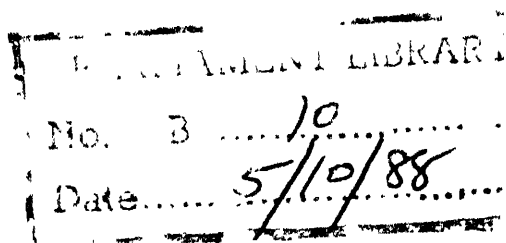


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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No. 26, Wednesday, March 30, 1988|Chaitra 10, 1910 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 30, 1988/Chaitra 10,
1910 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Debate on Poll Reforms

*511. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to Convene a National debate on poll reforms in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which a debate is likely to be held and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the elections held in the past, particularly during the elections in Haryana, under the present electoral system, it has been seen that the complaints of booth capturing and bogus polling were reported in a very large number. Mr.

Speaker, Sir, in order to ensure free and fair polls and bring reforms in present electoral system, so as to make the system full proof, I have two suggestions to offer. Bungling is done at two stages i.e. either at the time of polling or at the time of counting. This bungling may be avoided by issuing the identity cards to the voters and the voting and counting may be done by machines. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government propose to introduce electronic system of voting and issue identity cards to voters ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the voting machine is concerned, I stated in this House on earlier occasion also that the Government have taken a preliminary decision to introduce the voting machine in this country. As regards the question of identity cards, the Chief Election Commissioner has suggested that a multi purpose identity card should be issued to the voters in the country for the election purposes. It will be considered after discussing it with the State Governments.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : No one can deny the role of money power in the present electoral system. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in order to eliminate the role of money powers and ensure fair elections whether any proposal of public financing of elections is under consideration of the Government under which at least the candidates of the registered national parties be provided funds in a limited quantity and no money other than provided by the Government be allowed to be spent in the elections or whether the Government want to introduce some other system by which the role of the money power could be minimised ?

There has been so many election offences in India but I think that till today not even a single person has been convicted for these offences. I would like to know

whether any person has been convicted for the offences with regard to State Assembly or Parliament's elections ?

[English]

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : So far as the public financing of election is concerned we have mentioned that there is no proposal before the Government, at present. But the Election Commission has suggested some of the provisions to be made regarding petrol coupons, stationery and some poster papers, etc. So this concrete proposal for public financing of election is not before the Government but a debate is going on this issue as to what extent the public financing of election can be undertaken in our country.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : In view of what happened in Tripura that. . . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is referring to your victory. Why are you disturbing him ?

MR. SPEAKER : He lost powers. That is what happened.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Just three days before the election, the Army was unilaterally induced to influence the voters there. The failure of the Election Commission to stop the Central Government from subverting the election process—whether the Government will agree to our demand that there should be a debate on the Poll Reforms in this House immediately ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : So far as the question of a debate in the House is concerned, you are the main custodian of the rights of this House and it is entirely for the Chair to decide when there should be a debate.

But so far as reforms are concerned, I have expressed very clearly that the Government is for the Reforms. We are debating this issue within our own party and I doubt whether their party is discussing it at all.

So far as our party is concerned . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : In your party there is no election. What are you discussing in your party ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : So far as the fairness of election is concerned and the role of their party in concerned, I leave it to their judgement how far they are fair in holding elections. Recently one or two Ministers of the West Bengal. Ministry spoke about rigging in West Bengal. So you try to correct your own self.

MR. SPEAKER : Now let us see what Mahatmaji has to say.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Lok Sabha is the highest pillar and a supreme body of democracy. So I would like to appeal to you, please protect our democratic rights.

I would like to ask from our hon. Minister, whether he is aware that in the last Election of West Bengal, four thousand candidates were not allowed to contest the elections and three Cabinet Ministers have openly alleged that their Leader had rigged the election. So, I want to know whether the Minister will consider having a commission of inquiry to find out the facts and take necessary steps, so that this does not happen in future. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : It is a very serious matter, that in West Bengal, two Ministers of the Cabinet of Mr. Jyoti Basu levelled serious allegations of rigging of elections; but, unfortunately, they were panchayat elections, and we could not interfere there. But that matter is a very serious matter, and I have noted the submission of the Member; and we will see how we can proceed. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What happened in Gujarat in the recent Rajya Sabha elections ? (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : There was nothing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why did he reply like that ? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you have not given a ruling. The question under discussion is about an electoral

matter which lies within the jurisdiction of the Election Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is only about electoral reforms.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has remarked about the West Bengal panchayat elections.

MR. SPEAKER : They are under the purview . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Why did he speak about Tripura ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. .

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why was Army deployed ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why did he speak about Tripura ?

MR. SPEAKER : Panchayat elections are not within the purview of the Election Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are within the purview of the State Government. (*Interruptions*) Sir, is it your ruling that whatever is within the State Government can be discussed here ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, we want a clarification. It is a procedural point arising here. Are we allowed to raise the questions which are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Dandavate, those are within the purview of the State Government, and not problems as far as the Election Commission is concerned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am talking about the panchayat elections.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? I am talking to one man . . . The State Government is responsible for panchayat elections; and Election Commission has nothing to do with those elections. That is what I am saying.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then his reply should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. Please do not do this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When we raise that issue, you do not allow us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He said it was within the purview of the State Government. There is nothing illegal about that . . . It concerns the State Government, and not the Election Commission.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How can he comment ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are you expunging it ?

