sri Lanka led by Jayewardene is enjoying a kind of temporary peace, a lease of life, and it is our jawans who are fighting their battle on the soil of Sri Lanka. It is our commitment; we must honour this commitment.

I said yesterday that the agreement and its objectives are very laudable, because India made it clear to the comity of nations that we respect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. But we must take notice of the dimensions of violence there, and it cannot be a long drawn affair.

Added to this there is another dimension, and I do not think Jayewardene is



powerful enough to respond to that situation. That is the doubt in my mind. I feel that the Supreme Court, only the day before yesterday has added a new dimension to the problem in Sri Lanka. Although it gave its support to the Bill, it says that it will be ratified by a referendum. Suppose tomorrow, through a referendum, Jayewardene does not get the support, what will happen eventually is that the kind of bickering and the atmosphere of violence will continue. At that point of time, it will be a very difficult situation for our country. So, solely because of national interest, I say that Government of India will have to remain alert. These points which are in our minds will have to be answered by our able Foreign Minister. Of course, these doubts are there because we think about the problems in national interest. I do not agree with those people who say that we are engaged in a war in Sri Lanka. It is not correct. There was no alternative to this agreement or accord, but with the situation which is cropping up in Sri Lanka, I do not imagine that we would rise equal to the task. So, we cannot fight a political battle for Jayewardene, much less can this armed conflict continue for a pretty long time. Therefore, I want a sure commitment in this august House by the hon. Foreign Minister that they have understood and appreciated the dimensions of the problem in Sri Lanka; he should give us an assurance that our armed forces will complete the task there, and we shall resolve all the problems arising for us there through diplomatic channels and that our armed forces will come back with victory after doing their job with honour and dignity, Thank you.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : The Tamilians all over the world are shedding tears of blood because the Tamils are butchered in Sri Lanka. Whatever may be the action, whoever takes it, the only victims in Sri Lanka, are the Tamils.

I was rather shocked by the statement of the Prime Minister who said that the IPKF was only disarming the LTTE. There is a saying in Tamil; "Kaathil Poo Chutruvathu", i.e. putting the flower round the ears—if I translate it. The Prime Minister is doing that to this Parliament and to the people of India. India is waging a

war in Sri Lanka, and you want to deceive the nation by saying that you are disarming the LTTE. What kind of disarming? Do you need tanks, planes, helicopters, gunships and thousands of troops to disarm a few LTTE? While the country is reeling under drought, you are spending crores of rupees to wreck vengeance against LTTE and the Tamils. It is only a war, a war not in the interest of Indians, but to please the passion of the old man Jayewardene. I would say that I am ashamed to see that our famous Indian Army is being used as mercenaries of Jayewardene and company. Jayewardene was getting mercenaries from U.K.; Jayewardene was getting mercenaries from Israel; he was getting them from Pakistan, to kill the Tamils. He could not succeed. Now India has willingly submitted itself to send its Army as mercenaries to do the dirty job of massacring Tamils. When the Indian Army did the Bangladesh operations and took more than 90,000 prisoners, no civilian was hurt. Such a great Army is now being misused and its name is tarnished. For what purpose? Not for national interest but to satisfy the ego of one man sitting here at Delhi who wants to take revenge against Tamils. Even before the signature on the Accord dries up Jayewardene declared that he would propagate against the merger of North and East. What was India doing then. Did India raise any objection, or condemn or criticise or coerce Jayewardene not to talk like that No. It did not have the courage to talk to Jayewardene about this. This is the first breach of the Accord.

Following this, the Sinhalese were colonised in North and the Eastern Province. This is a flagrant and deliberate violation of the Accord. The Government of India was a silent spectator for even this also. For colonisation also, the Government of India did not object. Again, when the 17 Tigers who were arrested were taken to Colombo, this was objected by the arrested persons. Prabhakaran wrote in clear terms to the IPKF that they should not be taken to Colombo but the IPKF ignored the request and was a silent spectator for the death of the 17 Tamil Tigers. Then, the young man Thilleappan



[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

started fast unto death. Neither the Government of India nor the IPKF cared about this and the young man Thilleappan died.

On October 1st, when the IPKF was on their usual rounds, their vehicle was shot by some other vehicle. The IPKF chased that vehicle and caught that person with firing weapons. Do you know who they were? They were the Sinhala Home Guards. The IPKF was a silent spectator for this also. The IPKF did not take any action against the Sinhala Home Guards.

Again, on the next day the IPKF vehicle was shot at. Again, the IPKF chased the vehicle. Finally the vehicle was shot at. The IPKF was fired at at the headquarters of the military security co-ordination authority. So, the Sinhala military people then and there provoked the IPKF. All this time, the IPKF was silent. They did not retaliate against the Sinhalese Army. On the same day one person fired at the IPKF sentry man and when he was chased, he ran and he went into a fort nearby where the Sinhalese Armed Forces were camping. When the Sinhalese committed all these excesses the Peace Keeping Force was always peaceful. But the IPKF went on a massive onslaught on the LTTE.

Mr. Prabhakaran wrote to the Prime Minister of India. I am quoting Mr. Prabhakaran's letter : to our hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He said :

"Honourable Sir, —I wish to communicate with you once again because of the fast deteriorating situation in the Tamil areas with increased violence and destruction. The military offensive operation undertaken by the IPKF has escalated the conflict with a heavy toll of Tamil civilian casualties in the Jaffna peninsula. The indiscriminate mortar and artillery shelling and heavy aerial bombardment have resulted in the killing of more than 150 innocent civilians with nearly 500 injured. A large number of LTTE cadres have also been killed. The IPKF has also suffered heavy casualties.

We have in our custody 18 men of the IPKF as prisoners of war.

Heavy fighting is continuing, rendering thousands of Tamil people refugees. The suffering of our people has further increased with an acute shortage of essential food supply and continuous round the-clock curfew. It is a paradox of the great tragedy that the IPKF, which came to our homeland to ensure protection, peace and harmony, is engaged in a total war, committing inhuman atrocities against our people.

On the morning of October 13, the IPKF commandos raided the residential area of Pirambadi in the suburb of Jaffna 1 city and massacred 14 innocent Tamils, including university students, women and children. What was more disturbing was the calculated attack on public institutions which provide vital service to the people. The IPKF members raided the office of two popular Tamil daily newspapers, *Eezhamurasu* and *Murasoli* on the same morning and blasted the printing machineries with explosives. On October 12th, Jaffna General Hospital, the only functioning hospital..."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with much agony Mr. Prabhakaran wrote to the Prime Minister—

"in the North, was heavily shelled by the IPKF from the Jaffna Fort."

'Yesterday, the Jaffna University building was heavily damaged by aerial bombardment. The Indian Government's propaganda that it is not utilising heavy weapons and that there was no aerial attack is far from truth. Our people are shocked and disturbed to note that the Sri Lanka air-force planes and helicopters are operating only with Indian aircraft and helicopter in bombing and strafing the civilian targets.



This constitutes a serious violation of the ceasefire accord."

There is no response for this from India. The IPKF is bombarding on the orders of Jayewardene. In such a humiliated position, the IPKF was placed by the Prime Minister of India. I have to state this with utter agony and shame in this august House. Sir, I want to ask, 'what is meant by IPKF?' Is it Indian Peace Keeping Force of our Prime Minister made it as Innocent People Killing Force? I want to ask this question in this House.

Sir, I once again want to tell with humility. Yesterday, one hon. Member belonging to Ruling Party said that we are politicalising. We are not politicalising it. Even from 1956, we are fighting for the cause of Tamils. In 1956 itself, in our DMK General Council, our leader Dr. K. Karunanidhi proposed a resolution, which was seconded by my father late Mr. N.V. Natarajan, stating that the Tamils should be given absolute right and freedom there. There is no politicalising. I want you to understand this. As far as this Government is concerned, you are following a double standard. I want to make this accusation. What has happened in Bangladesh? I want to quote from the book published by the External Affairs Ministry. I quote :

"The Bengalis' demand for independence had been forced upon the people of East Pakistan by the savage and atrocious action of the West Pakistani army Government. What the Bengalis had really been wanting were regional autonomy and social and economic justice. Recent events have conclusively proved that there was no plan for secession and there was no armed preparation on the part of the Bengalis to achieve that. They were confidently expecting a good result from President Yahya Khan's democratic gesture. But the West Pakistani army, though its systematic butchery of unarmed civilians, forced the Bengalis to take the ultimate decision—to become a completely independent sovereign state. A clear cut line

has been drawn decisively, separating the Bengali speaking people of the East and the people of West Pakistan. The decision was inevitable because of the continuous exploitation of the East by the West".

Sir, I want to say that Bangladesh people did not ask for independence, but they wanted only provincial autonomy. They wanted only a decent treatment. What happened? Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our late Prime Minister, saw to it that Bangladesh was divided from East Pakistan. Now the Bangladesh Prime Minister is sitting by the side of our Prime Minister at SAARC Conference. We are looking it in the picture. We are smiling at it. We are giving credit to it. What India has got to safeguard the integrity of Eelam? Is it our job? Let the people get separate Eelam. I want to say this with strong points here. I quote the same book here. The then Defence Minister said :

"The demand for the early recognition of Bangla Desh by Government has been reiterated by various sides of the House. We are aware of the feeling in the country on the question of recognition of Bangla Desh. Our Prime Minister has explained Government's stand on the matter on more than one occasion in the House and outside. There is nothing to add to what the Prime Minister has said on the object. One thing, however is clear. The indomitable courage of the freedom fighters of Mukti Fauj will ultimately succeed in establishing Bangla Desh".

The indomitable Mukti Fauj you gave appreciation to the Bangladesh freedom fighter, whereas the Tamil Tigers are described as Terrorists. This is utter shame for this House. It further says :

"The reports trickling from across the border indicate how manfully freedom fighters are harassing the Pakistan army. One guerilla, one commando, of the



[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

Mukti Fauj is worth many marauders of the imperialist army of Pakistan. With the ever increasing activities of the freedom fighters, it is clear that the military junta will not be permitted to continue their exploitation of the people of Bangla Desh and perpetuate their colonial rule there."

The then Defence Minister said in this august House some 15 years ago that "one guerilla, one commando, of the Mukti Fauj is worth many marauders of the imperialist army of Pakistan. He also said that the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh had all our sympathy and support. You had all sympathy and support for Bangla Desh people, Mukti Fauj people. The Tamil Tigers are also doing the same thing. But you were patting the Bangla Desh Mukti Fauj and you are giving bullets to the Tamil Tigers. It is not a paradox? You praised Bangla Desh people as brave warriors but you condemn Tamil Tigers as terrorists. Here I want to quote no less a person than Shri V. R. Krishna Iyer, an eminent jurist who said and this has appeared in "The Hindu" dated 2.11.87.

"The Sri Lankan President, Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, had without firing a single shot and by using a proxy Army called the "Indian Peace Keeping Force" won the war against the Sri Lankan Tamils.

It was tragic irony that Indian troops instead of keeping the peace, had been tricked into waging a war against the Tamil militants. What was even more disastrous was the sequel that he apprehended. It was quite on the cards that Mr. Jayewardene might ask the Indian Army to quit now that he had crushed the extremists. He might then move his own Sinhala forces. Thus the total helplessness of the ethnic minority which sought Indian help would be complete, thanks to the adventurism latent in the instant Indo-Sri Lanka Pact."

Nobody can give you such a good advice.

With all humility tell the hon. Minister of External Affairs, who is sitting here, and the Prime Minister that even one day's delay will cause havoc and loss of so many lives in Sri Lanka in Jaffna. We are preaching philosophy for the last four years. Only political solution was sought by you when we demanded that Indian Army be sent to Sri Lanka to control the Sinhala chauvinism. Shri Jayewardene is spending 30% of his budget to curb Tamilians there. But even the so-called provincial autonomy is subject to referendum. He is having double standards. He is making our hon. External Affairs Minister and hon. Prime Minister as scapegoats. I was told that he said that his years of experience and Rajiv Gandhi's age are equal. Are we to believe such a man that he will implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Pact? I do not want to prolong. But much more has been said in this House. As far as the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils is concerned, I have been arrested nearly seven or eight times and in Tamil Nadu I was in jail for more than six or seven months on several occasions, including my participation in the Human chain Agitation.

We can do nothing more but to request the Government. If we are really the citizens of India and if the Government respects us as the citizens of India, they must immediately act. I am not asking for anything else. They should declare unilateral ceasefire immediately. At least at this stage the Government must come to its senses and stop butchering the Tamils, stop the war, order a ceasefire and save the dying Tamils immediately. Through you, Sir, I make this request to the Government.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani; Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement has some inherent defects. In an agreement all the parties concerned have to sign but in this case, the Tamils, who have been living in Sri Lanka for quite a long time, were not made party to it though all the Tamil organisations there were consulted. In a democracy, it is necessary that all concerned should be taken into confidence before entering into any agreement. Moreover, the Opposition leaders should also have



been consulted. If you had done all these things, you would not have faced any difficulty. Though the intention of the Government in the beginning was good but it has now become a complicated issue. You are aware that the Tamils are being killed there for the last 3 years and the entire India, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, has sympathy with the Tamils. We all are aware that excesses were being committed on them and that they were being killed. The problem had attracted world wide attention and it was being said that military solution was not the proper solution and some political solution of the problem should be found out. But it is a matter of regret that it is being solved militarily. We would have achieved political solution if all the parties had agreed to ceasefire according to the provisions of the agreement. Certain parties were against the agreement from the very beginning. Our Peace Keeping Force has joined an undeclared war. Earlier there have been wars in 1962, 1965 and 1971 but...  
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :  
On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :  
The speakers are not being invited according to the list committed by my party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; This is no point of order.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY ;  
Please listen to me...(Interruptions). What is this point of order ? Under what rule are you raising it ?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY ;  
Besides, the number of Members being called from the Opposition are more. We also must be allowed to speak. My list is there but now it is being violated...  
(Interruptions). I strongly record my protest against this discrimination.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. Mr. Singh, you can continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH : In the wars of 1962 and 1971 our forces met with a great success and they had the feeling that they have to win. But this time a complicated situation has arisen. Our Army thinks that these Tamils are our brothers and we should neither destroy their property nor kill them. Therefore, they attack only when it becomes absolutely necessary. The entire country has sympathy with the Tamils and the people think that it is the Indians which are being killed on either side. The result is that Shri Jayewardene and the people of Sri Lanka are feeling happy. They say that an autonomous body will be set up by merging North-East Provinces but the people who are ruling will not let the referendum succeed. The result will be that the Eastern Province will not participate and if Northern Province is given, Shri Jayewardene can say that every one is against it.

Mr. Jayewardene is not prepared to give even the least concession and this is also creating bloodshed and our officers and jawans are being killed mercilessly. Many hospitals are full of injured persons. These persons are getting injured because they are not destroying the property and houses of Tamils. They are killing only those persons who come in their way and are resorting to guerilla warfare. That is why army personnel in a large number are being killed. India is in a very embarrassing position. The Government should now find out some way to declare ceasefire and the LTTE should also be persuaded to come to an agreement so that India could come out of the present embarrassing position, otherwise our own people are being killed on both sides, and other people in Sri Lanka are taking advantage of it. They have nothing to do with it.

I would, therefore, like to appeal to the House to find way so that a ceasefire could be declared and the bloodshed is stopped.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) ; Sir, I am sorry to state that the Indo-Sri Lankan accord has turned out to be a blooded accord and at



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tardy little war, that too by the proxy of what the Government is doing. Sir, yesterday there was discussion in the Sri Lankan Parliament and all the Opposition had put up in such a way that we can remind the hon. Minister. They said that the two Bills were hatched in India and they provided insurance and guarantee to India to interfere in the internal affairs of the Island. This way the Sri Lankan Parliament is talking regarding this record. It is not that alone. But it is a malignant infection of anarchy all over the Island and Sri Lanka.

Sir, that is the reaction and that is the discussion which took place in the Sri Lankan Parliament yesterday. The way the things are happening after the Prime Minister's statement is not at all good and you have all the while blamed the LTTE. I really feel pity on the Government the way in which it is treating this problem. In 1978 all the Tamil people in Sri Lanka were not given the democratic rights. Their primary democratic rights were withdrawn. They can't contest the election. Tamils were not given job in Government Offices and the Government has literally squeezed all these Tamils in Sri Lanka. Mr. Prabhakaran and the Tamil people in Sri Lanka are fighting their own war for the last three or four years in which they have sacrificed a lot. Sir, prior to this accord, I have seen all the Ceylonese armies were crushing these Tamils and for two months they had killed a large number of Tamil people and Mr. Jayawardene became nugatory and there were no support from anywhere and therefore this accord was reached under instigation of Mr. Jayawardene and then our Prime Minister. Then, you tried to implement this accord through Mr. Prabhakaran and LTTE people without slightest consideration of their sentiments and their actions. Sir, for quite a good time the accord was there. It was discussed in Delhi and while it was done so hurriedly with the LTTE people, they were not taken into confidence. When our Prime Minister went to Sri Lanka to sign the accord the previous night the LTTE leader Mr. Prabhakaran was called and some discussion took place. But now they don't agree to the accord. It is against their views and

sentiments and they want a separate State of Eelam in Sri Lanka for which they are fighting. They have sacrificed their lives and a large number of them were killed. That is their view. But who is the Indian Prime Minister and who are you to teach them? I am asking this categorical question. If you want to solve this problem, you should have taken them into confidence. I think Mr. Prabhakaran had not attended when LTTE had surrendered their arms. One of their juniors was there to hand over pistol and therefore they are not happy. It is a simple common sense which an average man can understand. But why the Indian politicians rushed hurriedly to complete everything without taking the party into consideration. You think that we can implement the accord because we have got power, we are having military power, we are having planes and so we can crush these people and if they don't agree, we can make them agree. I strongly protest to the action and the main cause of this failure is the attitude of the Government of India and Mr. Jayawardene has literally cheated you.

Sir, you have done it so hurriedly. But what happened during that two month period? Everybody can say that it is not the trade union where you can talk with all the people for amicable settlement. I have seen that in the trade union, in a majority of trade unions, if somebody talks to please somebody or in an imbalanced way, that will never be liked. When the LTTE men lost their lives and their people are fighting throughout their life, what business you have got to talk with other people and encourage them because you feel that you can go on encourage them? So, these are the tactics adopted by the Government. I would like to say that after the accord—this is my knowledge and I want a reply from the Minister—3000 Sinhalese colonies were put up in the east of the Sri Lankan area. The same place was evicted by the Sinhalese people in 1984, all Tamils were thrown out and the area was declared a prohibited area and in this area after the accord, the Sinhalese colonies are coming up. When Pharabhakaran and LTTE are apprehending some trouble—I think this is mentioned in the Prime Minister's statement—some colonies were put up and we have com-



plained to Jayewardene. I do not want to go into details now. That is a question of provincial council and further elections, and when the LTTE was seriously considering that, why the colonies were put up? And when the colonies were put up, what your Dixit, your Commissioner and your Military are doing there? Why did not they stop these colonies when your military is there in control or why they have not protested to Jayewardene regarding that?

Sir, another point is, when 17 people were arrested, what was the talk in this House? There may be migration after that. But they are running and bringing something. It is a sentiment, the man who fights knows his agonies. You cannot sit here and say that 'we are having a textile strike, we know already'. The Government will never know, they never react to the suffering of the workers. When 17 people were arrested, your military should have told you, 'Don't take them to Colombo'. That is their sentiment. You lodged a protest everywhere. These are the five colonies. We went on talking with all the units, you have allowed Sinhalese colonies after the accord, you have allowed the 17 people to go to their places. And what a commitment, Sir? The man died after taking the capsule, a man of 15 or 20 years—I have never seen it. Hands up to such a commitment, I differ with your ideology. I differ with their ideology of having a separate State, for what they are fighting. But this is the way in which they are doing. Why the Government is not doing anything? They are committed to this. Why you have not taken them into confidence? Therefore, because of such failures the LTTE people have lost the confidence in the Government. You already know, about 20,000 to 30,000 of your Indian Army and Navy and tankers and helicopters are there. What for? Whom are you going to kill? The people are silent for two months. I am sure that Parabhakaran and LTTE were never happy during those two months. They have got a lot of ammunition, they have got lot of guns because this is the way in which you handled these people without taking into confidence this Party, for which you are negotiating, you can't impose on such people your views. I think this is a total immaturity and political

wilderness and such type of handling by the Government has created this problem.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. But I would like to put across some of the points.