MR. SPEAKER : No; I am not expunging it. There is nothing; no comment. It is not a comment. There is no adverse comment on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a matter within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. He has not done anything against that. He has only said that this is under the purview of the State Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He made remarks, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No remarks. He referred to certain remarks of the Ministers. But he has not said anything from his side.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anyway, you go through the record, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is an old policy of the Opposition to run with the hare and hunt with the hound. Under the existing electoral system, when they win the elections they say it is the victory of democratic forces, but when they lose the elections, they blame the electoral system. And it is through this system that we have

sustained democracy in this country. In this background, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice that in the recently-concluded Rajya Sabha elections, a person with very dubious international connections has been made a voter from a State to which he does not belong, and that gross irregularities have been committed in enlisting him as a voter . . .

MR. SPEAKER : That can be taken to the court.

PROF K. K. TEWARY : In this process, the Congress (I) members of the Assembly have been, . . . (Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Against** they should not cast any aspersions. (Interruptions) Do not cast any aspersion on**; he has got the right to get enrolled from Gujarat. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It concerns MLAs in Karnataka. I would like to know.. (Interruptions) The Congress (I) MLAs were sought to be bribed in order to ensure the entry of a CIA agent in Parliament. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow. No nothing. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He refers to**. He has the right to get enrolled from Gujarat.

PROF K. K. TEWARY : The BJP has also alleged that money was offered to their MLAs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice and what action is being taken by the government in this regard? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No individual cases.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Please respond. This is a fact that an attempt has been made to bribe MLAs.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, this has to be challenged in a court of law.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : That has been done. But the government should also

have some information about it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is casting aspersion on the Minister. (Interruptions) I want to defend the Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please ! I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, why can't you sit down ? We have cases like this. Even the late Prime Minister was involved in that case. So, the similar case can be taken to the court again if anybody has got anything. The courts are there. I am not the proper authority here to tackle this problem.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : But the government should have some information. (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Why don't you allow him to put a question? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am supporting him. He is casting aspersion on **who was enrolled in Gujarat and got elected. He should not do that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No name should be mentioned here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got to say anything ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : So far as Government is concerned, we have read some newspaper report. But after we examine it if any irregularity is found, there are methods by which it can be challenged in a court of law and prosecute the gentleman, if necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA : Sir, keeping this fact in view that casteism,

money and muscle powers are now playing a major role in the elections, would the Government consider to amend the election laws in such a manner so that not an individual but the parties contest the elections on their symbols and elect their representatives ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : The Government have at present no such proposal.

[English]

Grant to Various States/UTs

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

(a) the amount of assistance given to the State and Union Territories during the last three years in the form of grant or loan State-wise;

(b) the percentage of assistance given to Rajasthan as compared to other States;

(c) if the percentage of assistance given to Rajasthan is relatively less thereasons therefore; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the assistance to Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) A statement is given below giving the required information.

(b) As compared to other non-special category States the amount allocated to Rajasthan accounts for 5.92 per cent of the total allocation.

(c) and (d). The percentage share of Rajasthan in the total assistance allocated amongst 14 non-special category States is higher than that of 6 States but lower than that of 7 States. The allocation made to each State is based on its respective share in the total allocation for the Seventh Plan determined under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Besides, additional assistance linked to externally aided projects have been allocated to each State taking into account the progress of disbursement of aid for the concerned projects. Hence, the question of taking steps to increase the assistance to Rajasthan or any other State does not arise.

Statement

| | 1985-86 to 1987-88 (Three Years) | | | Pattern of Grant/Loan assistance |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| | Normal Central Assistance | Assistance for externally aided projects | Total Central assistance | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (A) States | | | | |
| I. Special Category States | | | | |
| 1. Assam | 1398.64 | 6.15 | 1404.79 | } Grants : 30% Loans : 70% For the Hill areas of Assam and Ladakh Sub-Plan of J and K assistance is given in the form of grants : 90% Loan : 10% |
| 2. Jammu and Kashmir | 1096.30 | 10.87 | 1107.17 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 3. Himachal Pradesh | 541.55 | 19.65 | 561.20 | Grants : 90% Loans : 10% |
| 4. Manipur | 325.53 | — | 325.53 | |
| 5. Meghalaya | 265.52 | — | 265.52 | |
| 6. Nagaland | 418.19 | — | 418.19 | |
| 7. Sikkim | 158.98 | — | 159.98 | |
| 8. Tripura | 323.23 | 4.45 | 327.68 | |
| Total (I) | 4527.94 | 41.12 | 4569.06 | |

II. Non-Special Category States

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 962.48 | 57.79 | 1020.27 | Grants : 30% Loans : 70% |
| 2. Bihar | 1392.66 | 90.06 | 1456.35 | |
| 3. Gujarat | 450.46 | 182.10 | 632.56 | |
| 4. Haryana | 211.91 | 62.51 | 274.42 | |
| 5. Karnataka | 496.77 | 128.00 | 624.77 | |
| 6. Kerala | 578.94 | 90.00 | 668.94 | |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | 900.06 | 231.23 | 1131.29 | |
| 8. Maharashtra | 759.91 | 298.79 | 1058.70 | |
| 9. Orissa | 573.52 | 178.09 | 751.61 | |
| 10. Punjab | 252.31 | 36.55 | 288.86 | |
| 11. Rajasthan | 682.27 | 54.14 | 736.41 | |
| 12. Tamil Nadu | 775.46 | 111.83 | 887.29 | |
| 13. Uttar Pradesh | 1912.75 | 296.01 | 2208.76 | |
| 14. West Bengal | 639.97 | 70.39 | 710.26 | |
| Total (II) | 10563.00 | 1887.49 | 12450.49 | |

III. Newly formed States (1987-88 allocation)

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---|--------|--|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 133.27 | — | 133.27 | Grants : 90% Loans : 10% Grants : 30% Loans : 70% |
| 2. Mizoram | 87.47 | — | 87.47 | |
| 3. Goa | 79.75 | — | 79.75 | |

Total (III)

300.49

300.49

| | Allocations (Rs. crores) | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| | Grant | Loan | Total | |
| (B) Union Territories | | | | |
| <i>I. Union Territories with Legislatures</i> | | | | |
| 1. Goa, Daman and Diu | 30.19 | 109.96 | 139.25 | These three Territories attained State hood in 1987-88 and therefore the allocations refer to 1985-86 and 1986-87. |
| 2. Mizoram | 58.41 | 47.82 | 106.23 | |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh | 61.55 | 101.45 | 163.00 | |
| 4. Pondicherry | 68.47 | 51.99 | 120.46 | Total for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 |

**Plan Allocation
(Rs. Crores) 1985-86 to
1987-88 (Three Years)**

II. Union Territories (Without Legislatures)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. Delhi | 1376.15 | Expenditure on plan allocation in respect of UTs without legislatures is met by the Central Government |
| 2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 140.86 | |
| 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 25.42 | |
| 4. Lakshadweep | 30.85 | |
| 5. Chandigarh | 125.27 | |
| 6. Daman and Diu | 10.74 ¹ | |

¹The allocation refers to 1987-88 only. For 1985-86 and 1986-87 the allocations are included under the composite territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government have divided the States into two categories i.e. the special category States and the non-special category states for the purpose of providing assistance and loans. From the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is clear that the percentage share of Rajasthan in the total assistance allocated amongst 14 non-special category states is higher than that of 6 states but lower than that of 7 states.

I am to submit that Rajasthan is the most backward amongst these states. It has the desert area, the tribal areas and is severely drought stricken and above all it is also a border state. Therefore, if all these facts are kept in view then it becomes clear that the present assistance being provided to Rajasthan is quite inadequate. Himachal Pradesh and Assam have also been kept in the special category. I, therefore request you to either keep Rajasthan in the special category of states by analysing it properly or allocate special assistance to Rajasthan

by changing the Gadgil Formula. Will the Government pay its attention in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : The assistance is given on the basis of the Modified Gadgil Formula as also the allocations in regard to the externally aided projects.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good relief, considering the severity of the drought.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Yes Sir. For drought it is a separate thing. Actually for Rajasthan it has been twenty-seven and some per cent of the entire amount which was meant for the drought relief under the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan itself.

MR. SPEAKER : It is 27 per cent.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Yes; 27 per cent of the allocation for all the concerned States.

MR. SPEAKER : And 73 per cent of the drought relief.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : One has to cut the coat according to the cloth. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I happen to be from Rajasthan.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I seem to be sandwiched by Rajasthan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Behind you also there is a Rajasthan member.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am very cautious having regard to the fact that the Chair is staring at me.

The question that I was trying to answer the hon. Member is, that Rajasthan is a non-special category State, and the National Development Council itself has decided not only the criteria but also the special category States and non-special category States. This matter has been decided some

time back. So far as the non-special category States are concerned, as I was trying to submit, the allocations are made based on the Modified Gadgil Formula and also the externally aided projects. These are the two criteria. Apart from that, there is a special central assistance for certain area development programme and so far as Rajasthan is concerned for the two special programmes of Tribal Sub-Plan and Ravine Reclamation and other border area programmes, certain amounts are also granted.

The basis of the grant has been determined by the National Development Council itself. And as to the question my learned friend was asking, that why not this should be treated as a special category State, that is a matter which the NDC alone can do. But so far as the Government is concerned, it does not have any plan for the present to consider this State as a special category State.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while giving assistance to a particular state, under the modified Gadgil Formula, 50 per cent weightage is given to the population of the State, whereas its total area, the desert area or the area inhabited by tribals are not taken into account and due consideration is also not given to the backwardness of the State. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether he will place the matter of further modifying the modified Gadgil Formula and including Rajasthan in the list of special category States before the National Development Council so as to safeguard our interests ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the modified Gadgil Formula, 60 per cent of the assistance is given on the basis of population. As far as the population is concerned, the population of Rajasthan is only 5 per cent, whereas it is 17.7 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, there are other states also whose percentage of population is more than that of Rajasthan. As regards Rajasthan, its area is more but its population is less and the 1971 census is taken as the base year for this purpose.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Should we increase it ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : That is not the question. No, I am not saying so. I have only said that under the Gadgil Formula, the allocation is made on the basis of population. I did not mean that Shri Nawal Kishoreji should celebrate four marriages. In this way his query becomes very funny.