Then you started forcefully unarming them. Sir, when the LTTE people attack some of your people, I am not justifying that, when the Government started taking their radios in their possession on 9th October, when they destroyed their television sets, at that time, for the first time on the 9th October they attacked the Maratha Infantry and from that time this war has started. Sir, look at the way they are fighting the LTTE people. When your helicopters are dropping your people, the man sitting on the coconut tree with a telescope has killed your 10 people. Do you know that? A man sitting on the coconut tree with a telescope is killing the people who are dropping down, and that is why you have to change the helicopter. Some of the people in the Army went to see whether everything is vacated. And when your Army went back, some girl of 10-12 years immediately turned out and there was a gun in her frock, she shot your Army there. Sir, this is a commitment, I am not praising it. Even a child of one year is fighting because they are all fighting their battle. You cannot understand it by discussion here and talking. This is the commitment of these people. During these two months they have put all their ammunition and bombs underground and they are going to operate from one kilometre and with your 20 to 25 thousand Army in such a small area consisting of 1.5 million population, Jaffna, they are making your job a tough thing. But what are you doing? Whom are you killing? What for you are killing? Is anybody happy in Ceylon? I am putting a categorical question to the hon. Minister. Tamils are not happy because you are fighting against them. Your Sinhalese are not happy because they are not consulted. Their government is also not happy. When the Prime Minister went there, their Navy man threw arms at him. Who is happy with this Accord? Jayewardene is the only man who is happy because he was to lose his chair. Nobody



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is with him. He fought the battle for 3 or 4 years and when he was to be finished, he immediately fooled our Prime Minister. And you have taken the adventure that if we go there and do something, things would improve. But that is not there.

What is the next solution that you are going to try in the matter? Yesterday, my friend Guptaji has said, you go there and announce ceasefire. You must find out the sentiments of the Tamil people. The way in which they are fighting, even the average man knows that they are fighting for a separate country, Tamil Eelam. But it is not correct. I am also of the opinion. But that is their sentiment; that is their view. You have to change their view gradually.

I am not clear about the Accord. There is provincial council which is allowed. But initially you have not allowed to take the majority people. You went on humiliating them by giving 3, 4, 6 members. Ultimately, they have been given 7 people. Everywhere you have humiliated them. You have pressurised them. You never realise, they are fighting for what. In this provincial council, as per the Constitution and as was discussed yesterday in the Sri Lankan Parliament the Governor is going to be superior. People will be elected; Prime Minister will be elected by the majority. But the Governor has the power to dismiss that council. The Government has got powers not to accept the Bill passed by the council. Military and some of the other things have been kept at the Centre. This was discussed yesterday in Sri Lankan Parliament. This is a secondary status our Tamils are getting who are 30% of the total population and have majority in Jaffna and the East. That is one thing.

Second thing is, Mr. Jayewardene said yesterday in Sri Lankan Parliament, the question of combining East State with North State would be decided by voting by the East. East State will decide by voting whether to combine with the North and to have one State. I think, that was put up by Mr. Jayewardene in Sri Lankan Parliament yesterday. In the Eastern State,

Sinhalese colonisation has been done and LTTE is little afraid of getting majority there. As per the discussion in Sri Lankan Parliament yesterday, these people are going to decide whether they are to join with North or not.

I am going to ask one categorical question to the Minister. In the Accord, it is not clear as to whether the Tamils in Jaffna and in the Eastern State are going to elect their Members of Parliament. What is their right as far as the citizens of Sri Lanka are concerned? I think, it is very important because in the Accord, these points are not clear. If that right is not there whatever the rights that you are going to give under the Accord are all secondary rights. It would be a small council like municipality or corporation. If that is the fate of the Accord, I am afraid, this is not going to make much difference.

Therefore, I would suggest that please stop the war and announce ceasefire. That is important. My friend has said, Tamils are originally from India. Well, Sinhalese are also from India. Both of them are from India. But the Tamils were exploited, were crushed and were finished. Even the Constitutional rights were taken away and they are given only the secondary rights. So, this should be appreciated. You should never become adamant. The way the Prime Minister issued the statement, I request you, you should never become adamant. You have to convince them that you are doing for their benefit. They are not prepared to talk to you. You go and talk to them. They are fighting for the cause. They are not big politicians like you. They are honest people fighting in the battle. They are not political people your Party or your politicians. Therefore, like you should make all the efforts. You go and talk to them; you announce ceasefire and talk with them. You convince them. I think, that is the only way left for you in future. I differ with my friend, Guptaji's statement. You do not finish them. You cannot finish them. The way in which, for one month, you are fighting the battle, even if you send all your Army, you cannot. With such militancy, commitment and cause, even 5 years' and 10 years'



boys are fighting with the weapons and guns and girls are also fighting And the way they are committed, the more people you kill, yesterday you killed 30 people. Why you made this sin? You should not have done it. You go on killing them more. The problem will never be solved. How many years are you going to stay there? Rs. 3 crores you are spending every day when we are having lot of problems. I am asking a categorical question to the hon. Minister. Do you like Pakistan or China army will come tomorrow and stand in Punjab to make peace? No Indian citizen likes this.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : You make your suggestion.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I am not making suggestion. Are you going to make Pakistan or Chinese army to stand in Punjab to maintain peace? None of the Indian citizens would like it. In the speeches which were delivered yesterday, even the leading party M.Ps have said that India has interfered, they have kept their military there and, therefore, all the Ceylonese people are dead against India. You are not going to develop any military stand. That is after-thought. At the time of accord. I have heard the speeches made, the Government or the P.M. has never said that, in South we want some safety measures. But now the Government has failed and not used the simple intelligence to take the people into confidence and, therefore, you are involved in more trouble and you have failed and again I say cease-fire immediately and call the people again, Mr. Prabhakaran, talk to him and try to find out and you convince him "We will give you the primary right. Tamilian can be the President or the Prime Minister of Lanka." They can contest as MPs. All these major citizens' rights will be given to them. Only by taking the people into confidence, the Government can solve the problem and I again appeal to the Government. Today only, in the House while replying the hon. Minister can announce that cease-fire order will be given and the Government is prepared to talk to the Tamil militants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I would like you to take the

sense of the House so that we can decide whether we can forego the lunch hour because I would like to clarify that the hon. Minister has to give the reply at 2 PM. Will the House decide because he has to go to Rajya Sabha at 3.00 PM when the discussion starts there. So, it is for the Members to decide whether they would like to forego the lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. There are only two speakers. My suggestion is, if the House accepts, after the completion of the two speakers, the House can adjourn for lunch.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : If you would like to have only two speakers from the Opposition, then you would...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am telling one is Mr. Brajamohan Mohanty and another is Mr. Ramoowalia. Only two names are left over now. We will complete and we will break for lunch. (*Interruptions*) Your name is not here. Only two names are here, Mr. Mohanty and Mr. Ramoowalia.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Pure) : For the convenience of the hon. Minister, I withdraw my name from this because I come from a small State. I have a feeling that all the Members of Orissa have felt.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What Madam proposes is we are ready to allow them to speak.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Forget it. You pass on. I do not know if anybody is interested in it.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : What are we going to do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After finishing two speakers, we will adjourn. At 2 O'Clock, we will reassemble. We are not foregoing lunch. If time permits, we can have. I think, if the Members permit, we will finish early.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, since yesterday we have been listening to different viewpoint on the issue of Sri Lanka. Some of them



[Shri P. Namgyal]

are in favour and some are against, but, in my view, the most important is the statement made by our Prime Minister in the House day before yesterday in which he has dealt with all the pros and cons of the issue in great detail. So, I do not think that there is much scope for discussion on this issue. The agreement, which has been signed on Sri Lankan issue, is a great agreement of this century and it has become an agreement of peace. It is an historical agreement. For signing this agreement, I would like to congratulate Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister, and His Excellency Shri Jayewardene, the President of Sri Lanka. Shri Dinesh Goswami initiated this discussion and I think he has viewed this agreement from the narrow political angle of a regional party. He has not seen it in the context of Indo-Sri Lanka friendship and in the interest of India.

Sir, the present Sri Lankan problem is not a problem of the last three or four years. It dates back to 1948 when Sri Lanka achieved Independence. During British regime, in Sri Lanka, the Tamils were in majority in administration and in every department. This is a historical fact. At the time of Independence, Sinhalese were by and large illiterate and financially very weak. After Sri Lanka got independence, Sinhalese were given all sorts of encouragement in the field of education, industry, trade and in all other fields and they started asserting their rights also.

Sir, after the independence of Sri Lanka, when the Constitution of Sri Lanka was drafted, certain important features such as Sri Lanka would be a secular, multi-lingual multi-racial and democratic State were incorporated in it. When a new political party came to power there for the first time, it made certain changes in the constitution. Sri Lanka was declared a Buddhist State and Sinhali language was declared the official language of the country. It caused resentment among the Tamil speaking people. With the passage of time, Sinhalese got all sorts of encouragement to progress. This is one of the reasons for the present state of affairs. This caused resentment among the Tamils, because whereas Tamils had a

say in every matter earlier, their position deteriorated later. They felt that they will not be able to achieve their earlier position of eminence. So, the Tamils also started demanding their rights. The present Sri Lankan crisis is the result of all this. Clauses 1.2 and 1.3 of the agreement signed by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the President of Sri Lanka, envisage significant change in the situation and I want to quote clauses 1.2 and 1.3 from the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

[English]

"1.2 Acknowledging that Sri Lanka is multi-ethnic and a multi-lingual, plural, society consisting, inter alia, Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims (Moors) and Burghers. 1.3 Recognising that each ethnic group has a distinct cultural and linguistic identity which has to be carefully nurtured."

[Translation]

In my view, this has brought about a great change in their thinking and it would help a lot in finding a solution to this problem. Therefore this should remove whatever apprehensions or doubts are there in the minds of the Tamils.

Many Members have said that India is interfering in the internal affairs of other country by sending its armed forces and that the agreement was signed in a haste. This is all wrong. I fully agree with the views expressed by my senior colleague, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, yesterday in the House. This agreement is important from two angles. First, the foreign powers, who were in search of a chance to get a foothold there, were denied such a chance and secondly the killings of Tamilians were to be stopped. But it is very unfortunate that LTTE, which had accepted the agreement, later on refused to abide by it. Not only that, the LTTE people have started killing the members of those groups which had accepted the agreement.

There is still time that members of LTTE should understand it very well that this problem can be resolved through a dialogue only. In this connection, I would like to appeal to the opposition



parties and especially to the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Shri M.G. Ramachandran, that they should mediate and take some steps and persuade the LTTE to abide by the agreement to help solve this problem.

Hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta had said that there should be unilateral ceasefire, but I am not in favour of such a step because the members of LTTE are on the run in all directions and they are trying to find an opportunity to get united and to fight once again. They should, therefore, not be given a chance to regroup themselves. In my view, they should come to the conference table. Our Tamil friends, especially the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, should persuade them to come to the conference table and the problem should be solved through negotiations.

With these words, I support the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion on Sri Lanka situation, I feel that the whole country is very much concerned about it. I do not say that our Government has entangled itself there, but it is obviously in a very difficult position. Therefore, while discussing this issue, it is not proper to attack the Government continuously by saying that the Agreement has been wrong. My party feels that the issue should be settled through negotiations. Efforts were being made to solve the issue across the table and we welcomed such efforts. It was a very good step. But whatever happened after that has been most unfortunate. In regard to the action of the Indian army there, I want to say that if action is taken against the entire group of a community without making distinction then it will prove harmful. The entire Tamil speaking people of Sri Lanka are not LTTE activists.

It is being said that a large number of Indian soldiers have been killed. When an army is deployed to meet such a situation and when there is an armed struggle, it is natural that some of our soldiers will be killed and some of theirs will be killed as well. I can say it on the basis of my experience in the Blue Star Operation, I

was myself present inside the Golden Temple during these days. I stayed inside the temple for three days. Many innocent persons were killed in that operation. All of them were not terrorists. Forty people were shot dead after making them sit in a row. I have seen this with my eyes. I want to suggest that all the people in Jaffna are not LTTE activists. So, some method should be found to isolate the militant elements. I will tell you as to how to do it. When Shri M.G. Ramachandran had gone to the United States of America, his party ADMK and DMK reacted sharply to the situation in Sri Lanka. My suggestion is this. First, in order to make the Accord a success, all out efforts must be made at all levels because it is a matter of prestige for our country. Whatever has been incorporated in the Agreement or the powers mentioned in regard to Jaffna or other parts...(Interruptions)

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): This agreement should not meet the fate of the Punjab Accord...(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: The India Government should continue to use its good offices for implementing the accord which has been signed with Mr. Jayewardene for protecting the interests of the Tamil group. I support the suggestion for an immediate unilateral ceasefire. This immediate ceasefire will naturally lessen the bitterness existing at present and after that, at least three weeks' time should be given. I think that immediate cease-fire will definitely help in isolating the activists of the LTTE from the peace-loving people. If Prabhakaran and others do not surrender within 21 days after this declaration, then we can tell the whole world and our country that our intention was not to crush LTTE people and that we had kept all the doors open for negotiations. If we go through our country's history since independence, we will find that we had appealed for peace in Korea, Egypt and other countries. Our Indian Peace Keeping Force will live upto its name only when we declare ceasefire. I want to inform my colleagues in the Congress party and in the Opposition that if we believe in the power of guns then we will have to repent later. This



[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

holds true in every case whether it is the G.N.L.F. or a person in Punjab who talked of annihilating the Hindus or it is Prabhakaran. We should review the situation and not give more powers to those people who may play an underhand role in our history. The Indian Army consists of Marathas, Rajputs, Sikhs and Ahirs. I want to say that the Sikhs will again prove their patriotism. Our soldiers obey the orders given to them fully. In order to remove the apprehension among the people, you should consider these three or four suggestions made by me.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my party had opposed the very basis and premise on which this agreement was signed even when the discussion was held in this House during the last session. This accord was signed at a time when the nation was overtaken by several scandals that had unveiled themselves. To divert the attention of the people's mind, this accord was signed violating all the norms and principles that we had been following since Panditji's time.

Sir, this was an ethnic problem confined to Sri Lanka. Our Prime Minister made himself the sole representative of the entire Tamil population in Sri Lanka while signing the agreement. Were they a signatory to this accord? No. It has been said that it is only the LTTE, which was a militant group, which was opposing it. But what about others? You could have got at least the other minor Tamil groups who had agreed with you to sign this accord and at best our country would have been a guarantor or a witness to this accord. In my opinion, I do feel that you had gone well beyond our scope in signing this kind of an accord whose repercussions we are feeling and suffering today.

Then I come to the role of the Peace-Keeping Force. Let me make it very clear that we have nothing against what the Peace-Keeping Force is doing. We have a disciplined Army. We are proud of the Jawans who have fought valiantly on various occasions. They have always

upheld the integrity and sovereignty of this country. But my charge would be against those who are responsible for assigning this role to the Peace-Keeping Force. Never before has the Indian Army been used in this manner. The Indian Army may have been sent earlier to Cyprus, to Korea, may be it went to Sri Lanka, but it was sent as a part of a peace-keeping force under a common command as a part of the UN forces. But never has our country intervened directly like this in the internal affairs of another country.

Another repercussion of this is that for the first time our Indian military is under the command of the President of another country. Constitutionally, it is the President of the country and the Chief of the Army who are basically the commander of the Indian Forces. This is the first instance in which you have placed the military or our soldiers under the command of the President of another country. These are serious questions on which we should think about because they may have repercussions at a later date. I don't want to repeat all that has been said in this debate on Sri Lanka. I do not want to waste the time of this august House by repeating the points which have been made by many of my colleagues from both the sides.

I would like to know what action our Government took when Mr. Dileepan went on fast? He had made five demands. Did we do anything about them? Nothing. Whatever it is, the accord was signed. As per this accord, colonisation was to be stopped in the Eastern Districts. First of all, how did Ampere come into the accord? It was only Batticaloa and Trincomalee which were supposed to be a part of the package. What did the Indian Government do to prevent this inclusion which was done only to rig the referendum?—again a policy which we have opposed with respect to domestic affairs. We have always opposed plebiscite as an instrument to decide political solutions. I am for a political solution. Here you agreed to this. But after that the colonisation continues today. You have done nothing to prevent these Eastern Districts from being colonised by the Sinhalese. What happened about the militants? Were they



released? None. And to add insult to the injury, 17 of these militants were arrested. It was Mr. Jayewardene who wanted them to go to Colombo. My information was that Mr. Athulathmudali blackmailed Mr. Jayewardene by saying that he would resign if these people were not sent to Colombo and hence you succumbed to that pressure. This was the beginning of the trouble which started thereafter. Sir, I am not here to hold court for Mr. Prabhakaran. We have always opposed the cult of violence, but if Prabhakaran is to continue his cult of violence, or in behaving in an unsavoury manner, who has given you the right to kill him? This is not the licence for the Indian Government to go and kill him or his men. Unfortunately, we have landed ourselves in this mess. An interim Government which was promised to be formed was never formed. Emergency, which was supposed to have lifted on the contrary was extended by three months. The cases against the Tamils were not withdrawn and only the Sinhalese schools and colleges were reopened as against the Tamils schools and colleges which continued to remain closed. It was worse when our Defence Minister was present in Sri Lanka. In his presence, President Jayewardene announced an award of Rs. 1 million on Prabhakaran. Not only that, he also announced that he was banning the LTTE over there. So, is this an attitude of conciliation or vindictiveness and confrontation?

The situation in Sri Lanka continues to alarm all of us. We are not happy about the turn of events that are taking place and what are you doing to improve the situation there? Some of my colleagues from the other side of the House have expressed their views that if we had not intervened, foreign agencies and forces would have played their role in Sri Lanka. Is there anything in the accord to prevent these agencies from playing their role? Concerning the rights of Trincomalee harbour, it is only mentioned in a letter by Mr. Jayewardene. I would like to know what validity a letter from the President had in international affairs. Is it a part of the accord? It is only a letter. The letter has been attached as an annexure and the letter has no validity as far as my knowledge goes in international treaties. Who has guaranteed that either Mossad or any

other foreign agency from other countries will not operate in Sri Lanka? Who has given you the guarantee? What makes us think that they are not present there or they will not be there in future? Is your Peace Keeping Force going to stay there for all the time or are you going to withdraw sooner or later? Once the Peace Keeping Force withdraws from Sri Lanka, whose responsibility will it be to guarantee to us that these foreign powers and agencies will not operate from the Island?

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are several questions which arise out of the discussions on Sri Lanka that we had during the last two days. It is not an ordinary matter, but a very complex and dangerous situation.

I was reading the Hindu today and the editorial says that Shri Prabhakaran had written a letter on the 6th November asking for a 48-hour ceasefire to come for negotiations. Is this true or not? Why is it that the Government have failed to inform this House regarding this?

There have been allegations made by President Jayewardene that Tamil Nadu was being used as a place to train and harbour those terrorists. Is Tamil Nadu not a part of India? Is the Tamil Nadu Government not an ally of yours? We may be aliens, but what about AIDMK? Why did it take such a long time for the Prime Minister to contradict this on the floor of the other House? Why was he keeping quiet till then? This editorial also says that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been keen and has been persuading the Central Government for an immediate ceasefire and invite these boys to negotiate and bring about a solution. It is still not late. Having put your foot into the mouth, I would say that the sooner you get out of this situation, the better it would be for our country.

I would appeal to the Government to immediately call for a ceasefire and to initiate negotiations and explore possibilities of an amicable settlement in this island which has been troubling our mind and this country for a long time.

13.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch  
till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen  
of the clock.*



*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after  
Lunch at Eighteen Minutes past  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT  
BY THE PRIME MINISTER RE.  
SITUATION IN SRI LANKA—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I begin, I would like to sincerely thank the hon. members who have participated in this debate which lasted for nearly 6 hours. The members are S/Shri Dinesh Goswami, Dinesh Singh, Madhav Reddy, Bhagwat Jha Azad, Suresh Kurup, B.R. Bhagat, Syed Shahabuddin, Kolandaivelu, Kumarmangalam, Sharda Dighe, Indrajit Gupta, Jeevarathinam, Saiffudin Soz, N.V.N. Somu, Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Datta Samant, Ramoovalia, et al. While I believe that a speech to be immortal does not have to be eternal, I am confident that I shall receive the indulgence of the House if this afternoon I speak at length.