With regard to the question of the hon. Member as to whether the area is considered or not for the allocation of funds, I am to say that under the Gadgil Formula, 10 per cent allocation is made under special problems and the area is taken into account for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, is it a fact that the assistance given by the Central Government to the State Governments under drought are being treated as an advance plan assistance relying on the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission ? If so, I would like to know whether the Government really feel that the funds which are being given by the Centre as an advance plan assistance would create any tangible asset. The experience is that most of the funds are utilised for relief works and no tangible assets are created. If that is so, what is the rationale behind this policy of giving it as an advance plan assistance, which is adjusted next year.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The answer to the first part of the question is in affirmative. I do not know whether the hon. Member would like me to elaborate it.

With regard to the second part of the question, that is tangible part, the amount that has been made over, as the hon. Member himself has said, is based on the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission. This is the matter which the Finance Commission must look into. But none the less, I would like to submit that it is not as though the amount that has been advanced as drought relief cannot be called as a tangible asset, because in many cases the State Government use it for the purpose of constructing bunds, constructing canals and so on. I need not go into the details. The money is also spent for more employ-

ment oriented programmes and from that point of view, it could be called as a tangible asset.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, are you satisfied ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since Orissa is a backward State and inhabited by forty per cent Adivasi Harijans, whether it comes under Special Category State or Non special Category State. But taking the view of the modified Gadgil formula, will the Minister take special steps for the State of Orissa ?

what is under consideration of the Government about Orissa ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, Orissa comes under Non-special Category State. The hon. Member has very rightly made an observation that quite a bit of the population consists of Adivasi and others. I would like to submit that the Central Government has got special programmes, for example Tribal Sub Plan. Under the Tribal Sub Plan, the assistance is given separately to the tribal areas for their development. In fact, there is also Hill Areas Development Programme, which the Central Government carries out. In fact, this issue is under consideration of the Government that the eastern mountainous area should also be reckoned for the purpose of the assistance under the Hill Areas Plan.

Composite Defence Research Production Centre

*513. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a composite production centre with the help of private sector in the area of Defence Research in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The Government proposes to set up a Composite Products Centre (COMPROC) for manufac-

turing advanced composite components. The technology has been developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation. It is proposed to establish a joint venture for productionising this technology in COMPROC.

(b) Offers have been received from public sector enterprises and private firms in this connection. These offers are under evaluation. DRDO has established basic infrastructural facilities and equipment for COMPROC. Technology packages for producing composite products are also available.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Mr. Speaker Sir, in reply to this question, the hon. Minister has stated about setting up of a joint venture. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how much defence equipments would be manufactured in this joint Venture? What will be the estimated cost thereof? Does the Government propose it to set up in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : It is proposed to be set up in Hyderabad because this research unit comes under Hyderabad. Its Technology Development Centre would also be established. There is a proposal to productionise the technology here and because some decisions are yet to be taken, therefore, I have not said any concrete thing in reply to the first question.

[English]

Overtime in Government Departments

*514. DR. SUDHIR ROY † :
SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy regarding overtime in Government Departments;

(b) how far the policy is being implemented by the Departments;

(c) whether Government Departments have stopped the practice of paying overtime to the employees to complete the job in time; and

(d) if not, the amount spent on such overtime, Department-wise during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below :

Statement

(a) to (c). The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission's Report that over time allowance may be discontinued. The modalities for implementing the decision are being worked out. Pending this, Ministries/Departments have been advised to arrange their work in offices in such a way as to finish it during the normal working hours and to evolve a new work culture. They have also been authorised to compensate for the unavoidable extra work beyond the prescribed working hours by payment of over time allowance under the existing orders on the basis of national pay admissible to the employees in the pre-revised scales of pay.

(d) The amount spent on over time department wise for the year 1985-86 which is the latest information available is contained in the "Brochure on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Employees for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86" brought out by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library for reference.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Instead of giving the answer, the Minister has advised me to go to Parliament Library for research. This is very unfortunate. Any way, I want to say that according to BPE the overtime allowance should be stopped. But thermal power stations, coal mines, railways, transport give crores of rupees as overtime every year. According to BPE last year Rs. 133 crores had to be spent for payment of overtime allowance. Because of ban on recruitment, thousands of posts which are lying vacant because of death or retirement, are not filled up. If you really

want to stop overtime allowance, then why do you not recruit new hands ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Pay Commission has recommended that overtime allowance should be discontinued. Government have accepted this recommendation. Modalities are being worked out. Pending the modalities being worked out, the Departments have been allowed to continue with old rates of overtime allowance based on national pre-revised scales of pay. We have held discussions with the staff side. They have raised certain points which are being considered. This cannot be directly linked with recruitment because in some jobs it is the continuity of the job which requires us to pay overtime and not that absence of another hand. Particularly in operative jobs it is the continuity of the performance of the job which requires up to pay overtime. Secondly, it is not correct to say that there is an absolute blanket ban on recruitment.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : I agreed that continuity of job requires payment of overtime allowance. But it is a fact that since there is a ban on recruitment, overtime allowance has to be paid. The number of registered unemployed as already reached three crores. If that is so, why does the Government not revise its policy and withdraw this ban on new recruitment ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As I said earlier, Sir, there is no absolute blanket ban on recruitment. Against sanctioned posts, people can be recruited. The ban is only on creation of new posts. Even that has been relaxed in many cases. Besides may I submit with great humility that government jobs are not the only way to deal with the problem of unemployment; it has to be done by development of industries and promotion of self-employment opportunities. I once again say that there is no absolute blanket ban on recruitment.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : There is a ban, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Not an absolute blanket ban, I said.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has not the time come to examine the effectiveness, the quantum of work and the quality of work that could be expected from

the government employees ? The Government must have examined the utility of continuing this new practice of having only five working days instead of six working days in a week. I have noticed that some of the State Governments have gone back to the earlier practice of six days. Will the Government now begin to assess the utility of this new practice of losing one day in every week and afterwards agreeing to pay overtime allowance either to all the Government servants or to certain sections of the employees ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the total number of working hours per week remains the same after we switched over to the five-day working week. The five-day week was introduced after carefully looking into the options available to the Government and after making a careful assessment of how a new work culture should be introduced. I think it is too early to pronounce that the five-day week is a failure or has not yielded results. On the contrary, we have in a very quick assessment made, found that the five-day week has, in fact, promoted a certain amount of efficiency among the staff.

As regards the overtime, I do not think it is directly related to the five day week or the six-day week. Even when we had the six-day week, large amounts were being paid as overtime allowance.

Financial Allocations to Pooyankutty Project

***519. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial allocation has been made to the State of Kerala for the Pooyankutty Hydro Electric Project;

(b) if so, the details of allocation made; and

(c) whether allocation was made after obtaining clearance to the project from the Ministry of Environment and Forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and

(b). This Project is under the State Plan. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 72 crores was made by the State Government in the Seventh Plan for all new starts including this Project. In the Annual Plans 1986-87, 1987-88, the State Government has made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 250 lakhs respectively for this Project.

(c) The allocation was made after getting clearance from environmental angle from Ministry of Environment and Forests.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply pained to know from the hon. Minister that the 750 MW Pooyankutty project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 crores, has been cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Our hon. Prime Minister had made it categorically clear that the Centre would not clear this project. I remember that he had stated this at the Central Forestry Board's meeting in November, 1987 in reply to a question posed by the renowned poetess of Kerala, by name Sugata Kumari. This is part of his attempt to save the remaining rich rain forest in the district of Idukki in Kerala. On 8.3.1988, in the same House, the hon. Minister of Energy, Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi, had stated that "Sanction has been accorded by the Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Environment is yet to give sanction to this project". I do not know which answer is correct—the answer given by the Minister of Planning or the one given by the hon. Minister of Energy. If the answer given by the hon. Minister of Planning is correct, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Planning Commission will withdraw sanction to this Pooyankutty project, keeping in view the large-scale destruction of the forests and environment in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Sir, this Pooyankutty Hydro Electric Project Stage I the clearance for which has been sought for is of two units of 120 MW. That is the first stage. Now, the hon. Member has asked a question regarding a contradiction between what has been said by the Energy Minister and what we have said. I would like to explain that the position is that when we received the clear-

ance from the Environment and Forest Ministry, on that basis we gave the clearance so far as Planning Ministry is concerned. Later on it was found that while the Environment Ministry had cleared, the Forest Ministry had its own objections and the total forest area that will be affected by this project would be 30008.36 hectares and it involves the affection of 95 tribal families. The State had referred this case to the Government of India on 18th March 1987, as the hon. Minister has rightly said, and 1100 hectares of non-forest area and 1800 hectares of denuded forest has been identified for compensatory afforestation. Now the position is that as late as on 19th January 1988, the Department of Forest has sought certain information so that this could be cleared from the point of view of the forest angle. After the Planning Commission came to know that the Forest Department had not cleared, we have issued an addenda to the original letter by saying that its clearance is subject to the forest clearance.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Sir, I admit that there is acute shortage of power in Kerala. I also submit that this power crisis should not be overcome by setting up of the hydro project which will definitely destroy a large area of our forest wealth. Keeping this fact in view, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will favourably consider setting up of thermal or atomic energy plant in the State of Kerala as a substitute for hydro power project like the Pooyankutty project in the Eighth plan?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, these are the matters that could be considered by the appropriate authorities when the proposals are duly made. Actually, so far as the State Government is concerned, the State Government has the proposal for Trikaripur thermal power station which will have two units of 210 MW. That is the proposal which has not yet been fructified and the matter has not as yet taken any shape.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I beg to differ from my learned friend, Mr. Mullappally Ramachandran. He has also stated that there is acute shortage of power in the State. We were having drought also for the last two or three years

and we are having the power cut or the load shedding for the last more than one-and-a-half years. So, even if a thermal plant is sanctioned, I understand that it will take nearly 10 years for the commissioning of this plant. So, taking into consideration that most of the factories in the States are closed and the workers and the people indirectly are suffering due to the shortage of power, will the Government take immediate steps to get the clearance from the Forest Department and sanction this hydro project, I mean, the Pooyankutty project?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, Planning Commission has already taken up with the Environment and Forest Department. I would like to submit that of course I share the anxiety of the hon. Members that Kerala suffers from the shortage of power. In fact the Central power plants also cater to the need of Kerala and when once the total fructification so far as Ramagundam, Neyveli, Kalpakkam, Neyveli State II Mine Cut, Kaiga etc. are concerned, quite a bit of Power will be available to Kerala from Central share as well. Apart from that, so far as Kerala State itself is concerned, at the beginning of the 7th Plan, it was 1011.5 mega watt generation capacity. It was expected that in the 7th Plan, they will add the capacity of 530 mega watt, out of which 465 mega watt have already been commissioned. Gradually this difficulty has to be got over. This is not particularly so of Kerala but of quite a number of States. But I would urge all hon. Members to take it up with the State Governments for the efficiency of the State Electricity Boards.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : The Planning Minister has said that the Members should take it up with the State Governments for the generation of power, which I think, is more than correct. In principle, I would like to know from the Minister, seeing the degradation of forest and the total damage to the environment by the cutting of forests, will the Planning Commission take into consideration this fact and see to it that mini and micro hydel projects are funded by the Planning Commission for power generation instead of these large projects which harm, devastate and have a very bad influence on the environment, naturally harming future generations of India?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Perhaps the Planning Commission could consider the selected cases. But as a broad principle that all the micro plants should be taken up by the Planning Commission, seems to be difficult because it is the State sector which must also act.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, I asked whether the Planning Commission would give priority to funding of micro and mini hydel projects because the potential in the entire country, in this field is far more than the massive projects which the Planning Commission have been funding till now.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Subject to the State allocations, we have no objection to it.