We had a stimulating debate. This debate on the important and complex subject provided us an opportunity to take a multi-dimensional look at the recent tragic development in Sri Lanka. The Agreement so warmly and openly welcomed by all sections of the House in early August has come under criticism from several quarters yesterday and today. Before attempting to answer the points raised by hon. members, I would, Sir, with your permission, like to make a few preliminary observations about our foreign policy in general and Sri Lanka in particular. At the same time, I must state that while Government shall give the fullest possible information to this House, we function under certain wellknown constraints and established norms of diplomatic confidentiality. The norms have to be respected in public interest.

(Interruptions)

We are dealing with other Governments. We have discussions with them which are confidential. You cannot disclose them. It is a breach of trust. There are certain rules of the game which sovereign governments have to accept.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapura) : That's right.

SHRI NATWAR SINGH : Now, let us be clear about what is at stake in Sri Lanka. It is very easy to pass ill-informed critical judgement on what we are doing in Sri Lanka. But let me say without reservation that President Jayawardene and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi have displayed great vision and courage in coming up with an agreement that has rightly been hailed as an act of great statesmanship all the world over. Let us give credit where it is due.

I would like to quote here from the paragraph contained in the communique issued by the Commonwealth Summit in Vancouver last month :

“Heads of Governments welcomed the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement recently signed by the President of Sri Lanka and the Prime Minister of India as an act of highest statesmanship. They were happy to note that the agreement meets the legitimate aspirations of all the people in Sri Lanka within a democratic system of governance. It brings to an end the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, restores peace and normalcy and ensures the unity, integrity and security of the country. They acclaimed the agreement as one arrived at bilaterally between two member-States of Commonwealth in a spirit of understanding and accommodation which will ensure regional peace and stability. Heads of Governments wished the two leaders every success in the full implementation of the agreement. They affirmed their fullest support for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Sri Lanka.”



This paragraph is approved unanimously at the Commonwealth summit. Now I would like to point out here that the official text reads "Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement" and not 'accord'. Although these two terms can be interchangeable, Government uses the term 'agreement'.

The Agreement has been welcomed by a large number of the members of the United Nations in their reference to South Asia in the General Assembly debate. All of our friends have communicated their happiness over the Agreement to our Prime Minister. It has been welcomed by the United States and President Reagan referred to it in his remarks when he received the Prime Minister.

Now, to say that the signing of this Agreement is a failure of Indian foreign policy or that it is the biggest misadventure, as my distinguished friend Shri Dinesh Goswami has said, in the diplomatic history and that it does not safeguard the Tamil interests is not correct. I would like to say that very competent, experienced, highly professional members of the Indian Foreign Service, Indian administrative Service and other services worked very hard on the Sri Lankan question. All these people, my erstwhile colleagues, have got where they have, after qualifying in one of the most difficult competitive examinations that the world has to offer. So, please let us not belittle their achievement. Let us not belittle their effort. I have taken the examination myself and I know how difficult it is. Let us not belittle what they are trying to do. As a matter of fact, the signing of this Agreement has been acknowledged the world over as an act of great statesmanship and of great professional skill on both sides. One has only to look at the map of South Asia to realise that geography has placed awesome burdens and responsibilities on us. We shall shy away from these responsibilities at our peril.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):** when I call it as misadventure, I think as political parties, we have the right to discuss or express our own opinion on a

particular subject. The bureaucrats do not come into the picture.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He is only mentioning about their involvement and the tremendous work that they had done.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** Now, Sir, what is at stake in Sri Lanka ? Here, I would request the hon. Members to read the Agreement very carefully, and also read the Prime Minister's statement in this House very carefully. It reads :

- (1) The unity, territorial integrity and independence of Sri Lanka ;
- (2) The rights of the Tamils to live and prosper as free and equal citizens ; and
- (3) The security environment in the region.

These are the three basic issues.

Now, if you look at the situation in a balanced dispassionate manner, you will agree that the Agreement has assured all these three basic issues. Is it not ? I shall read from the Agreement in a moment. Not one hon. Member has come up with a viable alternative. If you have one, we will be very willing to discuss it. It is easy to be critical, but infinitely difficult to be creative. Now what does the Agreement say ?

It says :

"Attaching utmost importance to nurturing, intensifying and strengthening the traditional friendship of India and Sri Lanka, and acknowledging the imperative need of resolving the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka, and the consequent violence, and for the safety, well-being and prosperity of people belonging to all communities in Sri Lanka.

Have this day entered into the following Agreement to fulfil this objective."



[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

What are the objectives ? These are :

*"desiring to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka ;*

*acknowledging that Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and a multi-lingual plural society consisting, inter alia, of Sinhalese; Tamils, Muslims (Moors), and Burghers;*

*recognising that each ethnic group has a distinct cultural and linguistic identity which has to be carefully nurtured ;*

*also recognising that the Northern and the Eastern Provinces have been areas of historical habitation of Sri Lankan Tamil speaking peoples, who have at all times hitherto lived together in this territory with other ethnic groups;*

*conscious of the necessity of strengthening the forces contributing to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka, and preserving its character as a multi-lingual and multi-religious plural society, in which all citizens can live in equality, safety and harmony, and prosper and fulfil their aspirations."*

That is what the Agreement says.

Now, if in the absence of this Agreement, these conditions could have been fulfilled or if we jettisoned this Agreement, can we have an assurance that these conditions will be fulfilled ?

Another point has been asked as to what the IPKF doing there.

Under Article 2.16 (c), it is mentioned that :

*"in the event that the Government of Sri Lanka requests the Government of India to afford military assistance to implement these proposals, the Government of India will cooperate by giving to the Government of Sri Lanka such military assistance as and when requested."*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What does (a) and (b) say ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I will read out (a) and (b), if you want me to.

These are the terms of the agreement. The agreement was signed by Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka. I will come to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's intervention later. If I may presume to say so, Mr. Indrajit Gupta's intervention had raised the already high level of the debate to an even higher level. He has indicated in his intervention, what was the situation for the last 3½ or 4 years ; what was the situation in Sri Lanka when we debated this a number of times. Hon. Members in this House and the other House repeatedly asked : 'What was Government of India doing about it ?' Appeals were made in stringent and strident terms to say that we should walk in, take a military step. We had said : No ; this is not possible. We would like a political solution to the problem.'

This agreement was not arrived at in haste. A number of weeks of very hard work at different levels in Government, in different branches, was carried on. All these doubts which assail the hon. Members also assailed us, and provisions were made for every eventuality. But since agreements are made by human beings, they can be as perfect or as imperfect as human beings are. If, as I said earlier, there is any way in which we can improve upon it, I am sure Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka would like to look at it.

I want to relate just an incident, because people have said ; "All right ; you have gone in, i.e. the IPKF, to which great tributes have been rightly paid. What is the next step ?" I was in Hanoi about three years ago. I requested the Government at Hanoi to permit me to call on Gen. Giap, the great hero of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. I asked him : 'General, can you tell me, since you are one of the great military strategists and political thinkers that Vietnam has produced for many centuries, to what do you owe your success at Dien Bien Phu ?' He said : 'Military action has to be followed simultaneously or very soon, by political action, and



political action by the required administrative arrangements. And fourthly, these three have to be crowned by an economic policy and programme for rehabilitation and reconstruction. These are the four wheels of the car. If one is missing, then the car does not move.' So, this is what we have in mind in Sri Lanka. We want that the military activity which has been thrust upon us is terminated as soon as possible, so that reconstruction and the political processes which will bring permanent peace and amity to Sri Lanka can be started, the necessary administrative arrangements can be made, and an economic blueprint can be produced. For this, it is absolutely essential that hostilities of the kind that have been thrust upon it cease. We have never called LTTE our enemies. Throughout these months and weeks that we were discussing this issue, all the Tamil militant groups, including LTTE were in contact with us at various levels in Colombo, in Madras and in New Delhi—because, what were the objectives of this exercise? It was that the ethnic conflict should end. We have been able to get from President Jayewardene his concurrence to an agreement which really is quite exceptional in diplomatic history. There are arrangements where military pacts are involved in the NATO or the Warsaw Pact, where troops of foreign countries are on the soil of a particular country with the concurrence, with the treaty agreements. But as far as I can recollect there is no example in recent history where an agreement of this kind between two sovereign non-aligned States has been signed, because both the States realised what was at stake.

It is being said that [it is an internal matter of Sri Lanka, Yes, in the strict terms, it is. But in 1983 when the conflict started in this virulent form—it was going on for forty years—the Sri Lanka Government asked for our good offices and that is why we have been there. And the three items I have mentioned: We could not be indifferent to Tamil interests in Sri Lanka. We could not be indifferent to the security environment. And we had to ensure the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka. I do not want to elaborate on this.

Shri Bhawgat Jha Azad, again in a very substantial and major intervention gave some indication of the conceptual thinking that has gone beyond the statement has said, that we cannot be indifferent to this. A country like India cannot be. I do not want to spell out this, because as I said earlier, there are certain constraints of confidentiality. But it is quite obvious that it would not be in our vital natural interest if Sri Lanka and the area around it was to become a cockpit of super powers rivalry or even rivalry among other countries or other countries which are not very friendly to India were to have a stranglehold in Sri Lanka.

The letters attached to the Agreement have the same sanctity as the Agreement has. I am sure hostile elements will have to leave Sri Lanka. Now, this is no ordinary achievement. Now, certain problems have come in the way of implementation of the Agreement. The time-table has not been kept. But there are imponderables in any situation. There are unexpected elements in any undertaking and here is an exercise which is extremely complex, extremely complicated. Therefore, these hurdles have come up.

Now, we have had discussions with President Jayewardene, with his colleagues in the Government, with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and here I would like to quote from a speech delivered by the Prime Minister at Marina in Madras on the 2nd of August. The Prime Minister said:

"Lastly, I would like to thank the one person without whose help this Agreement would not have been possible, without his sagacity, without his profound humanism, without his rock-like support, especially during the most difficult and complicated negotiations about the deep understanding that he has shown, without his statesmanship, in rising above all narrowness and selfishness in statesmanship, and looking towards the greater interests of the country we could not have achieved this Agreement. It is his patriotism



[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

and his support which has made this possible. And needless to say, I am talking about your Chief Minister, Shri Ramachandranji."

At every step, we have kept Shri Ramachandran informed for the simple reason that very great burdens and...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He would have spoken on August 2nd.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): That is all old.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): These are all old certificates dating prior to October 10. Please read out the certificates of post-October 10th.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I can assure you, the Prime Minister met Mr. Ramachandran in Washington less than two weeks ago. I had an hour's talk with him. I met Mr. M.G. Ramachandran four days ago. He did the honour of receiving me.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): The same Chief Minister requested our Prime Minister for ceasefire. What does he say for it?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Somu, I will come to your party's brilliant record in this matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We must come to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I have earlier spoken about our foreign policy concerns and our bilateral concerns. This agreement has provided an opportunity to ensure that our environment and our area remains free from outside interference.

I shall now deal with the various matters which the hon. Members have very rightly raised...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

When you do not appreciate even a good thing, one can not help it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We could not understand it.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: If you say that you are speaking for the whole country, then you deserve congratulations.

[English]

Now, Mr. Dinesh Goswami said in his intervention that other Tamil groups had not been consulted. For this, I may respectfully say that it is factually incorrect because we have kept all the groups informed.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): What I said was, from the subsequent reports it appears that it is TULF and others have reservations about the devolution plan and this agreement does not satisfy any of the Tamil groups. I never said 'all Tamil groups'.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: If you look at the agreement, there are residual matters. The residual matters will be discussed between the two Governments and we are doing that. I shall come to the residual matters which you have referred to and other Members have referred to. I really wanted to say that every effort has been made. Why would the Government of India like to keep any group out of the consultations. That would not make any sense. We would like to consult everybody, we would like to carry everybody both in India and abroad and in Sri Lanka with the agreement because of the objective the agreement has laid down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If the Tamil groups were consulted in the process of the agreement, then why...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Mr. Dinesh Goswami also said that we should come out of Sri Lanka immediately.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: My speech is again mis-interpreted. I have not said the word 'immediately'. I have said the word 'at the earliest'. I never interrupt the hon. Minister, but when my speech is misinterpreted, I have to make the point clear.



**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** No Sir. We can look at the record tomorrow. You may not have used the particular word, but you wanted to say this. What I want to say is that if we were to pull out of Sri Lanka at the moment, what would be the consequences? As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, we should stay there. Now Members want to know why a particular situation have arisen at the moment. We are trying to find out because from the 29th of July, whole of August and whole of September, there were no problems. Then, the problem started increasing and we had to deal with them as they came. Why had the IPKF gone there as a peace keeping force? Because the Tamil militants said that they would not lay down their arms to the Sri Lankan Army and that they would lay down arms to the Indian Peace Keeping Force. That was agreed to by the Sri Lankan Government. Shri Azad in his intervention has said that there was a public ceremony in the early part of August. Well, the arms were laid down. And Mr. Yogi, who is not an unimportant figure in the hierarchy of LTTE, was present at the function. So the expectation was that the arms would be laid down and an interim instrumentality would be set up there in which the LTTE would have a major share. The Prime Minister in his statement has given all these details as to what transpired at what stage upto the other day. Since a particular group went back on this, whole timetable was disturbed. And the principal concern was that we had to take action in Jaffna area to bring normalcy which was becoming impossible with the activities of a particular group. Now, people are asking as to why we do not sit with the LTTE. For two-and-a-half-months regularly we had been in touch with them. The High Commissioner went and met them a number of times. Our officials went to discuss various aspects of the agreement which we thought were not being satisfactorily dealt with. What were devolution matters which were not being dealt with, colonisation, return of refugees, all these matters had been taken up in great details at the official level both in Colomb and in New Delhi. And all concerned groups were kept fully informed. As mentioned by Prime Minister in his statement, when he had discussions with Mr. Prabhakaran on 28th

of July, every single doubt that reconciled him, had been cleared. And also present at that meeting was a representative of the Tamil Nadu Government. I just want to say that we had to sign this agreement with the Sri Lankan Government. Previous agreements on the ethnic issue had been signed by the Sri Lankan Government with the other ethnic groups and all failed. This is a vital difference. I can say it in this House when a senior member of the LTTE was shown the terms of the agreement in Madras on 27th and 28th of July, he said—I do not want to mention his name—that that was all they asked for. We had told that LTTE was out of question. We asked them whether they wanted that East and the North should become one province. He agreed.

Members have referred to the referendum. There are two referendums which I would like to point out in the two contexts. One is, it is mentioned in article 2.3 that this is required to be held on or before 31 December 1988 to determine whether the eastern and northern provinces to continue as one administrative unit or become two separate provinces. Basically it is upto the Tamils to ensure that they have adequate support from the Muslims in the eastern province to win the referendum if and when it is held. The second context in which the referendum is mentioned is in the 13th amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka. It is provided in articles 154(g)(2)(b) and 154(g)(3)(b) which concern amendments to the devolution package, that if one or more provincial councils object to any amendment, it has to be passed by two-third of the total membership of Parliament and then approved by a national referendum. Now, we know that the Supreme Court has given a ruling. The Cabinet of Sri Lanka as far as we know, has passed this Bill that it is not necessary for them to go for a referendum and that these changes can be done by them with the two-third majority in their Parliament. Now, the Parliament is in session and the latest we have heard is that the amendments are likely to be placed before the House of Sri Lanka for voting in two or three days when it will become a part of



[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

the law. Now, what happens between now and 1988 will depend on a number of factors. If, for example, the Provincial Councils are set up, a Chief Minister is appointed, a common Planning Commission is appointed, a common High Court is appointed, then you know it better than I do that political institutions get entrenched. I know two or three friends of mine in the Sri Lankan Government say that they would like to shift from the Central Government in Colombo to the Provincial Council because this is where the action is going to be. When the Prime Minister said in his statement that the legislation presented is unprecedented in the light of Sri Lanka's Unitary constitution, it is a fact because for the first time, they will have in nine provinces Chief Ministers and responsibility of these instrumentalities to ensure that in the North and the East they get the necessary majority in the referendum. And this is where we appeal to our friends in the LTTE that they should say so, that they support the agreement, lay down their arms, and get on with the political process. It is no use talking about that you have a ceasefire today or in forty-eight hours. For two and a half months we have been negotiating with them. What is 48 hours going to produce? You will realise that we have the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka which has gone there to do a particular job. How do you think that their morale is going to be affected if a unilateral ceasefire, not against a particular group, is announced by the great Indian Army? All this has to be taken into consideration.

Now, I am coming to the point that why there is no ceasefire. It is a valid point that why we are not having the ceasefire. But we would like to have some kind of an assurance. They can give that assurance to us, they can give it to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that they will fulfil the clauses of the Agreement. They had said so in the course of the negotiations held in July, and on the 29th of September these things have been discussed with them. So, somewhere we are trying to find out some way.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked us what has gone wrong, why has the LTTE thrown all this away. Quite honestly, I myself find

it incomprehensible. At every level, at every stage, we have requested them that what is it that they want; what more would they like us to do. But the answer is not forthcoming.

The Prime Minister in his statement and in his reply to the Rajya Sabha said quite clearly with regard to the ceasefire... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sorry for intervention. On 6th of this month, Mr. Prabhakaran, it is learnt, has written a letter to our Chief Minister. Sir, the Minister had been to Madras. I think he might have talked with regard to that letter also. May I know whether Mr. Prabhakaran has actually written a letter asking for a ceasefire or not?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Now, Sir, as I have said earlier, there are constraints of confidentiality... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : How do you say it is confidential?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Please bear with me. I sat for six hours listening to you. The communications have been received by the Chief Minister but they do not meet the requirements of the situation on the lines that the Prime Minister has indicated. I would like to quote the Prime Minister. In his reply to Rajya Sabha he said : "Some Members have asked for a ceasefire. I have said very clearly that we are willing to have a ceasefire"... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, he cannot refer to what the Prime Minister has said in the other House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I do not know, Sir, whether he can refer to the proceedings in the other House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He can. not... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you need not necessarily read the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. If you want you can mention the gist of that. There is nothing wrong in that.



**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** You can say that at some other place the Prime Minister had said this.

**SARI K. NATWAR SINGH :** As a Cambridge man he has referred to the other place, so, I shall take on from there...*(Interruptions)*. Now, we have enough respect for the glories of the English language, to put it differently. I will put it differently. In the other place, it was said by the Prime Minister that...*(Interruptions)*. If there is an indication from the LTTE that they will go by the agreement, give up their arms, get on to the political process, there is no problem. All that they do is to contact somebody in the IPKF, send message there. But this has not happened. We are trying and we are hoping that we have to be quite clear in our mind that the task that the IPKF has been given as a peace keeping force has to be completed in the larger interests.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) :** The party's representatives have said that they have sent an official letter to the Times of India. They have written that they are prepared to follow all these things and it should be reviewed in their interest. I will read out that.*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No, no, not necessary.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** I think they are appealing to you. Sir, why do you want to finish them ? It has come in the press, in the Times of India newspaper that they are appealing to the Prime Minister requesting him to preserve the human rights and they are prepared to accept the peace accord *(Interruptions)*. It has appeared in today's Times of India newspaper on the front page that Mr. Kittu who is their representative has written a letter. *(Interruptions)*. Mr. Minister, what letter have you received ? Can you read it out in the House ?

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** I have not received any letter.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Sir, copies have been given to the Opposition leaders. *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** I have not received any letter from Mr. Kittu.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** A copy of the letter was given to all the leaders of the Opposition including Mr. Hegde, Mr. N.T. Rama Rao and the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, I will read out the portion appeared in the newspaper.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) :** You can read out that extract.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** I will read out the extract that has appeared in the newspaper :

"We therefore appeal to your Excellency, to your sense of justice, to your concern for the preservation of human rights and your unfailing faith in the peaceful solutions of all problems to order an immediate ceasefire, and employ more peaceful and suitable political measures to enforce the acceptance of the peace accord by the LTTE."

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Who has written the letter ?

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Mr. Kittu who is the member of the Coordination Committee of the LTTE has written this letter. This letter was addressed to the Prime Minister and copies were sent to the Opposition leaders.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** I have not received it.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** If you want I can send you a copy of the letter.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH :** Sir, may I also mention that the three major issues that have been raised in this debate are with regard to the devolution and with regard to the referendum which I have already referred. Now, with regard to the devolution package land, it was asked what were the subjects which were to be discussed with the President of Sri Lanka when he was here, when I went to Colombo and at Kathmandu ?