C-DOTs MAX Project

*522. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY † :**
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that C-DOTs MAX Project has been delayed due to software problems as reported in the Economic Times dated 28 December, 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the problems facing the project and the estimate about its running behind schedule; and

(c) the time by which commercial production will start?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). There is no delay in achieving the overall objective of C-DOT Main Automatic Exchange (MAX) project to set up a new switching factory for commercial production during the 7th Plan period. The original project implementa-

tion schedule envisaged design and development of a large MAX (16000 port version) and making it ready for field trials in 36 months. Feedback from field trials was to be subsequently utilised for stabilising the software under live traffic conditions, solving the problems of interworking with various types of exchanges, reliability of indigenous components and production processes used to meet the quality and environmental specification before utilising the technologies for setting up the new factory. During system development, a family approach was evolved, for all sizes of exchanges from 128 port to 16000 port, using a common building block of 128 port. This provided an opportunity to get advance feedback on the common building block of C-DOT MAX in the form of 128 port Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX) and Rural Automatic Exchange (RAX). These advance actions will not only reduce the period of field trial of the large MAX but also the time taken in transferring technology from laboratory to commercial production, although the actual field trial of the MAX will take place later than originally envisaged.

(c) The commercial production of C-DOT MAX is expected to start as below :

| | | |
|----------------|---|----------|
| 512 Port MAX | — | End 1988 |
| 16000 Port MAX | — | End 1989 |

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it not a fact that C-Dot project was initiated in 1984 with the goal of developing 10,000-line digital main automatic exchange within 36 months and the deadline expired on 24th August, 1987. If that is so, whether the Minister will be kind enough to tell us what are the impediments in the way of its fulfilling the targets and achieving the desired result ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As I have explained in the main answer to the Question, it is true that a deadline was set for the commencement of field trials. But in the process of developing this technology, it was found that it would be a better way of approaching it, rather than developing and assembling these MAX, 16,000 and then going into field trials they happened

to develop a modular family of exchanges. They developed 128 line exchange what you call, EPARX and 128 RAX and it was found that 128 RAX is, what you call, the basic building block out of which you can evolve the large main exchange. Therefore, they changed their pattern of development, their strategy. Instead of starting field trials right at the end, the date would have been August, 1987, they were evolving, testing and field trying also, the other lower forms of technology like RAX and EPABX 128. The final objective was that within the Seventh Plan period, we would go into commercialisation for the Main Exchange (MAX) and that time-limit will be kept. But we have conducted considerable amount of testing for lower modules, that is, RAX 128 and 128 EPABX. This will ultimately shorten the time required for developing and commercialising the Main Exchange because we are testing beforehand the common building block which will go into the development for the main thing. So slightly changing our strategy, we have arrived at a situation that about 60% of components of what should go into the final Main Exchange have already been tested and the RAX is under production and EPABX is also under production.

MR. SPEAKER : You better call Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary to your chamber and explain all this. It is like a teaching class.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The concern in our mind is whether all the commitments and promises that were associated with the C-DOT Project that the whole thing would be indigenous are fulfilled. Now the report is coming that we are having software problems. There is also the report and that is causing concern to us that our indigenous capability is not suitable to what is required and also there is pressure from foreign lobby. I want to know whether the delay can be justified on these two grounds and whether there is any pressure going on to subvert the indigenisation of the total project.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : First of all, I want to say that for the final product and the final commercialisation, there is no delay. This is a point I want to make out. Though there has been delay in the commencement of the field trial, it has been

delayed by nine months, that has been made up by developing it and testing for the basic building bloc itself. As far as indigenisation is concerned, the software almost entirely is made in India. So there has been no pressure as far as I see on the process of indigenisation and it is going on very well indeed and as I said RAX 128 the Rural Automatic Exchange, from tomorrow, would go into production of one exchange, a day production and it has been field tested in two places in kitter in Karnataka and in Churhat in Madhya Pradesh very successfully and it is going to be under production and the other 128 EPABX has also gone in to production and, therefore, nobody is putting pressure and delaying the development. We are going in to it. We want to make sure that the final Exchange would not require that kind of elaborate test.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know, when the second phase of the C-DOT project would be completed and how much expenditure will be incurred thereon ? Will the capacity of I.S.D.N be gained theoretically ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Do you mean the second phase of C-DOT ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : How much expenditure will be incurred on the second phase ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Over Rs. 32 crores is required.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hannan Mollah.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Question No. 524. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, nobody is there to answer this question. What is happening to the Ministry ?... (Interruptions) Nobody is listening. What is the matter ? (Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : The Prime Minister is here. He is responsible.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why can't the Prime Minister meet his Ministers in the Chamber ?... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, this is unthinkable.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He may give them time to meet in his Chamber... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then, you will also avail of this opportunity...