Here I would also like to take the House into confidence by saying that when we read the remarks of the distinguished President of Sri Lanka about the State of



[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

the Indian Union, I myself and the Prime Minister brought this to his attention and said that his statement has caused great unhappiness, and that is why before leaving, at the airport he made a different statement in which he acknowledged publicly all that the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu were doing with regard to the implementation of the agreement.

Although the devolution package does not meet Tamil expectations in full, it should be remembered that in the light of the unitary Constitution of a small country like Sri Lanka, it is an unprecedented piece of legislation as the Prime Minister said in his Statement. While the Government is aware of the shortcomings and the need to improve it, we should not lose sight of the fact that it does concede some very major demands of the Tamils. For the first time, Provincial Councils will be formed with their own elected Legislatures, their own Council of Ministers and their own Chief Ministers. The Provinces will have Governors on the Indian model. This was a major TULF demand that will be conceded. But it was not so, the TULF informed. I had a meeting yesterday with Mr. Amritalingam and his colleague and went over these matters. The Constitutional provisions regarding the functions and powers of the Governor are about exactly the same as in the Indian Constitution, although the Tamils feel that in the light of the past history of conflict and bitterness additional safeguards are necessary and we agree with them, and we have conveyed this to Sri Lanka Government at highest level.

The Constitution Amendment provides for a list of subjects—the Central List, the Provincial Council List and the Concurrent List on the pattern of the Indian Constitution. The Provincial Council List contains 37 entries. Considerable powers are being devolved on the Provinces including law and order, land, education up to secondary level, health, local administration etc. The Tamils, however, would like additional subjects to be included, and we have conveyed these additional subjects and we have been given assurance that steps will be taken to correct this. There

are provisions for setting up an independent Finance Commission to ensure that adequate finances are provided to the Provinces to meet the expenses concerning the subjects devolved on them. Each Province will have its own High Court, each Province will have its own police force for law and order purposes. Regarding language, Tamil has been made an official language at par with Sinhala. This was one of the major demands of the Tamil groups. Members will agree, therefore, that it is incorrect to say that the new legislation now before the Sri Lanka Parliament gives nothing to the Tamils. But it is also correct to say that given the history of the conflict, as I mentioned earlier, they feel that a certain specific improvement is essential and we are trying to get them and we have conveyed it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
What was the improvement suggested ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : We have given the list to the people concerned in Sri Lanka.

Now, on the question of land, land has been a major point of contention between the Sri Lanka Government and the Tamil population primarily because the Tamils fear the colonisation of Tamil areas by Sinhala. The problem especially concerns the so-called Crown land or State land. Unlike in India, very large tracts of land always belong to the Central Government who have the power to alienate or give away these lands to individuals or organisations. Under the new legislation it is provided that the alienation or disposition of State lands within any Province to any citizen or to any organisation shall be by the President on the advice of the relevant Provincial Council in accordance with the laws governing the matter and the Inter-Provincial irrigation schemes such as the Mahabali project, the principles according to which land should be distributed will be determined at the national level, but the actual selection of allottees will be left to the Provincial Councils themselves.

Matters relating to land such as rights over land, land tenure, transfers, land improvement etc., will be a devolved subject. But this is a complicated matter



and there are several provisions with regard to which Tamils have considerable apprehensions. These will certainly be taken up by the Sri Lanka Government. These are the three or four major doubts with the devolution package. When I went to Colombo, I mentioned this to the President that there were concerns and apprehensions with regard to (a) return of refugees, to which his answer was, unless normally returns to the North and the East, it will be difficult to say. There were a number of people from Sri Lanka who had to be sent back to India. We are not linking these two. But he mentioned this.

With regard to colonisation, we said, we have heard reports that attempts were being made to send Sinhalese to Eastern province to change the demographic balance. He has assured that this was not being done. We have our own means of finding out and once the Provincial Councils take office in the North and East, it will be their responsibility. After all, there will be a Tamil Government in the North and the East under one province. There will be a Tamil Chief Minister; there will be Tamil Ministers and they will have the whole infrastructure supporting the Government policies. So, it will be ensured by that instrumentality, when it assumes power. We hope it will assume office as early as possible. So, the fears of colonisation also have been allayed. But we are keeping a very close watch.

Finally, there was the question of referendum and the land devolution package to which I have referred. These have been brought to the notice of the Sri Lanka Government. Now, where do we go from here?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I seek a clarification? From what appears from a write-up in *the Statesmen* today, I would like to know the Government's understanding of the situation. That without a referendum, if this law is enacted, it becomes part of the legal set up there. That any subsequent Parliament or the Parliament subsequently can change it by ordinary law without going to the amendment process of the Constitution. Is that correct or not?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I would not like to cross legal sword with him. I have not read *the Statesmen* article. But my understanding is, it requires 2/3rds majority. Since, Sri Lanka is going if I am not mistaken, for proportional representation system, I think, it will be difficult for any Government to have this kind of change.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : 2/3rds majority is a must, plus referendum is needed. But the Supreme Court held, referendum is not needed in this case. It is not needed as a whole. And any subsequent legislation can alter this set up which is being proposed. I would like to know whether any parliamentary ordinary legislation can change it by 2/3rds majority or not.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I would not like to give a categorical answer I would like to get the facts and place them before the House.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : There are 37 items in the provincial council. May I know, if the provincial council makes a law on any of these 37 items, whether the Central Government of Sri Lanka can over-ride these legislations by their own legislation.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : As I have said, they are divided into three lists. It is a provincial council list or national list or concurrent list. It depends on where it figures.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The Governor can reject the Bill totally. It was mentioned in the Jayewardene's speech made yesterday in Sri Lanka Parliament. The Governor appointed by the President can totally reject the Bill passed by the council. The whole text of Jayewardene's speech has come in the Press.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you want, he will read out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Refer it to Prime Minister.



SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I am grateful to the hon. Member that he has read what appeared in the papers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Case-fire.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : What do you want ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You case-fire.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I told you why. I listened to you very carefully and I have taken down extensive notes of the information that you make. All these various questions have been answered.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I said there are 37 items in the provincial list. On these 37 items, if the Central Government of Sri Lanka makes a law, whether the Central Government can over-ride those laws, on the 37 items of the provincial list.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I do not have it, the entire information. But I will let you have it.

If I can proceed with it, I only want to finally say thanks to all the hon. Members, particularly for the intervention that was made by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shri Indrajit Gupta. Shri Indrajit Gupta was good enough to say that he supported the agreement and realised that there were some difficulties in its implementation and he referred to the positive aspects. One or two other matters Shri Shahabuddin had raised particularly about the security environment and Shri Gupta was quite forthright in telling him that "Look at the background of this agreement, how it was arrived, what are the conditions before and what the conditions would be, if we were to go back on this agreement." He also said that we have rightly rejected the concept of Eelam and he referred to the earlier rioting and disturbances that have taken place in Sri Lanka when earlier all that you had been asked was to help out. He mentioned that there should be a case-fire. I only want respectfully submit to him that the reasons given are the ones that have been given by the Prime Minister and we hope that a satisfactory termination of the hostilities will be possible as early as

possible, as early as everybody desires it. If we get a clear understanding that the LTTE are on the agreement, then there should be no difficulty.

One or two Members said that we had opted for a military option. I would like to most respectfully say this is far from the truth. The Indian Peace Keeping Force has gone there, to keep the peace. We have all these four years said so in this House, elsewhere throughout the world, that we are for a political solution, because that is the only solution that will have the desired results.

May I just clarify the point raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee ? The Supreme Court judgment refers only to the referendum for amendments to the package article 145 (g). The whole Constitution Amendment Bill does not have to refer to a referendum, specially the clause referred to by the Supreme Court has been deleted. Amendment to devolution package will require a two-third majority of the membership of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is to make it effective. But can it be changed by two-thirds majority in future ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I will have to find out and let you know. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, Finally I want to conclude...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLS (Trivandrum) : Are we making permanent arrangements for eternity or are we looking into the present state of affairs of things. You cannot make a rule like that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : You see it depends upon the Parliamentary majority in any system.

SHRI A. CHARLS : Law and Order is a State subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : There is a saying that in the North and the East... (*Interruptions*) I am concluding by saying



that I very deeply appreciate the interest that hon. Members have taken in the subject, as this debate has been through. We deeply appreciate their sentiments.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I would like to ask one point before you conclude. I have already informed this House and the Speaker also agreed to that. When Shri J.R. Jayewardene visited New Delhi as visiting President, when he was on our soil, he blamed the Tamil Nadu Government and the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister stating that terrorists have been trained in Tamil Nadu and financed by Tamil Nadu. He has said that. I have asked the Government also to condemn Shri Jayewardene's words. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister comes to my rescue, comes to the rescue of this House to condemn all the words of Shri J.R. Jayewardene.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I mentioned earlier here that the Prime Minister had taken this up. I think that should be sufficient for the present. May I once again thank the House for the indulgence of the hon. Members who have contributed to a very important, high-level, significant debate ! What we deliberate here, what we say here, is not only confined to this House or to this country but it is also listened to with very great care in Sri Lanka and the world over. There is nothing that we should do which will, in any way, upset the IPKF, lower their morale or come in the way of the smooth implementation of the Agreement so that the political processes can be started as soon as possible.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Stop the killings of Tamils. Order ceasefire.

*At this stage, Shri N.V.N. Somu left the House.*

*(Interruptions)*

15.17 hrs.

#### AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, let us take up the next item : Further consideration of the following motion moved by

Shri Bhajan Lal, on the 9th November, 1987, namely :—

“That the Bill to amend the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Somnath Rath to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

15.18 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, there should be a law to put an end to the indiscriminate cutting of trees in the forests. A well-planned approach is needed for the growth of forests. Whether it is the reserve forests or revenue forests or the private forests, individuals should not be permitted to cut down the trees. It should only be confined to the Department of Forests or the Forest Corporation to decide it and they should be given the power to cut down the trees. In the reserve forests, no individuals should be allowed to take lease. In some States there are laws where the Forest Department or the Forest Corporations are allowed to cut the trees. The same thing should also be followed throughout India. Let us put an end to cutting the trees in all the forests. Laws are not wanting in our country. But the implementation of the same is an issue. The need of the hour is the strict implementation of all the laws whether it is water pollution, air pollution, or cutting of trees in forests indiscriminately. Laws are already passed and are in vogue but it should be implemented in right earnest. Progress must not spoil the ecology. A well-planned approach is needed which must also be implemented. We are trying to create awareness among the people. Only having ‘Vana Mahotsava’ as a ritual is not sufficient. Let us inculcate this into the minds of the public so that one family can plant a tree and nurse it. Huge amounts have been spent on the social forestry and also for afforestation. But if you see the statistics, money that is spent for afforestation or social forestry has not yielded the result. Trees are planted but not nursed. Next year, at the same place, we are to



[Shri Somnath Rath]

plant trees as those trees which were planted do not exist. Government has to take note of all these things and should not depend on statistics but on the actual implementation at the grassroot level. At the same time, sufficient steps should be taken so that fuel and building materials must be made available at the price which the villagers can afford. So also, land should be made available for pasture and fodder.

Our esteemed Prime Minister has stated, while addressing the UNO on October 19 this year, "conservation is not a national task alone. Even as peace is indivisible so is the world environment."

Taking into consideration all these matters, specially learning lessons from the unprecedented drought in our country, cutting of trees should be stopped. It prevents even soil erosion during floods. Having that in view, I want to submit that the air pollution or water pollution is the most important factor which needs the attention of the Government and also helps to create awareness among the people so that due attention can be given to this vital matter.

Sir, coming to the Bill, of course, it is stated in the Objects and Reasons...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. You are talking too much.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : To give power to the Central Board where State Boards do not function or do not cooperate. I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to which will be the agency in the states to implement the decisions of the Central Board. The agency may be defined if not in the Act itself, at least in the rules and the Hon. Minister may please say as to how best he is going to meet this point.

I welcome the amendment suggested to Section 37(1) making the imprisonment mandatory. It is stated that :

"Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 21 or section 22 or directions issued under section 31A, shall, in respect of each

such failure, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six months..."

The same principle should apply to Section 39 also. Section 39 says :

"Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any order or direction issued thereunder, for which no penalty has been elsewhere provided in this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both..."

But in this section, in the new clause that is going to be included in the Act, there is no provision for mandatory punishment. It is left to the court. So, a similar provision just like Section 37(1) should be provided in this clause also.

Coming to Section 43, it has been stated in the Bill that powers have been given to individuals to start cases. That is a very laudable idea. But will the Minister please reply as to how the individuals are assisted to prosecute a particular person? 60 days notice is necessary at this stage. Section 43 says :

"(1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by—

- (a) a Board or any officer authorised in this behalf by it ; or
- (b) any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint to the Board or officer authorised as aforesaid....."

But this has also been limited by Subsection (2) which says :

"(2) Where a complaint has been made under clause (b)



of sub-section (1), the Board shall....."

The word 'shall' is used here.

"on demand by such person, make available the relevant reports in its possession to that person".

This provision in sub-clause (2) has been diluted by a proviso which says :

"Provided that the Board may refuse to make any such report available to such person if the same is in its opinion, against the public interest."

So, this proviso should be deleted. Because any Board can take shelter under this proviso and refuse to give any report to an individual. For that all legal assistance should be given to individuals who fight the case and at the end when they are successful, some amount should be provided by way of compensation out of the fines realised from the culprit. That should be done. If that is done the individuals will be encouraged to file complaints or else how individuals come forward. Unless you give all the facilities to an individual to file a case there is no use making only a provision in the Bill for the propaganda sake that we have given the right to file the case to the public whereas at the same time you are putting the limitations and not giving the desired facilities.

We have experience of air pollution in Orissa. At Rajgangpur the cement factories have created a panic among the public. It is said that TB and other lung diseases come from the cement dust coming out of the factories. Similarly at Talcher the coal dust is affecting the health of the people. Also in my district Ganjam at Chhatarpur, Jaishri Chemicals are responsible for both air and water pollution. A team of Rajya Sabha had visited that place on public petition.

Sir, when the river water is polluted the fishermen not only lose their job of catching fish but they also suffer very much because the fish die and are rooted out. Under those circumstances when complaints are made by the public especially of the water pollution in rivers and also air pollution specific steps should be taken immediately.

Now it has been said that after section 22 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :

"22A (1) Where it is apprehended by a Board that omission of any air pollutant, in excess of the standards laid down by the State Board under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 17, is likely to occur by reason of any person operating an industrial plant or otherwise in any air pollution control area, the Board may make an application to a court, not inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class for restraining such person from omitting such air pollutant."

(2) On receipt of the application under sub-section (1), the court may make such order as it deems fit."

It is a discretion of the court. The matter can prolong for years together and the pollution continues. So I request the hon. Minister to amend this 22 A (2) and on receipt of such application it should be mandatory on the part of the court to issue a stay order prohibiting the alleged pollution. First of all the stay order should be given prohibiting the alleged pollution and later the matter may be heard and necessary orders passed otherwise it will have no effect. I once again suggest and urge upon the Minister to amend this 22A (2) so as to make it mandatory on the part of the court to issue a preliminary stay order on the alleged pollution on a complaint received. It is no use giving power to the court to do whatever it likes without putting any time-limit.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. It deals with a matter of vital importance

The United Nations Conference on Human Environment held at Stockholm in 1972 arrived at certain important conclusions. Since India was a participant in that conference, it tried to give a concrete shape to those conclusions by passing the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1981.



[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

The implementation of this Act gave rise to certain administrative and practical difficulties. India is a federation. Naturally the responsibility for implementation of those provisions was divided between the Central and State Boards specially created for this purpose. Besides, it was realised that the scope of the Act was not adequate to meet the difficulties of the changing circumstances nor were there sufficiently deterrent provisions to achieve the aims and objectives of the Act. Hence, this Amendment Bill had to be brought forward by the Government for our consideration.

Sir, the facts of air pollution are shocking. The air we breathe is mostly noxious. It contains carbon monoxide, suspended particulate matter, sulphur-dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. All these things are extremely harmful to human lives. One of the main pollutants, carbon monoxide, can produce dizziness, lassitude, headache and even cause death if present in excessive amounts. The presence of lead can cause death or irreparable brain damage. More than half of the air pollution in Delhi is caused by vehicular traffic.

Sir, there are certain remedies which our Department for Environment has taken notice of. The pollution can be controlled by certain strategies. The first is the use of sponge-based catalytic converters on light vehicles which can reduce vehicular emissions by 83 per cent. The introduction of even 3 per cent barium additive in diesel oil could reduce smoke emission by 50-80 per cent. But to make these strategies effective, enforcement of rules is necessary. Here we are not effective.

Then there are certain trees. The plantation of which is important because they resist pollution of the air. In this matter, our Prime Minister has already given a very serious warning. In one of his speeches, he said that time is running out for us on the ecological front. Man writes his own epitaph if he spoils his environment. If nature is respected, life received the bounty of plentiful food and proper health. If it was ignored, catastrophes ranging from flood to famine strike with full force. If a country-wide movement is not launched rapidly to save the

situation many of the States would continue to suffer from drought or floods. The Prime Minister has also warned that if this is not done, many of the States would have to suffer from the march of the desert as in Rajasthan.

Take the case of Calcutta which is the most densely-populated city. Its pollution prevention Board has conducted studies and paid attention only to certain industrial pockets. The scientists say that Calcutta will soon become a gas chamber if remedial action is not taken immediately. It is perhaps the worst affected city in the whole world.

Then, take the case of Bombay. If you go by car in the evening or in the morning from Dadar to any part of Bombay, you get suffocated by the emission of smoke from cars and trucks. In Delhi 50 per cent of the pollution is due to cars trucks and buses and the scientists have said that as a result of this, lung diseases in Delhi is 12 times the average in the country. In 1979, after considering the high rate of deforestation and soil erosion in the Himalayan region, Dr. Norman Borlaugh wrote a letter to the then Defence Minister suggesting that we should utilise the services of the Army for fighting this menace. He suggested that the Army should be utilised because there is considerable credibility for the Army in our country. They have built up this credibility as a result of their work in times of stress and natural calamities, such as floods, drought, cyclones, and gales or war and peace. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was very particular about this. She realised the danger of ecological degradation and raised the First Ecological Task Force named 127 Infantry Battalion (TA) Ecological on 1st December 1982.

It is the provisions of the Bill relating to enforcement which commend it for our acceptance. We have any number of laws based on good intentions but most of them remained unimplemented. I hope Sir, this will not happen in the case of this Bill. The Bill contains provisions which will facilitate the achievement of its objectives. To start with, the punishment for breach of provisions have been made stricter. It has been made obligatory on the part of a



person to obtain the consent of the relevant Board before establishing an industrial plant. Thirdly, the Act has been made applicable to all industries causing air pollution and not only to those which are included in the Schedule of the original Bill. That Schedule has been dropped. Boards will be empowered to give directions to any person or authority to close down an industrial unit or withhold water or electricity or regulate it in a suitable manner with a view to prevent air pollution. The Boards can also approach Courts to pass orders restraining any person from causing air pollution. Any person will be able to file a complaint in a Court of Law against persons violating the provisions of this Bill. The amendment Bill and other Acts dealing with the problems of environment are an earnest of our desire and aspirations to make the environment healthy or leave it in a satisfactory or better condition for future generations.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : Sir, this amending Bill is seeking to be very strict according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. I will come to that point later. But nowadays, as years pass, it appears that the pollution problem is getting serious year by year.

There are three main pollutions, the water pollution, the air pollution and the third is the noise pollution. We have taken cognizance of water and air pollution but till now we have not taken any cognizance of noise pollution. I will take this opportunity to urge upon the Government that this problem should be taken also because this noise pollution is causing great health hazards, particularly in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

The hazards are like the hearing lost, lack of concentration, disorientation, disturbed mental frame, etc. Till now the Government has not taken any cognizance of this problem. So, I would repeat that cognizance should be taken of the noise pollution also.

Attempts have been made by the Government to control Air pollution as well as water pollution. But the experience is that the Government has not so far succeeded, in its attempt to prevent the

air and water pollution. There are many failures and these failures are because of the lack of will on the part of Government to implement the provisions of the law. On the one side the laws are not stringent and on the other side their implementation is not proper.

Sir, I would like to mention here that the Chairman of the Central Pollution Board himself has complained that the pollution laws are weak.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is why this Amendment Bill has come.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : I understand it very well. The Chairman of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, Mr. P.C. Tyagi said, "Today legislation on controlling pollution caused by solid waste and industrial effluents was still ineffective and rules regarding it were not clearly framed." The rules are not clearly framed. Who is to be blamed? These rules are not there. The Government is supposed to frame the rules and the Government has failed. Even though we are enacting such strict laws, until and unless they are implemented properly, they are not going to help.

Now, I would like to know how far the Government is serious in the proper implementation of these laws? In our 1986-87 Report, it has been mentioned that there are some National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations. Under that scheme certain stations were sanctioned. During the period 1984-87, in total 75 stations were sanctioned and by the end of December 1986 only 43 were functioning and 32 were not functioning. I fail to understand that when the sanction for 75 stations, to see whether the air is polluted or not, was given why till the end of 1986 only 43 of them were in the working condition.

Then again, after going through this list, I find that only 21 cities have been covered which does not include the Bombay and Calcutta. So far as the air pollution is concerned, Bombay and Calcutta are the worst affected areas. In Bombay, air pollution is caused because of the big industries. If I may say so, Sir, the industrial



[Shri D.B. Patil]

magnates are coming in between the sanction of the stations at Bombay and Calcutta. I would like to have a clarification from the Hon. Minister on this point.

Now, Sir, for the actual implementation, the Supreme Court has to intervene. The matter has gone to the Supreme Court. But now this Bill makes the provision for taking action against or holding erring companies responsible. This amendment is welcomed. Till now companies were not held responsible but now by this Act it is being done and I welcome it, Sir. But there too, the Supreme Court had to intervene and ask the Government to launch prosecution against the offenders.

As far as air pollution and water pollution are concerned, it is a question of life and death to those who live in the nearby areas. Because of air and water pollution, damage is caused to human beings, cattle, both cereal and pulse crops, vegetables, fruits and fish. The fertility of the fruit-bearing trees and the life span of shrubs, etc. are also getting reduce due to pollution. It is really an irony of fate that while on the one hand we are talking about planting more and more trees and improving the environment by making stricter was to curb pollution, because of that very pollution, trees are being affected. Yesterday, our hon. friend Shri Patil asked the Government about the performance of the public sector units in this regard. Our experience proves that the performance of public sector as far as environmental safeguards are concerned is not at all good. I may cite an example of my own constituency where there is a big central public sector complex called the Hindustan Organic Chemicals. There is also another public sector unit of the State of Maharashtra which also manufactures fertilizers. These two public sector industries are causing air and water pollution. Since last eight years, agriculturists are complaining about loss of various crops, loss of fruit and loss of vegetables. They are also suffering from many other damages caused by air and water pollution.

In 1981, a survey called the Ambient Air Survey was conducted and as per the results of the tests carried out, it can be

seen that the micro analysis of particulate matter show that the fluoride content is more, which is known to be more damaging to crops and vegetation. It is stated that it may be due to the emission from the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and hon. House to the high percentage of pollutants in this particular area. As far as sulphuric dioxide is concerned, the standard prescribed by EPA is 60, while the average of the area is 102. For particulate matters the standard is 75 while the area under survey has 578.2. So far as fluorides are concerned, while the standard minimum is 10, the area has registered 249.9. All these pollutants are found in such high doses only because of these two public sector units. It is highly disappointing to note that there is no improvement till now in the situation. This very year, because of this air pollution, paddy crop in an area of about 100 acres is totally lost. But the agriculturists have not received any compensation for the damage caused to their crops. As I mentioned earlier, vegetable and fruit production is also affected and the cattle are also suffering because of pollution. But no compensation for all these damages is ever paid to the the agriculturists. A large number of fish also died due to water pollution. But everybody is going scotfree. In this Act, there is no provision to give compensation for damages caused by pollution. I would urge that Government should make a provision in the Bill for this purpose too. A particular individual may claim compensation for damages under different legislations. But we cannot expect individuals to approach all these laws to get redressal. So, a suitable provision for this purpose should be made in the Act itself.

So far as the air pollution is concerned, in a city like Bombay which I have just mentioned, the main cause of this pollution is due to emission of smoke by cars, buses, trucks and so many other things. It can be checked. But no attempt has been made by the Government to check this pollution. Here the power is being taken by the Central Pollution Control Board. If the State Boards do not function properly, the Central Board can take certain action. It is there in the Act. That



is a welcome step. But I have my own doubts regarding the framing of rules and its implementation by the Central Boards.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So far as this Act is concerned, it has been provided here that the private parties are also given powers to prosecute people against the air pollution. It is a very welcome provision. But I fail to understand why the restrictions are put up on the private persons, when you give them power to prosecute against air pollution.

In Clause 43, it has been said that "any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and of his intention to make a complaint to the Board or officer authorised as aforesaid..."

Sixty days is a very long period. The duration should be short. Because we do not know within sixty days, if the matter is serious, the consequence will also be very serious. It has been provided that "where a complaint has been made under clause (b) of sub section (1), the Board shall, on demand by such person, make available the relevant reports in its possession to that person." It is all right. Until and unless, a particular person gets the relevant papers, he will not be in a position to prosecute. But it further says that "provided that the Board may refuse to make any such report available to such person if the same is, in its opinion, against the public interest."

I fail to understand that papers relevant to air pollution which private persons may be seeking should be treated as "against the public interest."

I request the Government that this proviso should be withdrawn.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987 brought forward by the hon. Minister, in charge of environment. This is a very important Bill, as it deals with the very

survival of human being and also the plant life in this planet.

Environment pollution—air pollution, water pollution and all sorts of pollution—as you know is the slow agent of death and this was very much highlighted for the first time in the World Conference on Environment held at Stockholm in 1972 and India under the leadership of the then Prime Minister Madam Indira Gandhi, played a very important role in that Conference. That helped a great deal all over the world to bring increasing awareness about environment and about pollution. Since then—as follow-up measures of that Stockholm Conference many countries have passed laws and we in India also have several pieces of legislation. We have passed our Environment Act in 1986.

16.00 hrs.

This very Bill which we are amending presently, also dates back to 1981. This Bill is quite commendable, with many welcome features. It is a rather revolutionary Bill.

In this country, we do not have any dearth of good, progressive laws. What is wanting is their proper implementation. That is why on various occasions in this august House we criticise the faulty implementation of different laws, particularly in the States. The State administrations do not lay proper emphasis on the right type of implementation, or implementation in the true sense by letter and spirit of the law.

For the first time, as far as I can see, there is a serious departure, viz. when the State Boards particularly with regard to control of pollution cannot discharge their responsibilities, or cannot discharge their obligations properly, at that time the Central Board is now authorized by this Bill to do something. That is why I call it a revolutionary Bill. I congratulate the Government for having brought forward such a Bill because in our federal system, we have the States ; the States will be having their legislative powers, and they are called upon to discharge their responsibilities. But when they fail, the Central Government has so far expressed helplessness. They have come forward only with this reply. 'We have addressed letters to the



[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

State Government; we have given them warnings, and we have sounded them. We will communicate your feelings to the State Governments.' But now, the Central Government cannot come up with that plea. This means that they are quite serious about this very important aspect of environment, i.e. to minimize pollution to eradicate pollution. Now, when the States fail naturally the Central Board will have the power to take over the functions of the State Boards. This is quite welcome.

There is nothing to oppose in this Bill. This Bill, as indicated in its Aims and Objects, says that this amendment is suggested in consultation with the State Governments, and with the concerned Central departments. There can be nothing better than this. The States have been consulted. Now; to some extent if they fail, their powers can be taken away.

We have to be conscious not only of environment, but also of the need to develop; and we have to have a rapid development in the field of industries, etc. So much of developmental activity has taken place in India since independence, inasmuch as India is one of the ten most industrially advanced countries of the world now—India, which was not capable of producing a pin at the time of independence, is now considered as one of the most Industrially advanced countries of the world.

When industries come up, naturally they will contribute to pollution. So, we have to take notice of that aspect, and we have to control it. What should be the approach? The right approach now is for us to develop the two together, viz. development with environmental protection, development without damage, development without destruction. That way, it brings in a very stupendous task and responsibility for the State administrations and for the Government of India.

Although we have realized this, the reality is that despite the existence of State Pollution Boards, the environment or the control of pollution is in a deplorable state of affairs. I believe that with the

passing of this Bill, there will be a lot of improvement in this regard. There are certain objectives—I am not going to outline them; the Minister in his initial remarks has outlined them. The overall objectives of the present amending Bill are to strengthen the present legal and constitutional set up, and to implement the present law effectively, with the cooperation of the people. The seriousness the Government of India and our Prime Minister attach to the elimination of pollution and the preservation and maintenance of ecology is quite evident from the speech he delivered recently in the United Nations. In that speech he correctly and rightly laid much emphasis on this environment.

I support this Bill and the same time I would give some suggestions to the Government of India for their consideration. Whenever there is a proposal for industries coming up, this environment side has to be censured, an in-built system has to be provided, and it should be a part of the clearance given to them. At the same time, where the old units are existing, there should be a time-bound programme, a phased programme, so as to provide the required technical and mechanical devices to control pollution. This should be there even when small entrepreneurs are there setting up small units. Of course the Pollution Control Board is now authorized to ensure this, and to give some assistance where necessary. The small units can be given assistance by way of borrowing from the people, etc., and at the same time there should be bank finance assistance also to small private businessmen to deal with this menace of pollution and air pollution.

At the time there are different laws for air pollution, water pollution and environment pollution. I would suggest that they should be integrated into one. After all, environment as a whole is a matter of concern for all of us and I think it will serve better purpose and that too effectively if they are put into one law—water pollution, air pollution, environment pollution all, together. And at the same time for the first time noise also is now brought under the purview of this Bill. Noise contributes a great deal towards air pollution. Again, it is a matter of shame that there are many public undertakings, private undertakings and all of them are not



attaching any seriousness to this aspect. They should equally realise this task. There are other undertakings which are lethargic in their attitude to this problem.

With these words I support the Bill and I believe that this is a serious departure, it is a revolutionary bill and I also hope that the seriousness that has been expressed by the Government of India will percolate to the States and the lower levels and we will have better days in the field of environment. Of course the development programme may cause some pollution. The new industries coming up may also cause pollution. But these pollutants have to be properly neutralised and programmes like planting of trees should also be undertaken. I fully support this Bill and I earnestly express once again that this will be a turning point in the field of environment and ecology of our country.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh,

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987. This Bill had been enacted in 1981. Some of the hon. Members said that we have a large number of laws in our country.

What is the use of enacting new laws when pollution can be checked by the existing laws? Who caused pollution? Today we seem to be so much concerned about environment. But who took recourse to deforestation? There is a rule that trees will be felled only when others in their place have been planted. It is the Government which had the trees cut. A handful of selfish people joined hands and became millionaires overnight by felling trees. Today the Government is concerned about pollution and is paying attention towards both air and water pollution. It may be observed that sewage from several towns is falling into the Ganga river and polluting its water. So, before enacting the law, the Government should make arrangements for draining out the sewage to some other place. Then only pollution can be controlled. So long as the sewage continues to fall into the Ganga river, the

pollution cannot be controlled and your spending crores of rupees in this regard will not help in any way. It is a good thing that the Government is planting trees which can go a long way to control air pollution and is making provisions in the law for this purpose.

Previously, the State Governments were enjoying this right. But they proved unequal to the task. Since ours is a federal State, the Central Government cannot override the authority of the State Governments. Further, the Central Government acts as a co-ordinating agency. Therefore, it should monitor the work of the State Governments and exercise pressure on them to carry out their work properly. If they fail to discharge their functions properly, then they deserve to be pulled up by the Central Government. But now that the Central Government has taken over the work of the State Governments, it can control the pollution if it makes sincere efforts in this direction because pollution has posed a threat to human life.

Thirdly, he has said that environment also causes pollution. Environment can be purified only when these two suggestions are implemented. Therefore, the Government should make efforts to free the environment from pollution. In this context I would like to submit that the dirty water from the house-drains of cities is being drained into Ganga and other rivers from where poor people residing on the banks of these rivers fetch water for drinking purposes. They drink this contaminated water and fall victim to various diseases. First of all, this must be checked. Then only it can be said that the Government really means business and is eager to control water pollution.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLS (Trivandrum) : Sir, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 has been brought forward to remove certain difficulties that were being experienced in the implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, which is being implemented by both the Central and State



[Shri A. Charls]

**Governments and the Central and State Boards.**

I support this Bill mainly because of two reasons. The chief reason of course is the urgent need to control pollution which has grown into such a larger dimension threatening the very survival of the millions of the people of this country. Before coming to this larger issue, I would like to point out another equally important policy involved in this piece of legislation, which to me appears that it is a new beginning in the right direction.

Sir, on many occasions whenever very serious matters which affect the life of the people or when undue hardship is caused to them are brought to the notice of this august House, the usual reply given is that it is a State matter and the Centre has nothing to do with it. For example, take the case of law and order situation. When the law and order situation worsens and innocent people are being butchered and normal life is totally disrupted, the Centre is unable to do anything since the law and order is a State subject. This legislation envisages a shift in that policy. When the State Boards fail in implementing the provisions of the 1981 Act, this amendment empowers the Centre to act and to act in a very effective manner. This is a very bold step and I support this amendment with all the strength at my command.

Coming to the environmental problem, the facts are really staggering. It is reported that between 100 million and 150 million hectares of India's land area is rapidly turning into a desert. Every year 2.5 million hectares deteriorate into wasteland. Almost 70 per cent of all available water in India is polluted. The reports reveal that even the high altitude lakes are dying because of pollution.

In the case of air pollution whereas in several major cities of the West air pollution levels are going down, in India they are going up. The Bhopal disaster and the subsequent gas leaks in Bombay and Delhi show the great risk involved in the environment that we live in. Under the circumstances, all possible steps should be taken

to check further deterioration of the situation. It is to achieve this objective that amendment has been brought forward.

In this connection, I may also point out the recent work done in the Ganga action plan. I had an occasion to go to Varanasi and see how the work was being implemented. It was a thrilling experience to see that about 10 kms from Rajghat to Ashghat the Ganga is being cleaned under the present plan. Such work really brings in new life to this country. A new section which is being added to the Act empowers the Centre to go into the areas where the States fail. This is really commendable. So also the proposal in the Bill to enhance the punishment is welcome.

In my constituency, Travancore Titanium Products Company is the largest industry and it has earned about Rs. 4 crores as profit last year. But it is contaminating the whole sea. Several lakhs of fishermen, who depend on fishing, are now on the verge of starvation. Various proposals given to the industry are not being implemented. I request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect also.

The other thing is noise pollution. Section 2 brings noise pollution under the ambit of this Act.

Noise pollution is creating a lot of problem. Loudspeakers, very powerful horns in cars, etc. are creating a nuisance.

Before concluding I may also point out that we must do something to improve the industry also. There are certain modern projects with updated technology for controlling pollution. The Board shall not only be responsible for enforcement of laws but also provide advisory and technical services to the industries by preparing model schemes for implementation of standards and pollution controls. Industry should be asked to take immediate and effective steps to eliminate pollution within a specified time-limit. Industries should be provided with the knowhow and pollution control equipment. Model schemes for implementation of pollution standards shall be prepared by government agencies. If this is done, it will go a long way both for the growth of the industry as also control of pollution.

With these words, I support the Bill.



16.20 hrs

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER  
RE. HIS RECENT VISITS ABROAD

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to apprise the House of my visits abroad since the last session of Parliament.

On my way to the Commonwealth Summit in Canada, I made a brief transit halt in Tokyo on the 12th October for an exchange of views with Prime Minister Nakasone. We discussed matters of mutual interest. A soft untied Japanese credit equivalent to \$200 million was announced. The Prime Minister expressed Japan's full support to the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement.

The commonwealth Summit was held in Vancouver from the 13th to the 17th October.

The Summit took place amidst growing speculation that the Commonwealth had run out of steam in its campaign against apartheid in South Africa. This was proved wrong. All the Commonwealth countries, with the exception of Britain, agreed that sanctions were beginning to have the desired effect. We, therefore, decided to intensify the pressure and expand the scope of sanctions. We undertook to work for wider international acceptance and better implementation of the Commonwealth sanctions programme.

Several new suggestions, including those made by us, were accepted. We agreed to undertake, on a continuing basis, an evaluation of the impact of sanctions. We also agreed that any effort to frustrate these sanctions should be identified and brought to light. We concurred on the need for an expert study to examine the implications of Pretoria's relationship with the international financial system for the maintenance of the apartheid regime. We will take further action, including additional sanctions, in response to the situation as it evolves. The Programme of Action relating to sanctions on South Africa was adopted by all Commonwealth countries, with the solitary exception of Britain.

All of us initiated a programme of coordinated Commonwealth assistance to

the Frontline States. A Special Fund was established to provide technical assistance to Mozambique. Commonwealth assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid will be expanded. We agreed to give high priority to efforts aimed at removing censorship in South Africa, because it is such censorship which hides the truth about South Africa from world public opinion. To provide high level impetus and guidance for achieving these objectives, the Summit set up an eight member Committee of Foreign Ministers. The Committee will be chaired by Canada and includes India.

The events in Fiji figured prominently in our discussions in Vancouver. In my Statement at the inaugural session, I expressed our serious concern about the racist overtones of recent developments and the undermining of democracy in that country. Fiji has ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth. The Summit decided that the question of Fiji's readmission would be taken up only when circumstances so warrant and in keeping with the basic principles that have guided the organisation. We also agreed that the Commonwealth would be ready to offer its good offices to contribute to a solution of the problems in Fiji.

The Vancouver Commonwealth communique contained a strong endorsement of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. The Agreement was acclaimed as an act of the statesmanship.

An important achievement of the Summit was the Vancouver Declaration on World Trade, which brings together on a common platform representatives of developed and developing countries drawn from all continents. The Declaration expressed our concern at rising global protectionist practices and calls for the implementation of the Punta-de-Este commitments on "stands-till" and "roll back" of protectionist measures. The Declaration recognises the disadvantaged position of the developing countries in international trade and, in view of this asymmetry, the need to give special consideration to their interest in the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations.

We launched the Commonwealth programme to promote distance education,



[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

that is, the use of new communications technologies to bring learning within the reach of large numbers through a system of non-formal education. India is well placed to both contribute to this initiative and to benefit from it.

Within the parameters of the differing perceptions of the sovereign government represented in the Commonwealth, the agreements reached at the Vancouver Summit confirmed the dynamism and relevance of this organisation in international affairs. Notwithstanding the single discordant note on the issue of sanctions, the Summit welded together a large section of world opinion on key issues of peace and stability in the world. I would like to record our appreciation of the meticulous care with which arrangements were made by the Government of Canada. I would also like to commend the important and imaginative role played by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, in steering the Conference to a successful conclusion.

While in Vancouver, I had bilateral discussions with Prime Minister, Mulroney, I also had meetings with a number of other leaders including the Presidents of Bangladesh, Guyana, Maldives, Tanzania and Zambia, the Sultan of Brunei and the Prime Minister of Australia, Britain, Malta, New Zealand, Singapore and Zimbabwe, and the leader of the Nigerian delegation.

On the 18th October, at Harvard University, I delivered the Jodidi Memorial Lecture on India and Democracy.

The following day I participated in a special debate in the United Nations General Assembly on the Report on environment and development presented by the Commission headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundland. The President of Maldives and the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Zimbabwe also participated in the debate.

I addressed a luncheon meeting jointly organised by the Foreign Policy Association, the Asia Society and the Indian Chambers of Commerce in New York.

I spoke about India's Foreign Policy and the contemporary political scene.

I undertook a working visit to Washington at the invitation of President Reagan. We attach great importance to our relations with the United States. We believe that a continuing dialogue between our countries is indispensable for a better understanding of each other and to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in bilateral and international affairs.

I had a breakfast meeting with Congressional leaders, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Majority leader. As a result, there is now a greater recognition in the United States of the gravity of Pakistan's unrelenting quest for nuclear weapons.

President Reagan and I had a wide-ranging and useful exchange of views on regional and international matters. The US reaffirmed its full support to the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. I reiterated our serious concern over Pakistan's weapons oriented nuclear programme.

Our discussions covered other vital issues of the day. I welcomed the prospect of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate short and medium-range nuclear forces.