(Interruptions)

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) : Sir, I am sorry for it. I have not thought that this question has come in between... (Interruptions)

Views of the Electronics Commission on Import of Technology

*524. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH † :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the views of the Electronics Commission in regard to the import of technology; and

(b) whether Government have considered the views of the Electronics Commission and if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

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) A draft paper which addresses to this issue amongst others is under discussion within the Electronics Commission.

(b) Does not arise at this point of time.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, the Government's Electronics policy is to encourage the indigenous entrepreneurs to seek foreign collaboration. But in the present situation, if we do not develop the electronics industry in a bigger way and only by importing high technology and creating some Islands on high technology, that thing will not help this industry which is the most important industry of this age. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would reconsider their policy to encourage the collaboration between the Indian and foreign firms in electronics and whether they will take additional steps to encourage and develop the indigenous capability in this field. If so, I would like to know what steps the Government has taken in this regard.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Sir, the entire thrust of the Government's policy is to achieve maximum indigenisation in the electronics industry. For that purpose, we have followed a very liberal policy, by entering into collaboration with foreign firms not only for importing equipment and machinery but also for transfer of technology to us and the whole policy is geared to that. Also, the Member may be aware that in this policy we have made it possible and our terms and conditions are that any technology that is not easily available in India, any technology that is at a very high level and closely held, we give permission for the Indian firms to get into collaboration with foreign firms on very attractive conditions. But, we also make it conditional that they should enter into R and D activities in order to imbibe this technology rather than engaging themselves in a process of repetitive import.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Sir, I would like to know on which date that draft policy paper was submitted to the Government and how much time the Government will take to finalise and approve that draft policy.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The policy paper has not been submitted to the Government so far. This is a paper on electronics which is being reviewed and being discussed by the Electronics Commission. When it emerges in the form of

final recommendations, it would be submitted to the Government and at that time the Government will consider it.

SHRI ANIL BASU : I would also like, to know whether the Government is considering delicensing of all sectors of electronics industry which have achieved indigenous technology.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Already the policy is that where we have indigenous capability and where something can be met by the indigenous industry and technology, we do not allow import. It is only such technologies which are not available indigenously and which are of very strategic or high technology, that we allow importation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bomb Explosions in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

*515. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the bomb explosions which took place in different parts of Saurashtra region of Gujarat during past few months coinciding with religious festivals namely, explosion in Wankaner during Janmashtmi, in Morvi during Navratri and in Junagarh during Mahashivratri;

(b) whether the State Government and other religious and social bodies have approached the Union Government to agree to these incidents being investigated by the CBI with a view to unravel mystery as to these explosions having synchronised with religious festivals and also to have the culprits brought to book without delay; and

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

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

(b) and (c). A few representations have been received by the Central Government from MPs and other persons in this regard but no such request has been received from the State Government. These cases are being investigated by the State C.I.D.

Revision of Salary of Chairman and Members of UPSC

***516. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether the case for revision of the salary of Chairman and Members of Union Public Service Commission was referred to the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise the salary of the Chairman and Members of Union Public Service Commission;

(d) if so, whether Government are also considering to enhance the pension and other benefits of the Members of the Commission; 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) No Sir.

(b) The question of salary and allowances of Constitutional functionaries are not referred to the Central Pay Commission.

(c) to (e). The issue of orders revising the salaries of the Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission is under process. The pension and other benefits for the Members of the Commission will be review separately.

Concessions to Children of Injured IPKF Personnel

***517. SHRI H.A. DORA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend a package of concessions to the children of Indian Peace Keeping Force personnel killed or injured in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Government have already announced extension of Liberalised

Pensionary awards and other concessions as applicable to battle casualties, for the families of IPKF men killed or wounded in Sri Lanka. Children of such personnel have been granted educational concessions including complete exemption from tuition and other fees, school bus charges, hostel charges for boarding students and full cost of books and stationery, as well as cost of uniform, where compulsory.

Upto two members of each of the families of Defence Personnel killed in service or invalidated out with over 50% disability attributable to service are given Priority IIA in employment through employment exchanges for Group C and Group D posts.

Dependents i.e. son/daughter/near relative of defence services personnel who die in harness and eligible to be provided with suitable Group 'C' or Group 'D' civil appointments, without registration in employment exchanges, as available in the Record Office/Regimental Centre/Parent Corps or unit/Armed Forces Headquarters and other Defence Establishments, subject to fulfilment of age and educational standards prescribed for the posts.

Diplomatic Relations with Foreign countries

***518. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with whom India has no diplomatic relations; and

(b) whether Indian passport holders are permitted to visit these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) India does not have diplomatic relations with Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Morocco and Republic of South Africa.

(b) As per Passport Rules, Indian passports are valid for travel to "all countries except Republic of South Africa". In case of South Africa, special endorsements are issued for specific purposes like that of terminal sickness, death etc. of near relatives in South Africa as per the prescribed guidelines.