We discussed the strengthening of bilateral ties. The agenda drawn up during my 1985 visit has largely been completed, and a new agenda has now been put in place. We agreed to extend the Science and Technology initiative, which has shown positive results, for another three years beyond 1988. We also decided to extend the scope of cooperation to the frontiers of science and technology.

Projects have been identified for cooperative research in ocean science development, in water management, and in arid-zone agriculture. Development fellowships are being instituted to place our scientists in premier American institutions for research in areas of specific interest to both countries.

We agreed to increase our cooperation in trade and investment. We will expand our work in curbing drug abuse and drug



trafficking. We will strengthen our ties in culture and education. We are exploring avenues of cooperation in defence-related technologies. Members will be glad to learn that we agreed on the importance of greater interaction between legislators of two countries.

On my way back to Delhi, I met Prime Minister Lubbers at Amsterdam airport.

From the 2nd to the 4th November, I was in Kathmandu for the Third Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

In my statement to the House after the 2nd Summit in Bangalore I had said that during India's Chairmanship we would endeavour to consolidate and diversify regional cooperation.

At Bangalore, we had put forward new ideas for closer people-to-people interaction. We also took several steps to give regional cooperation more meaningful substance. We decided to set up a Group of Legal Experts to work out a framework for co-operation in combating terrorism. We discussed idea of a SAARC Food Security Reserve. We sought to extend regional cooperation in new fields such as the prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse, disaster management, forestry and ecology, and trade, industry, money and finance. We agreed to draw up common principles, procedures and rules for establishment of regional institutions. And finally, we decided to take action to make the SAARC Secretariat functional.

I am glad to inform the House that we have achieved these objectives and discharged our obligations.

During our Chairmanship, as many as 100 events—almost two per week—were held. Out of these, India alone hosted 45.

All the new ideas agreed upon in Bangalore have now been translated into projects. The SAARC audio-visual exchange commenced with the direct telecast of the inaugural session of the Kathmandu Summit. The programme of SAARC fellowships, chairs and scholarsps is scheduled to begin in the academic year of 1988.

At Kathmandu, the SAARC Food Security Reserve was established. This is the first time that countries of the region have decided to pool resources to help one another in an emergency.

The SAARC Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism was signed at the Summit. The stage had been set when experts from SAARC countries met in Delhi in March this year and identified extraditable offences which are terrorist and not political in nature. The Convention is a break-through. It demonstrates the desire of all countries in our region to come together to fight the menace of terrorism.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Including Pakistan ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Deep concern was expressed at the recurrence of drought, floods and tidal waves in our region. Following our initiative to bring disaster relief management within the scope of South Asian Cooperation, we agreed at Kathmandu to commission a study on the protection and preservation of the environment and on the causes and consequences of natural disaster in our region.

India believes that South Asian co-operation should move towards incorporating the core economic sectors of trade, industry, money and finance. The view is gaining acceptance. At Kathmandu, we decided to undertake studies in this direction. We hope these studies will encourage countries in the region to move confidently towards cooperative ventures in these areas. During the Summit, I visited the SAARC Secretariat and saw it at work. It is creditable that within a year of its establishment the Secretariat is well on the way to discharging its functions fully.

The Kathmandu Summit gave me the opportunity of having an informal exchange of views on bilateral and international issues with other leaders present.

Before concluding, I would like to express our appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for the Conference by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The success of the Summit owed much to the distinguished leadership of our Chairman, His Majesty the King of Nepal.



SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura);  
We should have a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: As usual, no problem.

16.35 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF (POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R.P. Das may speak.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) ; Sir, certain Members on this side have pointed out that rapid industrialisation and urbanisation are the major causes of pollution—air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution. There are also other factors for pollution. The deforestation is one of the major causes for the ecological imbalance and soil erosion also contributed its part to the environmental pollution.

Sir, as the hon. Member on the other side rightly pointed out, our system is a federal system. There was need for cooperation from all the Government and non-governmental agencies to solve our problems and I should say that the Bill has crossed the scope.

I would like to point out one of the provisions. It is at page 3, sub-section (2) of section 8 :

“Where the Central Government is of the opinion that any State Board has defaulted in complying with any directions given by the Central Board under sub-section (1) and as a result of such default a grave emergency has arisen and it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, it may, by order, direct the Central Board to perform any of the functions of the State Board in relation to such area, for such period and for such purposes, as may be specified in the order.”

I should say, this very provision which is made in this Bill is beyond the scope of

the air pollution scheme. Under the democratic set up, the relations between the State and the Centre, the relations between the Central Board and the State Board should be cooperative and it is not that the Central Government or the Central Board should direct the State Board to wind up some of the functions that they are doing in their own State.

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In this Bill, it has been said that the Central Government can direct the Central Board to perform some of the functions of the State Board. It affects the relation between the State and the Centre. This provision goes against the good relation that should be between the State and the Centre and it will not help much in bringing about cooperation between the Centre and the State. In the scope of the Bill, much cooperation is needed at all levels, namely between the State and the Centre and between other agencies for the proper implementation of the Act.

It has also been pointed out by certain Members that many legislations have been enacted in the country but most of the legislations could not be put to effect to and could not be implemented properly. In this case also, we find that there are two Pollution Acts, one is Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and another is Air (Pre-vention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. This Bill is an improvement upon the 1981 Act. In each and every case, we find that the agencies could not properly implement the schemes, the plans of the Centre or the State. It is not due to the short-comings or lacunae in the legislation or due to administrative or practical difficulties as has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but it is mostly due to lack of funds. Sometimes, we find that State Boards could not do their job properly because of the fact that they do not have much funds. I can quote the example of the State Board of West Bengal. It is spending not more than Rs. 2 crores. It is just below Rs. 2 crores. This amount is not adequate for the State Board to spend on different plans and schemes. Take the



case of smoke. There are smoke nuisance and the so called gas chambers in Calcutta metropolis.

Everybody knows that the people in all the metropolis not only in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Delhi but also in London, New York and other metropolis of the West, are the victims of smoke nuisances. This smoke emission from vehicular traffic has been to such an extent that these have also become the so called smoke chambers. It has sometime become so detrimental to the public health and also to other living organism and flora and fauna, that the problem has to be tackled in such a manner and with such expediency that Government has to give higher priority to the implementation of the Act and plans and schemes. But I am sorry to say that the Government both at the Centre and the States could not spend much for the implementation of the plans. This shows we lack in funds and without funds, how can we expect the Cenaral Board and State Boards to function properly? The atmosphere of this earth is becoming hotter every day. During the last 100 years, it has become hotter by 2°C and it is progressively becoming hotter. In the recent decades, it has become hotter by .5°C. By the end of the 21st century, it may become hotter to such an extent that even life may be impossible on earth, and some low-lying areas of this country may go under water due to increased heat. This problem is of such a stupendous nature that it requires to be tackled expeditiously.

I should say that the State Governments, those which are working hard on this subject, should be subsidised with funds so that these Boards could function effectively. It is not enough to say that the State could borrow funds from different ageniecs by loans, by debentures etc but this borrowing system has been provided in the Bill. It is not a good proposal that the State Boards will be empowered to raise funds by themselves. On the other hand, it will be a good proposition that the State Boards should be subsidised or be funded by the Centre so that the States could work on their plans effectively.

In one of these sections, it has been suggested that the Central Board could give

some staff to the State Boards and it could also help in regard to the setting up of laboratories. About two years back, the Minister in-charge of the Department of Environment, West Bengal Shri Bhabani Mukherjee wrote a letter to the Centre, about a proposal of the State Government. It was in regard to the services of the Regional Labour Institute, Calcutta under the direct control of the Centre. Since it is not possible for the State Government to set up a good laboratory to tackle the situation from its own funds which are meagre.

But it will be much helpful if the Regional Labour Institute, Calcutta, could be used by the State Board as the laboratory for the State for tackling the problems of Calcutta. But nothing happened since then in view of air pollution or other pollutions that are being experienced by the State as well as by different parts of the country. So, I would like to know as to when this particular order would be given to utilise the services of the Regional Labour Institute and that it would function in collaboration with the Central Board. I would like to point out another important thing regarding pollution caused by the Cement Factory at Rajganjpur in Orissa. The Cement Factory is controlled by some Dalmias' Company. It is a Dalmia Cement Factory. This Factory is causing havoc to the agricultural produc's in and around 10 kms in that area. Agricultural crops are seriously affected in that area. At the same time, the people who are living around the factory are suffering from tuberculosis or other diseases. It has been said that about 35 per cent of the people are suffering from tuberculosis. Take the case of Raniganj-Asansol Coal-belt which has become an hazard for health. It is because of the emission of dust from the Cement factories and emission of smoke from the Durgapur Steel Factory and also from the Thermal Power Projects and Fertilizer Plants, people are suffering from different sorts of diseases in this area. With a view to tackling the situation, the State Government, particularly the West Bengal State Board has been setting up a few Regional Offices. One of such Offices has been set up at Durgapur and also a small laboratory has been added to it. But these offices and laboratories could not



[Shri R.P. Das]

function properly only because of proper equipments and funds. The State Government has also set up another Regional Office at Haldia, Haldia is becoming fast an industrial area. It is coming up very quickly and for that reason the State Board has set up another Regional office here. The other office has been set up at Siliguri. But Siliguri is an important point for tackling the problem of deforestation in the North-Bengal Hills. So, it needs one more office. Two more offices should be set up in West Bengal under the State Board one at Barrackpur and another at Srirampur for tackling this air pollution. All these things need funds. Therefore, I would again request the hon. Minister and the Government that funds should be provided to this Board. Otherwise, these sorts of Plans and Schemes could not work. It is not enough to say that these Boards are to find their own funds by way of raising Loans or Debentures or by some other methods. It is not proper to say that these things could be solved by themselves alone.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next, Shri Harihar Soren. I would request the hon. Members to be brief. The hon. Minister will reply at 5.30 p.m. I will try to accommodate as many Members as possible within the time.

[Translation]

\*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill at the fag end of the day. The growing air pollution is a matter of great concern for everybody. Therefore there was really a great need to move the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill. As you are aware the original Air Pollution Control Bill was passed in 1981. But there were certain lacunae in that Bill. That is why the objective of that Bill could not be achieved. Perhaps for that reason the hon. Minister

has brought forward the present Amendment Bill. Now with the passing of this Amendment Bill, I hope there will be no difficulty in taking adequate measures to control increasing air pollution. Of course it was very necessary to take steps not only to control air pollution but water pollution too. Every body is worried about the growing ecological imbalance. When our country achieved independence, our leader gave serious thought to the various problems facing the nation. In order to raise our economic status emphasis was laid on the industrial growth. It was through that with the growth of industry more people can be provided with employment. Sir, many kinds of industries have come up at different places in the country. The industries generated employment, but no industrial unit thought of taking air pollution control Measures. Environmental clearance was not necessary for the setting up of new industry at that time. That is why the air pollution increased manifold. Actually we misutilised the country's mineral wealth and water resources. We did not think of its future impact on our ecology. Hence we are facing the growing air pollution problem today. We did not think of the law of nature. The nature had perhaps made a provision as to what extent of water, air, plants, forest, mineral resources and other natural resources should remain at what stage. When there was a serious departure from that law due to misuse of air and water and due to growing destruction of ecology all these problems arose. However, it is heartening to note that our scientists have given a serious thought to the preservation of our environment. They have introduced new ideas to stop further destruction of the ecology. Therefore, I thank those scientists who have made efforts to help the restoration of clean environment and thereby help the mankind.

Sir, in 1972 the National Conference of human environment was held at Stockholm. India was one of participants in that Conference. National Conference on human environment took a serious note of the growing environment problem all over the world and determined to adopt necessary measures to check further degradation of the environment. As a

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.



result of our active participation in that Conference we are today giving serious thought to restoring the ecological balance. I am glad that the hon. Minister has made a lot of efforts to bring forward this piece of legislation which seeks to control air pollution and preserve healthy environment. Sir, we are making different laws to remove the many ills of our society. But our social system is such that we cannot bring about changes merely by making legislation. There are some elements existing in our society who only try to violate the law and they are the main hurdles in the implementation of different laws. So we have to be very vigilant against their activities. Moreover the persons who are incharge of implementing the laws sometimes do not take much interest in performing their duties and responsibilities. Therefore, it is very necessary to get the cooperation of the public as well as the Govt officials and different voluntary organisations if we have to implement the provisions made in this Bill. Our media too should play a useful role. Because our people are illiterate and they are not aware of the serious problems they have been facing due to air pollution and all kinds of ecological problems. Everybody in our society today is very much concerned about safeguarding his own interest. Therefore I would like to suggest to the Govt. to take all possible steps to create the necessary awareness among the people around us. The vested interests who are responsible for destroying the ecological balance should be thoroughly exposed. No body has a thought for the well being of man kind and of our society. The mine owners, the industrialists and the management of the factories do not bother about the people and keeping the air free from pollution. They only want that their Company should earn profit. They do not think of the poor people working in their establishment. Therefore, while implementing the laws, we should also create awareness among the masses so that they can help us in successfully implementing the Act and also in achieving our goal to restore ecological balance. I request the hon. Minister to take stringent action against the people who deliberately violate the law and at the same time mislead the people. Media should be actively engaged in creating awareness among our people. Sir, we may not get

the opportunity to breath the fresh air or we may not live to derive the benefit of this Act but we should see that our future generation is benefitted. For that I would like to suggest to the Govt to introduce courses of study in environmental curriculum in schools so that the students at school level can have proper knowledge about the environment. They will help in maintaining the ecology so that they can lead a happy and healthy life. If the pollution of air and water increases at the present rate, we do not take steps to control the air and pollution the word will soon lead to destruction. Take the case of natural calamities our country and other countries also have been experiencing flood, drought, cyclone, earthquake or the natural calamities of some kind or the other every year. These calamities take a heavy toll of lives every year. The growing destruction of forest is one of the main reasons for these natural calamities. I am happy to say that our Govt have rightly realised this problem and taking necessary steps to check the further degradation of forest. But after passing this Bill and implementing the various provisions thereof, Govt should take steps to change the attitude of the people. While providing education both at schools as well as at college level due emphasis should be given on environmental education and stringent action should be taken against the elements who destroy our forest wealth.

Then I would like to say something about my constituency. Sir, I represent Keonjher constituency of Orissa. There are many industreis in the public as well as the private sector in my constituency. Recently some sponge iron plants have been established in Keonjhar district. These plants have not taken adequate air pollution control measures. As a result of that the air around the plants have been polluted. It has very adverse impact on the growth of forest. The people around the villages are suffering from T.B. and other Cancer like dreaded diseases. The charge chrome plant set up at Joda has also not taken adequate air pollution control measures. Thousands of workers employed in that plant and working in the nearby mines are now the victim of different diseases by breathing polluted air. They are mostly tribals and come from the weaker section



[Shri Harihar Soren]

of the society. So in order to save them from untimely death it is necessary to advise these plant managements to take up immediate air pollution control measures. The other industries set up in Keonjhar have also not taken steps to control air pollution. I request the Minister to direct those industries to take steps to check air pollution. As the above plants and industries are located in a tribal district, it is very necessary to expedite the air pollution control measures. Therefore, I urge upon the Govt to intervene and see that those plants authorities observe the provisions made in the Bill and restore the ecology of the area.

With these words I conclude my speech.

**SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN** (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been under discussion in this House since yesterday. Both of our Forest Ministers are present here. The way trees are being felled mercilessly cannot be explained in words. The Forest Department and the Police, both are involved in this act. If a complaint is made to the D.F.O. about the felling of a tree, he simply turns a deaf ear to it. If the matter is reported to the S.H.O., he also pays no attention to it. The reason therefor is that the S.H.O. gets 20 per cent and the Department 25 per cent out of the sale proceeds.

Members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh are also present here. They would support my contention that green trees are being felled indiscriminately without any note being taken of it by anybody. It naturally causes pollution. Carbon-dioxide is being generated and Oxygen is conspicuous by its absence. It has had adverse effect on the rainfall also due to which the drought has occurred. In this connection, I would like to request that the officers should be pulled up. Enquiry should be held against unscrupulous officers and they should be removed from service. The officers should be pulled up so that they perform their duties properly and listen to public grievances. The Government should take necessary action in this regard.

The smoke emitted by factories is a source of constant irritation to the people.

While granting permission to the mill owners to set up the mills, no decision is taken about the location of the mills. As such, the factories are being located in the vicinity of the residential colonies. As a result, various diseases break out and the poor people are suffering a lot. But there is none to see to these things.

Traders are becoming millionaires. But no help is being provided even for medical treatment to the workers who suffer from various diseases resulting from the pollution caused by these factories. No attention is being paid toward this also.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, mills and factories should be set up at places far away from the residential colonies. Our country has not developed so far. These things are taken due care in foreign countries.

The smoke emitted by the buses of Delhi Transport Corporation is also equally nauseating. This also pollutes the air.

Furnaces in Kanpur and Firozabad also emit large quantities of smoke which pollutes the atmosphere of the entire locality. The poor people, after working for 3 or 4 years in those factories, fall victim to diseases like T.B. and cancer. Insanitary conditions prevailing in those factories are really beyond description. I would like to know as to why these factories are not being set up far away from residential areas. Why are these poor people being subjected to lead such a wretched life ?

I would like to tell you from my own experience. 'Kampila' Tobacco is grown in my area. Our hon. Minister Shri Ansari is very fond of hukka. I had offered him hukka. In this connection, I would like to tell Shri Ansari that these factories emit smoke. When people inhale this smoke, it enters their stomach and they fall ill. One day, I was sitting beside a doctor of my area. He said that 75 per cent patients suffer from T.B. It is a fact that out of 80 patients he checked up before me there, 60 were T.B. patients.

Two types of tobacco are being manufactured there. One is meant for smoking and the other for chewing. Their disintegrators have been set up in residential areas.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): That is why you maintain a very good health.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I am not well. With great difficulty, I am controlling my cough.

About 6 disintegrators have been set up in my locality and they are working. Poor people are suffering and there is no law to protect them. When we requested the S.D.M. of the area to look into the matter, he expressed his inability to do anything. If the administration is not able to do anything, what will the poor people do?

Hundreds of disintegrators of 'Kundla' tobacco have been set up in Farrukhabad, Etah and Mainpuri. This fact can be ascertained from Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, MP who is not present here. There is a difference of 12 miles only between our constituencies. People are suffering a lot due to the disintegrators set up there. A good number of them contract T.B. and cancer. Therefore, the Government should enact a law enquiring people to set up factories outside the town area and municipal limits. Factories set up in the centre of residential colonies are the great irritants.

Ganga is our sacred river. It passes along the factory area in Kanpur and all the effluents of the factories are thrown into it. Thus, the water becomes poisonous. Even the animals die after drinking this water. The situation needs to be remedied.

In a number of places, factories and power stations have been set up in residential areas. They emit a lot of smoke. Therefore, the Government should draw up a plan to provide some relief to the people and to alleviate their sufferings. Diseases are spreading. Nobody pays any heed to the poor people. Mill owners are running their factories and poor people are facing hardship. Workers have to work to earn their livelihood and that is why they are suffering.

I request that my suggestions may be accepted. Government should enact stringent laws for the factories. Action should

be taken against officers who do not implement these laws. Officers do not take any action these days. Though laws have been enacted, yet they are not being implemented. If the present Bill is implemented, it will solve a number of problems.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had passed the original Act in 1981. Since then whatever our experiences have been and whatever shortcomings have been felt during this period, the hon. Minister has come before the House with certain proposals based on them. I welcome these proposals but at the same time, I request the hon. Minister to bear in mind the fact that at the time of passing the original Bill also in 1981, it was hoped that after the enactment of the Act, pollution in the industries or other areas will be controlled. There have been certain reasons because of which these lacunae remained. The most glaring shortcoming has been that except the public sector units, all other industries have not implemented this Act. What was needed was more attention towards this aspect. The private sector is so powerful that with money it can get any thing done. In the State Boards also you have not been able to appoint competent members. Had this been done, we would have done a lot of things after the enactment of the Act,

Shri Ansari is from Uttar Pradesh and his constituency is near Kanpur. Since 1981, after the enactment of the Act, several industries in Kanpur have been emitting smoke and polluting the atmosphere though law provides that the industries should instal dust-containers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many industries in the private sector have come forward to implement this provision? The truth is that no factory has taken effective steps to control emission of smoke from it. And wherever any step has been taken just for the name sake. No factory has either installed new equipment or has adopted the latest technology in this regard.

As for the State Boards, nowhere have they sincerely tried to prosecute any of the big industrialists. A good number of big factories have been set up at the bank of the Ganga. These factories emit smoke and their effluents also fall in the Ganga river. I would like to know from the hon.



[Shri Harish Rawat]

Minister the number of persons prosecuted so far in this connection. I think cases against 2 or 3 persons only have been filed and these too must have been pending in the courts of law for the last so many years. Is there any guarantee that after these amendments these factories will not pollute the air and the cases pending in the courts will be disposed of very soon? I feel that the power of money will make your law ineffective. If you want to implement the provisions sincerely, then you must follow my suggestions.

Secondly, the Boards exist only on paper. You should issue strict instructions in this regard to the States. Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi thought it imperative to enact laws in this regard and instructions were also issued to the States to implement them and constitute Boards. In the first instance, several States did not agree to constitute such Boards and wherever such Boards were constituted, the provisions were not implemented sincerely. In those States, a person was appointed as Director and under him 2 or 4 persons were posted. He was not provided the full machinery needed. The States thought that they have informed the Centre and the Board too has been constituted but what should have been done in reality was not done. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to discuss the matter with the Chief Ministers and find out whether the Boards in their States have been equipped with full machinery and manpower. In big States public and private sector industries are polluting the environment. To control these industries effectively, to take action against them, to monitor them and also to get the instructions implemented, it is necessary that the State Boards should be made competent. You said that you will allow them to issue bonds. I do not think that the States are in a position to collect funds for this purpose because they have not been able to mobilise funds through bonds for Electricity Boards and Transport Boards also. One can understand the move if you want to collect funds through Bonds at the Central level and want to distribute the same to the States. If you think that you will be able to mobilise funds through

the State Boards with the help of Bonds, I apprehend that you will be coming again before the House saying that you have not been able to achieve what you wanted and then you will have to extend your help to them.

I would like to submit that if you sincerely want the State Boards to function effectively, then proper staffing and funding should be done for them and for this, if the Centre has to provide funds, it should come forward to do this.

You said that where the State Boards do not function properly, you will take their powers in your hands and you will work in their place, I fail to understand as to how you will function from here in such a vast country. The Labour Ministry has passed so many laws that the hon. Minister may not be able to monitor their implementation. When there is a large number of laws, things start getting complicated. Therefore, what is to be ensured is that the people to whom the Parliament is delegating powers after amending the laws should function properly and exercise their powers in an effective manner. This can be possible only when political will is enforced at the State level also and the political leadership there is asked to work sincerely in this direction.

\*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Hon. Chairman, Sir I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987 on behalf of AIADMK.

I am happy to learn that the Govt. has started paying attention to the problems of air pollution after 40 years of independence and 8 five year plans. I consider this as an important measure.

Today, we are seeing with our own eyes the hazards of pollution, the diseases the pollutants are causing and the number of people succumbing to these diseases.

Polluted air causes dangerous diseases like tuberculosis. Many other incurable

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.



diseases are also caused by air pollution. I, therefore, welcome this timely measure. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing this Bill.

The Bill provides that a person starting an industrial establishment has to be obtain prior approval from the pollution control Board. The Bill also provides for stopping water and electricity supply to erring industrial establishments. This will not help. I request the Hon. Minister to make a suitable provision for cancelling licences of entrepreneurs who violate the pollution control standards.

I would also like to suggest another thing. Air pollutants are emitted from many industries. Tanneries, chemical industries, paper mills discharge effluents which pollute water. Poisonous gases emitted from these establishments pollute the air. These pollutants cause many incurable diseases to men. Stringent punishments must be awarded to these establishments.

Even cement industries cause air pollution. The poisonous gases emitted from these industries pollute the atmosphere and cause *tuberculosis*. Fertilizer industries also cause air and water pollution. This affects the health of the public.

If you simply stop electricity and water supply to these companies as punishment for violating pollution control standards, that alone will not do...You must cancel the licences of these companies.

I once again appreciate the Hon. Minister's efforts in bringing this timely measure.

I hope the Hon. Minister will take into consideration all the suggestions I have just made for preventing and controlling air pollution.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :  
I welcome the Bill seeking to amend the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Actually, the definition of air pollution is very confusing. As you will find scores of definitions of Socialism, similarly the

air pollution has also not been clearly defined till date. I am of the view that its definition should be clarified stating clearly the things to be included therein.

Noise pollution is also a burning topic now-a-days. In the big cities the noise pollution has reached upto 50 to 90 decibels due to which it is becoming difficult to live peacefully. The contents of the carbon-di-oxide in the smoke coming out of petrol and diesel have increased to such an extent that they have started affecting the brain, lungs' tissues, kidney etc. So much so that even the blood formation is becoming difficult. The smoke is being remitted on the roads by the vehicles in big cities and you have no control over this phenomenon. You should see the conditions prevailing in the slums set up near the industries in the big cities. In the 20-Point Programme one point relates to the improvement of the slums and this point has been in existence since the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But to whom have you entrusted the implementation of this point—to the municipalities which have no money even to pay salaries to their staff? How then will they be able to improve the conditions of the slums? In those slums most of the workers working in the nearby factories reside in constructing kuccha houses. There are no roads and sewerage system in such places. Drinking water taps have been installed near the sewer line and at many places these are in damaged condition. The result is that sewer water enters the drinking water pipe. In this way large scale pollution takes place there. We are not paying any attention to this state of affairs. Our Forest Ministry and the Environment Ministry are interested only in seeing as to which industrialist has applied for which industry so that the file may be suppressed and he may be given a good jolt or in which irrigation project any Member of Parliament, Chief Minister or any other representative of the public is interested so that he may also be given a jolt and the project may not be sanctioned. He has to come to them ten times and request for the sanction of the project. Only then the sanction is given. Such impediments are deliberately created by the bureaucrats with the result that no final decision is taken on any project. At one or the other stage it gets stuck.



[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

Through a new amendment in the law, you have proposed that unless a letter of intent is issued, no industry would be allowed to be established. It is a very good thing, but some time limit should be prescribed for it. Suppose, I have submitted an application, then decision should be taken on it within a period of 60 days. But if decision on it is not taken within the prescribed time limit, the officers responsible for delay should be punished. Responsibility should be fixed on officers. Unless this is done, no amendment or law howsoever sound it may be, would be of any help. Therefore, Government should pay attention to it.

An hon. Member, Dr. Rajhans, has made a very good suggestion. Certain industries are very harmful and the persons working in them are likely to contract odious diseases. The persons working in such industries should be informed about the diseases they are likely to fall victim to and the places where the treatment of those disease is available so that persons working in such industries could take due precautions. The persons visiting or moving around those industries or workers working in those factories should be informed that they are likely to contract these diseases and they should also be informed about the treatment. It is very essential to inform people about them.

You have formed a Board to check the pollution in river Ganga, It is a very good step, but there are many rivers in addition to Ganga; in respect of which no measures have been taken to check pollution. There is Chambal river in our area, for which a Board should be established. There are many other big rivers for which Boards should be formed to check pollution. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there are many districts where there are a large number of industries. District level boards should be formed in such districts. The boards should not have only officers as members. Generally, the collector is nominated as the Chairman of such Boards and he does not have any time to attend to such work. If there is any serious situation in the district, he attends to that problem first and he is not concerned with pollu-

tion. The Collectors are transferred generally within one or two years and they are posted at some other places. Public representatives of the persons interested in the environment should be included in the Board. This problem is not going to be solved unless you nominate people's representative in the Board. Only enactment of laws can not bring about any improvement in the environment.

The constituency which I represent is a city having a population of five lakhs. In this city, a coal-based thermal power station is generating 440 MW of electricity and two more units have been sanctioned. Not only two units, you may sanction even 20 units. It is very good, but the site of the Thermal Power Station should be changed. When the coal plant functions the coal ash gets accumulated on the roofs of the houses or two or three cms. of ash gets accumulated in the portion of the house which by chance remains open. In this way the people of the area are being put to a great hardship. Representations have been sent many a time to cover this plant from all sides and to make an inspection of the plant. The plant should be challaned and authorities of the plant should be asked to check the pollution, but no action has so far been taken. As a matter of fact, when the state boards did not follow your directions, you brought forward a new law. You want to have more powers. You may do so, but you must work. What action has been taken by you against the industries about whom complaints are received by you? All the industries, which have been mentioned in the schedule, whether these are fertiliser units, chemical units, ceramics, mining, paper, pulp, textile processing, fertiliser factory or D.C.M. or Kota Thermal Power Station, are situated in my constituency. The five lakh people of the city are experiencing a great deal of difficulties as a result of pollution caused by these industries. Whenever a letter is sent to them to take action in this regard, a reply is sent that we are looking into the matter, but as a matter of fact, no concrete action is taken. Whenever even a minor complaint regarding pollution is received by you, it should be examined on top priority basis and action should be taken against the industrialists and secondly, the new



projects which are likely to be established should not be held up for a long time on the pretext of these laws. The responsibility therefor should be fixed.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : I have been waiting for the last three days to talk on this Bill and my number has now come. Anyway, I will not take much time. Sir, my hon. friend has spoken about Gujarat and Ahmedabad only but I feel that the situation is the same all over the country. Pollution is such a subject that nobody is bothered about it, though a number of legislations are passed to prevent pollution. I think, there is already one central legislation. There is state legislation also. In addition there is the Board to take care of pollution. Though all these things are existing, you now say that these are not working. That is the reason why you are adding one more to the list. Though there are so many Acts, no provision is made for funds. You collect the funds through debentures, etc. We have any number of discussions and we talk about a lot of things. But I am afraid, not even a fraction of the fraction of provisions contained in the Act is ever implemented.

I got exact figures and let me quote some statistics. How many laboratories do you have to measure the extent of pollution in the atmosphere? I do not think there are more than 30 or 40 government-recognised laboratories. Can you carry out your work with such a small number? And what about private laboratories? You have to consider all these aspects.

Secondly, are you going to add all the industries? The number of the scheduled industries is 20. You add all the industries. Hon. Minister should realise that there are about 8 lakh small scale units all over the country in addition to about 50 thousand big industries. Then, what about the motor vehicles, which are the maximum pollution contributors as far as air pollution is concerned? In Maharashtra itself there are about 20 lakh vehicles. In the Bombay city itself there are about 10 lakh vehicles. In Delhi 10.5 lakh vans are on the city

roads. What provisions do you have to measure the pollution caused by these vehicles? Do you have any sort of machinery to carry out this type of work? Instead of taking action on such things, we are unnecessarily discussing and wasting the time of the House.

Now, let me come to some of the important industries which are responsible for increasing the level of pollution in the country. The existing number of paper pulp units is about 179 and all these come under private sector, big industry. Not a single unit follows the statutory provisions specified for maintaining certain standards. So is the case with tanneries. I do not know the exact number of tanneries but none of them implements the statutory provisions. There are about 70 fertilizer units out of which only 19 units follow the statutory standards. There are 729 pesticide manufacturing units in the private sector and none of them follows the statutory provisions. Out of 104 cement units only 15 maintain the standards prescribed by the Statute. If not even two or three per cent of the big industries have any regard for prevention of pollution, what can you do? Take the case of sugar industry. Leave aside the question of air pollution caused by sugar industry. But look at the tremendous amount of water pollution caused by this industry. They simply let all the dirty water from the factories flow into the rivers. People and animals drink that poisonous water and die or suffer from various diseases. How are you going to prevent all these things by this Bill? What are you going to achieve by this Bill. You can achieve nothing except getting more power to collect money. That is all that this legislation can do. So, in my opinion having all this academic type of discussions is not going to achieve anything. Of course, I must support the Bill. Otherwise you think that I am opposing it.

I would like to mention just two or three more points. As per this Bill, you are going to get some more powers. That is, if a new industry is to be set up, it should take the permission of the Board. So many Chief Ministers want more and more facilities and industries for their States. They want to be treated as sons-in-law as far as giving facilities to their States



[Dr. Datta Samant]

is concerned. Are you going to force them to implement all the statutory provisions to maintain standards? They all will run away.

I want to mention about the conditions in the textile mill also. Mr. Chairman Sir, you are from Bombay and you know the condition of these mills. There are no fans and people work in dust. A majority of the textile workers suffer from TB. They have no alternative except to work even in such conditions. Otherwise they have to starve. People are prepared to work even for Rs. 5. They are prepared to accept slow poisoning to avoid starvation. That is the fate of the workers in this country. About seven crores of people are unemployed. Every district in the country wants to get more and more industries. Why are you discussing all these things say for example pollution, here? Because, we are a poor country, that is why you are discussing all these things here. Please don't ring the bell.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If he rings the bell, then, it will become a noise pollution.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes. Now Prof. Dandavate has brought forward a very good point and that is regarding the noise pollution. How are you going to measure the noise? I do not know. Have you got anything to measure the noise pollution? Whom are you going to prosecute?

Regarding gas pollution, you have not kept any provision in the Bill. Your inspector will just go and will say:

[Translation]

You know too much.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Let him speak in low voice so that there will be no noise pollution.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Okay. Now by means of this Bill, you are taking all the powers. If somebody starts a factory and later it was found that that factory is creating air pollution. That means, you will stop the electricity. You will stop

water and so on. So you are giving all these weapons. Say for example Digvijay Cement Mill. It is in my constituency. It has got a certificate from the Municipality that it is polluting the atmosphere and hence it should be immediately closed. They are not even allowed to explain the facts. They are so intelligent, I mean the industrialists, that they keep everybody including the Politicians in their pockets.

Therefore I would suggest that this Clause should not be included in this Bill. Otherwise, it would hamper the functioning of industries, especially in Bombay.

Now you are saying that you will be allowing anybody to prosecute such people. I am asking you, on what ground? On the contrary, this weapon will be used to collect the money. This thing, you have not clarified anywhere in this Bill. This academic discussion is not going to help. On the other hand, there may be chances of corruption.

You have got many laboratories, but you are going to start only four laboratories on a major scale. For other laboratories, you have not made any provision. The State Governments have to collect money by issuing debentures. This is like *Pooja Chalti hai, Brahman bolte hain*. You collect money. You start the laboratory. You even close the industries. After forty years of Independence, Indian people are drinking dirty water. Unless you do something in this regard, it won't help you.

I have studied the problems of Pollution in Germany and Japan. I would also request the hon. Minister to visit these countries. I have an information regarding a new plant being set up. The name of the plant is Bayer India. The Hon. Minister should visit that plant. In this plant all sorts of gases and other things will be used. This plant is set up to generate more energy. Why don't you instruct the other big industries to have such type of system wherein the pollution can be avoided?

I also praised the German people. They have said that we are doing this thing for the last fifty years. Therefore, I appeal to



the hon. Minister to refer my resolution which I have given, to the Joint Select Committee. Otherwise, mere discussion will not in any way help in tackling all these problems of pollution. If you don't do this, the employers will be using this law only to exploit the people.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to refer it to the Joint Select Committee. Otherwise, we cannot make progress.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the Stookholm Conference, we have been more serious regarding the problem of environment in this country. After the Conference, we have amended Article 48 of our Constitution.

Article 48A states :

“The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wild life of the country.”

It is on the basis of this directive principle enshrined in the Constitution for the future, that we have framed this legislation, and we are amending it from time to time. But I would like the hon. Minister at the outset to consider one simple, hasic point. No doubt, details of environmental aspects are there. You are aware of them, and we are also aware. We are discussing them. There are limitations and restrictions. We can understand them. But the first and foremost thing is : Why not have one common, uniform legislation with respect to all matters of pollution, when they have got this Environment Protection Act, 1986 ? In faet, when this Act of 1986 was enacted, we should have covered all the aspects of pollution under this Act, by repealing the earlier Air (Prevention and Control) Act, Water Pollution Act and all other Acts. This would have helped the entire machinery in respect of pollution.

No doubt we have now passed the 1986 Act, and it was a very revolutionary Act. But after the passing of the 1986 Act, there are certain industries which are not following the norms mentioned in that Act,

viz. Environment Protection Act, 1986. Those industries have to be issued notices under the Act, because there are some old industries and old factories which do not have the pollution machinery. So, something has to be done with respect to that. First they have to be given an opportunity to instal new machinery. If it is not done, their difficulties have to be understood, and if they say that they cannot instal this pollution machinery, then you have to arrive at a decision whether to close down that industry or not, because the safeguarding of society's interests is a very important aspect. I would like to know your answer : After the Environment Protection Act, 1986 was enacted, how many such industries have been issued notices ? Is there any industry which has been closed because of non-following of the provisions of the 1986 Act ? After passing the present Air (Pollution and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1987, are you going to issue notices under this new Act, or not ? This is the question.

Secondly, under Environment Protection Act, 1986, certain powers have to be delegated to the State Governments, because it is they who have to regulate things. They also have to issue notices. Have you issued delegated powers to State Governments to apply the provisions made in this legislation ? If so, what is their effect ? This relevant information is very much required by us.

Lastly, there are many other flaws. There is no time. But the flaws are there to such an extent that instead of the word 'and' if you use the word 'or', it will make much difference. You have restricted your own power by using wrong words. But I will mention only one case. For instance, in Clause 22A you have said :

(1) Where it is apprehended by a Board that emission of any air pollutant, in excess of the standards laid down by the State Board under clause (g) of subsection (i) of section 17, is likely to occur by reason of any person operating an industrial plant or otherwise in any air pollution control area, the Board may make an application to a court, not inferior



[Shri Shantaram Naik]

to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class for restraining such person from emitting such air pollutant."

"restraining such person from emitting such air pollutant."—So, you have restricted your power to this extent. Instead, I will suggest that you do this :

*After the words 'from emitting such air pollutant.'*

*Add the words : 'or, for any other appropriate order for protection of environment and life and for securing public interest.'*

If you use these words here, your power will not be restricted and you will be able to get from the court any order to protect the environment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time for anybody now. I will ask the Minister to reply.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : I want only a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are only two names. We will extend the time by 15 minutes. You can take two minutes and the other Member can take three minutes.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They can take, together. Languages are different.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri C. Janga Reddy.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the amendment Bill that has been brought forward in the House. The Bill should be such as could check the health hazards which the human beings are facing due to increasing air and water pollution as a result of industrialisation. There is a lot of water pollution around Hyderabad but nobody is there to take action against those who are responsible for it. No industrial licence can be given without Central Government's clearance. But if another industry is set up in the vicinity of an

industrial unit, it can result in air pollution. Therefore, a distance of at least one kilometre should be kept between the two. No residential quarter should be allowed to be built within a distance of one kilometre from the industrial unit. For this purpose, a legislation should be enacted. If an industry is set up to employ 400 people, it affects the health of 4000 people. A.P. Rayons Project is located by the side of Godavari. Its effluents are discharged into Godavari. The cattle drink that water and die. There is no control over it. Water and air pollution is affecting the health of the people very badly. In coal mines of Bihar, the labourers start putting coal in the furnace right from five in the morning. That coal burns only at 8 O'clock. The process produces so much of smoke that it seems that there is no sun on the earth. Similarly, a housewife uses coal from 3 P.M. till 7 P.M. in the evening. They kindle their chulhas and place them outside their houses and thereafter they put coal in the oven. All this produces clouds of smoke. If one remains in a coal industry even for an hour, it is bound to affect one's health. Similarly, due to excessive use of diesel in Delhi and elsewhere, the eyes start itching. It is said that air gets polluted due to the adulteration of diesel. This too should be controlled. We should also pay attention to the nature's process which purifies air.

How one watchman can guard a forest spread over 4000 acres of land? They should be given arms. Those who fell trees in the forests should be punished and for this the Forest Department will have to adopt strictness. If they do not do, so, the drought like the present one will strike again. It has been said somewhere in our scriptures that one tree is equal to one lakh persons. Therefore, with a view to protecting the forests, Forest Guards should be deployed in increased number. If the Government fails to protect the forests, we shall not be able to control air pollution. You should write to the State Governments impressing upon the need for their cooperation with the centre in order to protect the forests. The centre alone is unable to protect them. A Central Fund should be created for this purpose and the State should be given assistance therefrom



Otherwise, air pollution will not be controlled. One watchman should be appointed to guard one thousand acres of forest.

17.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam); Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few points in support of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987.

A provision of this Bill states that all entrepreneurs who wish to start an industry must obtain prior approval of the Central or State Pollution Control Boards. I request the Hon. Minister to take adequate caution while implementing this provision as there are ample chances for misuse of power. You should not allow this provision to axe the growth of industries rather you should enforce it very carefully so that pollution is controlled. Hon. Minister may kindly take note of my suggestion.

Another amendment proposes to confer powers on the Boards to stop water and electricity supply to establishments which violate pollution control standards. Hon. Minister must take proper care to see that this provision is also not misused.

In the case of both these amendments, the Bill says the decision of the Boards is final. There is no provision for appeal against the decision of a Board. A suitable provision must be made in this Bill for filing appeals against the decisions of the Boards.

In Ranipet in my Arakkonam Constituency, there are many tanneries. These tanneries cause water pollution. Even the Hon. Minister has visited that place.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tanneries. In North Arcot District cause pollution.

[Translation]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Yes, Yes, water pollution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many tanneries which are spoiling fields.

[Translation]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Hon. Dy. Speaker also knows it. Nearly 10,000 acres of land have been rendered unfit for cultivation. Many farmers are out of employment. Their families are starving. Even the Hon. MLA from Ranipet underwent a fast to call the attention of the Government to excessive pollution of air and water in that area... You also came there... The Hon. Minister gave an assurance to the MLA and he withdrew his fast. Three months have passed since then, However, no steps have been taken by the Government so far to stop pollution.

I would like to suggest one important thing. We are providing heavy subsidies to these tanneries. A part of it can be withheld from payment and can be utilised to spend on pollution control measures in these establishments.

In my Constituency, there are also many beedi and cigar industries. These industries also pollute air. Government must take steps to control pollution caused by these industries using tobacco and other toxic substances.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill which has been brought in the House. This is a very important subject. We have come here from all corners of the country and more or less the situation is the same everywhere. Here I want to mention about my constituency Janjgir where a number of industries such as cement, paper, coal

\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil,

\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.



[Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

aluminium, etc. are located which are a source of heavy pollution. The people of that area are suffering both economically as well as physically due to pollution. If you could order a survey, you will find that many species of trees are on the verge of extinction due to pollution. For example, saal trees used to grow in my area from the seeds of which our block alone used to get Rs. 9 lakhs as income. But today these trees are on the verge of extinction. Besides, as many as 500 species of herbs have become extinct due to pollution. Due to paucity of time, I do not want to go in details, but I must say that if steps are not taken to prevent both noise and air pollution, serious consequences will follow.

The number of automobiles in our country has increased to such an extent that lead poisoning which is caused by the automobiles is aggravating the problem of pollution still further. Lead poisoning is harmful not only to the lungs, but it causes a variety of other dreadful diseases also. You will be surprised to know that ever since Maruti cars which consume high quality petrol, came on the roads in our country, the lead poisoning content in the air is increasing leading to pollution of the environment. With regard to lead poisoning, I want to quote some facts before the House.

[*English*]

“The study concludes that exposure to lead was a factor in the decline of both Greek and Roman civilisations. The study observes that two-thirds of the emperors of ancient Rome may have been poisoned and even mentally unhinged by high doses of lead in their wine and food.”

[*Translation*]

Therefore, lead poisoning plays an important role in noise and air pollution which is increasing in big cities day by day. Therefore, there is need to pay special attention to the pollution caused by the automobiles.

Cement particles fly out of the cement factories and blanket the land in the surrounding area as a result of which the ecology of the land is changing. Not only this, it has a very adverse effect on agriculture. The pollution in Korba area where BALCO, N.T.P.C. and other industries which use coal are located, has increased to such an extent that if somebody happens to park his vehicle in the vicinity of these factories, the colour of the vehicle changes overnight and the owner finds it difficult in the morning to identify it. Although I have many things to say but due to paucity of time I would say only this much that this problem cannot be solved merely through legislation. For this, the people will have to be educated. The people will have to be educated about the personal and surrounding hygiene. As has been said by Shri Datta Samant, we have passed a number of legislations, but we cannot stop it merely by passing laws. For this purpose, you will have to properly educate the people. If you leave it to the State Government and the State Governments leave it to the district level, then the district level authorities cannot understand its importance. If we do not take appropriate measure to check pollution right now, it is just possible that we shall have to pay a very heavy price for it in the future which will be many times more than what is required to be spent on control measures now. If we do it now, we can control it effectively at a very little cost.

Therefore, I want that in the interest of safeguarding the health of the people as also from economic point of view, the Government should take stringent measures. The Government should take strict action against those industrialists who do not instal air pollution control equipment in their factories. Badarpur Thermal Power Station in Delhi is an example before us. This is a coal based Thermal plant and the situation around this power station can be seen by the passengers travelling by the trains coming from Bombay or South. Apart from this, I am totally opposed to the provision which you have kept in the Bill under which the case will go to the court and the court will decide the matter. I have got a number of examples to prove my point, but I do not want to go into



them due to paucity of time. All that I want to submit to you is that most stringent measures should be adopted to tackle the problem of ever increasing pollution and a provision should be made to put the guilty behind the bars without any delay.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I wish to thank the Members of the Lok Sabha, the hon. Members of this House, for generally supporting the Amendment Bill. I am also thankful to them for showing their concern about the environmental aspect. We share their concern for the environment as a whole.

This Amendment Bill seeks to amend an earlier legislation which was passed in 1981 for the prevention and control of air pollution. Over the time, it was found that because of certain deficiencies, because of certain lacunae, the proper implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act is not possible. It was because of this fact that we have come before this House to amend this Act suitably so that certain effective steps may be taken to take care of the air pollution.

The House is aware that last year, in 1986, we passed an Environment Protection Bill and now we have the Environment Protection Act which, as a matter of fact, takes care of all the environmental aspects—it may be air pollution it may be water pollution, or it may be other environmental aspects. It is, as a matter of fact, an umbrella Act which takes care of all the environmental problems of the country. But, Sir, there are many special Acts and where the provisions of those special Acts are not matching to the provisions of the general Act—the Environment Protection Act—then the provisions of the special Act will apply.

In the Environment Protection Act we have provided very severe punishments for the degeneration of the environment. This is one of the main points that we thought we should provide similar types of punishments in the special Acts also. There had been a talk in this House and in the other

House also that we do not have enough teeth in our legislation to control the pollution and to take stringent action against those persons who are polluting the atmosphere—air or the water. Therefore, this Amendment Bill provides stringent punishments to deal with the industries and those persons who are polluting the atmosphere, polluting the air, with strong hands. I do agree with the Members of this hon. House that it is not only the legislation which is necessary, it is also the implementation of that mechanism which is important. I do share their anxiety for that. I also agree with them that the general awareness amongst the people is required. People should know what are the things which are polluting the air, which are the things which are polluting the water, and which are the causes for the degradation of the environment.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, for that purpose this House is aware that on a very large scale, the programme for creating that awareness through mass media, through educational institutions, through official and non-official agencies by holding seminars, by just introducing the education on environment in the new Education Policy, has been introduced.

Now, I come to the specific provisions. What were the actual shortcomings in the Act because of which we thought that we should come forward with this piece of legislation to amend the earlier Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act? Sir, the first thing was that the punishment which was provided in the earlier Act which we want to amend by this Amendment Bill, was so inadequate that for these polluters it was much more profitable to pollute the atmosphere and pay the fines and accept the punishment than to stop the pollution and it was because of this fact that we have made the punishment in this particular Bill more stringent, more deterrent so that the people should not pollute the air.

Sir, earlier in the Act, there were only 20 industries which were given in Schedule and it was only these industries which were supposed to be the polluting industries and now we have removed that Schedule and



[Shri Z.R. Ansari]

in view of the fact that we are not concerned about the industry as such, we are concerned with whatever activity, whatever industry and whatever factory is polluting the air and that factory or that body should be properly tackled. Therefore we have removed the Schedule and we have taken all the industries which are polluting the air in any way under the purview of this Air Pollution Act.

Sir, there is one thing which has been mentioned here. Most of the hon. Members have appreciated that when there are reports and when there is a feeling that the State Pollution Control Boards are not acting according to the direction of the Central Pollution Control Board and they are not just taking action against the polluting industries then for a limited purpose, for a limited time, the Central Pollution Central Board will assume the powers of the State Pollution Central Boards and act in a more stringent manner and in a more dynamic manner.

Sir, one hon. Member has said that it is a question of Centre-State relationship which is involved here. No, not at all. Because we do not wish to implement this Act throughout the length and breadth of this country by our own selves. We have to take the assistance of the State machineries. State Pollution Control Boards, State Governments and all the agencies which are concerned with the air pollution.

But a time may arise, a situation may arise, when in spite of our best efforts some State Pollution Control Boards—because the hon. Member can very well understand the reason—do not take appropriate action against those industries or against those bodies which are polluting. Then it becomes the duty of the Central Government to interfere and to take the powers of the State Pollution Control Boards and implement the Air Pollution Control Act right earnestly. It should not be the case that we are taking powers from the States. We never wish to take powers from the States, we want to act in cooperation and collaboration with the State mechanism. By and large it is they who will be responsible for implementing this

Act, but in case there is a failure, certainly it becomes the duty of the Central Government, and the Central Pollution Control Board to intervene for a limited purpose and for a limited time.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : All right, the Central Government should intervene, but which is the agency in the States ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The Central Pollution Control Board.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Which is the agency in the States ?

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : It is harming the spirit of decentralisation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I am not conceding. I think it is enough.

(Interruptions). Sir, there are State Pollution Control Boards. They are responsible for implementing this Act. Some occasion may arise when some Pollution Control Board does not act in the right perspective, in the correct spirit, and does not implement the Act right earnestly in some cases, then the Central Government, the Central Pollution Control Board... (Interruptions). If the Central Government is of the opinion that any State Pollution Control Board is not right earnestly implementing the Act, then the Central Government will direct the Central Pollution Control Board and implement the Act right earnestly.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Why don't you name the erring States ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I am not going to enter into a dialogue.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Let us know what the difficulties are.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I do not want to discuss those points which are outside the scope of the present piece of legislation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There are eight lakhs of industries in this country. How you are going to do it ? For new industries they are going to stop...

(Interruptions)



SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The only hon. Member whom I could not understand is my friend, honourable Datta Samant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I strongly object it. During my speech... (*Interruptions*). That is why I am not intervening. In the whole Bill which the hon. Minister has got there is not a single naya paisa provision that is made. Just it is left to anybody, you collect your funds. Now, 20,000 industries which are scheduled are cancelled and he is taking all the industries. This is a common question, Sir, that there are 8-50,000 industries in the country.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Dattaji, I am coming to that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What is your machinery? Only in Delhi there are 10,50,000 vehicles causing air pollution. What is your machinery? You are academically discussing this. I am prepared to discuss with you. This is may subject. I am dealing with 5000 factories. This is an academic discussion which the Government is doing without anything. You can't control the water pollution. You see what your Congress members at Ahmedabad have talked. (*Interruptions*). You have no machinery. You have nobody to check it.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI ; I am not conceding.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : And why you are bringing such a Bill? Why are you bringing such Billa when there is no laboratory to examine the pollution? How are you going to change it? I have raised all these issues. He has not replied. I kept a mum. When he comes to personal thing, let us discuss all the points. I do not like if nothing is poing to come after my talk.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would submit to the hon. Minister that Shri Datta Samant should be rewarded for his contribution because it is due to his efforts that dozens of Bombay factories were closed which resulted in improvement in the pollution situation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The pollution will increase still further and then a worker will be available for Rs. 10.

[*English*]

On this reason, the industrialists would close the factories and we are going to suffer.

[*Translation*]

There is no machinery. What academic discussion we are having.

[*English*]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I do not want to enter into dialoge. The environment management is comparatively a new subject. It is true that we have shortage of funds. It is true that we have shortage of trained personnel. We are making an attempt to develop a machinery, a mechanism to control pollution. There are three things which have to be developed. One is proper mechanism; another is proper legislation. And the third thing is, general awareness and education amongst the people regarding the environmental problems. Environment management is a new subject not only for this country but for the world over because it is comparatively a new subject which is being taken care of.

So, we are just trying to develop mechanism and give to this country a proper legislation so that there should be deterrent effect on every person who is polluting the atmosphere or air. This is what we are envisaging today. We know that we have shortage of funds. Our State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board have short of funds. We know that we have short of trained personnel. Much has to be done in this field. But it does not mean that we should not do anything. Is this the suggestion of my hon. friend, Dr. Datta Samant that shelve all these legislations and let the atmosphere, let the air of this country be polluted.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Please don't misquote me. There are lakhs of industries but there is no machinery to check then. There is no money. I am a doctor and I



[Dr. Datta Samant]

know the hazards and difficulties of pollution. People are working in the dust. They are already working in Deihi and Bombay. What is the use of this Act, when you are not going to implement it?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Now, there is a provision that an individual can file a complaint. Why has he not filed a complaint?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This is not a new piece of legislation. This is a Bill to amend certain provisions of the Act which is already in existence. The very purpose of this Bill is to give teeth to this old Act and to improve upon the conditions and to remove all those difficulties which were there in the implementation of these earlier Acts.

As the House is aware, a point has been made about the right given to the private individual. This is a right which has been given in the Environment Protection Act also. We thought that when this right had been given in the Environment Protection Act, this right should also be given in this Act, namely, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act so that at any point of time, if some private citizen feels that the Control Boards—may be State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board, are not acting and they are not taking any action against the polluting industries, they should have a right because it is their health which is going to be affected.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : There is a provision of 60 days notice to be given. In that case, what happens?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I am explaining. Have patience. I had a patience for the last 10 days. That right has been given to the private individuals also. They should not be dependent solely on the Pollution Control Boards. A question has been put about 60 days notice. 60 days notice has also been provided in the Environment Protection Act. This has been done with a specific purpose. After all, it is the duty of the State Pollution Control

Board and the Central Pollution Control Board to take action under the provisions of the Act. It is only when any citizen feels that these Boards are not taking action and the air is being polluted, then he should give a notice to the appropriate Pollution Control Board that "Look, this factory or this firm is polluting the air and, therefore, we wish to file a suit in the court against that." Within 60 days, the Pollution Control Board to which the person has given notice, will find out whether the contents of the application are true and whether that factory is really polluting the air and then it becomes the duty of the Pollution Control Boards themselves that, instead of that citizen going to the court, those Pollution Control Boards themselves go to the Court for suing that factory. It is for that purpose. If they fail to do so or if they feel that no pollution is being created, then that citizen after 60 days notice, shall be entitled to go to court and make a complaint against the polluting industry.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : There is a proviso there that the Control Board may not give report to individual on the plea of public interest. Will that proviso be deleted by the hon. Minister because it will be a shield for these Boards not to give any report?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The provision has been made that the Pollution Control Boards shall be obliged to give all relevant information to that private complainant. Only a proviso has been made and that proviso has deliberately been made. There are certain sensitive sectors. For instance, our nuclear power stations or the other sensitive sectors from the Defence point of view for which giving information to the private individuals is not in the public interest and it is only that limited information which they can refuse on the basis of this proviso that it is not in the public interest to pass on that information to any private individual, because these are the areas in which if the information is given to the general public, it may be dangerous for the country. So, it is only for that specific purpose, the Control Boards will have to satisfy the court that this is the public interest because of which "we are not giving this information to the gentleman."



SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The air is polluted. It has come out in the newspaper that because of the radiation pollution, even the food is poisoned. The public should be educated about all that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Atleast the public should be educated about this.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : There are certain things, which have been said by some hon. Members, that are outside the scope of this present Amendment Bill. But as they have said, I would just touch those points within two minutes. A question has been raised about tanneries. Our approach is that if these smaller units do not have the capacity and resources to have their own Pollution control device plants, we are in cooperation with the State Governments, with the State Pollution Control Boards and the Central Pollution Control Boards, State Government and the Central Government, trying to have come sort of a common effluent treatment plant. One such effluent treatment plant has been set up at Vanniyambadi and another in Rajasthan at Pali where one such common effluent treatment plant has been set up. So, we are taking care of smaller units which do not have the capacity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, they are getting licences and everything. They are showing the plant at the time of getting licences. Afterwards, they are not at all operating. That is the point. The whole atmosphere is spoiled. I know Vanniyambadi, which you mentioned. I studied there for three years. If you go and see there, you will even weep. The whole atmosphere is spoiled. Even if you complain, nobody is taking action. Even if I complain, nobody is taking action.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I know. I come from a place near which a cluster of tanneries has been there. It is Jajmau near Kanpur. I know the problem.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Even the sun is not visible due to smoke emitted by these industries.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I know that problem. But the Central Government has provided Rs. 25 lakhs for the effluent treatment plant at Vanniyambadi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it functioning ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : No. It is under construction at Vanniyambadi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why can't you stop all these kinds of industries, till you provide this, till you are going to implement the scheme ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : It is easier to say to stop all these industries. But it is very difficult to implement...*(Interruptions)*. For example, in Delhi itself, the largest cause for pollution is due to the thermal power stations. Are you prepared to stop the working of these thermal power stations and go without power in Delhi ? The other day a huge voice came in this House saying: "we are without power. We are without water supply." Rome was not built in a day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why can't you take all the precautionary steps ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This is not the approach of the Central Government. The approach of the Central Government is not against industrialisation. It is not against development. It is not against the progress. The approach of the Central Government is progress. We say 'yes', if anybody asks for industrialisation. We are meeting the needs of the people. But it should be under control and to the maximum. The industries should take care of the environmental values. They should take care of the pollution. They should not pollute the atmosphere. If there are such industries, then, slowly we are progressing towards that. We cannot afford to stop all the cement factories.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are not asking you to stop them. If you are not able to control it, you have to stop it.



SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : We are doing that. The State Government and the State Pollution Control Boards are doing that. I can show you that we have given notices under the Environmental Protection Act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no use giving notices. You are telling of Vanniyambadi. For many years, the people are fighting against pollution. It is not a new thing. If you go and see the place, you can find out the position.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : One thing is not very much clear. 80% of our people who reside in our country are farmers. No crop can be obtained, no yield can be had unless and until chemical salt is sprayed, insecticides are sprayed. This is sprayed throughout India on a very large scale. This pollutes the environment. What is the devise, what is the process the Hon. Minister is going to take to control the pollution caused by insecticides and chemicals which is polluting the entire atmosphere? I want the Minister to clarify this.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : We require insecticides for the protection of our crops. We require fertilizers for growing more food. We require cement plants for the construction of our houses, buildings and other things. We require all these things. We just want to control them in such a manner so that minimum damage is done to the environment. Sir, this is our approach for the new industries.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is a wishful thinking.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : For you, everything is wishful thinking except closure of textile mills.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please finish. Dr. Samant, take your seat.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : There is no proper implementation at all.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, I have just spelt out the salient points for the purpose of which we have come forward with this Bill to strengthen our laws with regard to air pollution. I have deliberately avoided to reply those questions which pertain to forest, which pertain to water pollution, which pertain to other sectors which we can discuss at appropriate time.

With regard to pollution created by motor vehicles, I understand that we are going to have some amendments in the Motor Vehicles Act which will take care of the pollution created by the motor vehicles. There are certain proposals which are before us. Factories Act has already been passed. There are 30 acts which are under different Ministries which are taking care of these pollution and environmental problems. Forest is one of the very important sectors which should be taken care of. It is because of that fact, in 1980, the Forest Conservation Act had been passed and much improvement has been done. Of course, still things have to be done in a much more speedier manner to protect our forests and to have more and more afforestation to improve the general environment conditions.

One thing I want to say about site for industries and also about giving new licences to industries.

As far as siting of industries is concerned, the letters of intent of new industries which are being set up cannot be converted into licences unless the Ministry of Environment clears them from the environmental angle for their siting and also for the proper pollution control equipment. These are the steps which we are taking and we hope that with these amendments in the present Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, our hands will be further strengthened and a proper mechanism will be evolved to take care of the air pollution.

With these words I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the Air (Prevention and Control of



Pollution) Act, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9 (Amendment of Section 21)*

Amendment made :

Page 4, lines 17 to 20, —

*for* “Provided further that before a consent has been cancelled or a further consent has been refused under the first proviso, a reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be given to the person concerned” ;

*substitute* “Provided further that before cancelling a consent or refusing a further consent under the first proviso, a reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be given to the person concerned.” (1)

(Shri Bhajan Lal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 9 as amended stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 14 (Insertion of new Section 31-A (powers to give directions)

Amendment made :

Page 5, line 11, —

*after “This Act” insert—*

“and to any directions that the Central Government may give in this behalf”.

(Shri Bhajan Lal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 15 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.35 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 12, 1987/Kartik 21, 1909 (Saka)*