[Translation]

Funds Utilisation under Special Component Plan

*520. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made under the Special Component Plan during the last three years year-wise and the amount allocated to each State and the amount released by the end of the year;

(b) the amount spent by the States out of the amount allocated and released to them during the last three years and the amount that remained unutilised, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the amount fully; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue directive for utilising the entire allocated amount within the stipulated period properly and fix the responsibility therefor and if so, the time by which its implementation will be ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c). State/UT-wise outlay and expenditure on SCP during the past three years is given in the statement below.

For the country as a whole, utilisation of funds provided under special Component Plan has been about 95%. However, in case of some States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Sikkim and Rajasthan, there have been short-falls.

Some of the reasons for short-falls in expenditure are delay in mobilisation of agencies in the field, improper selection of beneficiaries, defects in formulation and implementation of schemes. weak monitoring etc.

(d) Guidelines already exist for utilising the entire SCP outlay by the States/UTs during the year. The progress of the implementation of various schemes/programmes under the Special Component Plan of the State Governments is discussed every year with the representatives of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations in the meetings held in the Ministry of Welfare for finalising the Special Component Plan of the next year. While allocating funds under Special Central Assistance to the States/Union Territories, the size of the Special Component Plan and the utilization of funds provided thereunder are *inter-alia* taken into consideration and the States/Union Territories which do well get enhanced allocations.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

| S. No. State/UT | 1984-85 | | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | |
|---------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | SCP outlay | Expdr. | SCP outlay | Expdr. | SCP outlay | Expdr. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 127.51 | 102.47 | 120.64 | 109.43 | 154.30 | 135.00 |
| 2. Assam | 7.72 | 7.75 | 10.44 | 10.91 | 13.95 | 15.03 |
| 3. Bihar | 76.77 | 45.94 | 67.27 | 54.28 | 103.59 | 76.01 |
| 4. Gujarat | 26.90 | 26.90 | 25.87 | 24.93 | 29.83 | 28.96 |
| 5. Haryana | 31.07 | 22.18 | 30.34 | 26.16 | 32.33 | 35.30 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 15.75 | 15.75 | 19.49 | 16.42 | 22.56 | 22.56 |
| 7. J and K | 9.50 | 9.25 | 9.56 | 9.56 | 10.90 | 10.90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 8. Karnataka | 70.20 | 70.07 | 76.22 | 67.17 | 104.13 | 87.69 |
| 9. Kerala | 28.74 | 20.74 | 29.58 | 29.58 | 35.81 | 35.01 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 59.10 | 60.04 | 63.32 | 64.85 | 76.66 | 74.65 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 43.91 | 43.91 | 42.87 | 63.55 | 57.38 | 71.04 |
| 12. Manipur | 8.12 | 1.00 | 1.42 | 0.87 | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| 13. Orissa | 31.81 | 31.58 | 36.51 | 36.01 | 47.07 | 44.92 |
| 14. Punjab | 23.33 | 23.33 | 21.87 | 18.24 | 24.76 | 28.59 |
| 15. Rajasthan | 53.62 | 48.54 | 52.00 | 43.83 | 69.28 | 37.60 |
| 16. Sikkim | 0.74 | 0.05 | 0.39 | 0.19 | 0.41 | 0.16 |
| 17. Tripura | 8.04 | 8.11 | 7.55 | 6.86 | 10.71 | 10.45 |
| 18. Tamil Nadu | 123.01 | 99.25 | 126.16 | 113.73 | 128.04 | 140.07 |
| 19. Uttar Pradesh | 135.90 | 162.99 | 172.67 | 175.82 | 199.42 | 196.40 |
| 20. West Bengal | 57.00 | 57.06 | 65.41 | 61.38 | 71.91 | 71.14 |
| 21. Delhi | 21.35 | 21.35 | 13.09 | 18.02 | 18.50 | 20.90 |
| 22. Chandigarh Admn. | 1.54 | 1.55 | 2.35 | 1.57 | 1.83 | 1.88 |
| 23. Pondicherry | 4.82 | 4.04 | 5.20 | 4.76 | 6.24 | 5.58 |
| 24. Goa, Daman and Diu | 7.67 | 0.43 | 0.81 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.71 |
| Total : | 974.12 | 884.28 | 1001.03 | 959.17 | 1221.62 | 1151.63 |

[English]

Involvement of Travel Agents in Issuing of Fake-Passports

*521. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons including travel agents who were involved in the nefarious activities of issuance of fake and bogus passports to the public between 1985 and 1987;

(b) how many licences of the travel agents were cancelled or suspended for indulging in such activities during 1985-87;

(c) whether some travel agents were found involved in procuring passports for anti-national elements having contacts with terrorists in Sri Lanka and

(d) if so, the action taken against those agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the period 1985-1987, 14 travel agencies, recognised to deal with Passport Offices, were found involved in processing/procuring fake and bogus passports for ineligible persons. Their licences were suspended or cancelled depending upon the extent of their involvement in such activities.

The number of unrecognised travel agencies/persons involved in these nefarious activities is not known.

(c) and (d). No such case involving a recognised travel agency has come to the notice of the Government,

Smuggling of Arms Across Indo Pak Border

***523. SHRI K. MOHANDAS :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggling of sophisticated arms across the Indo-Pak border is still going on;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered in each of the last six months; and

(c) the steps taken to check it fully ?

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

(b) A Statement containing information is given below.

(c) The BSF on border are constantly on alert. In order to increase vigilance, the Government of India have sanctioned 25 additional Bns. of BSF for Indo-Pak border to be raised in a period of five year starting from 1986-87.

Statement

Number of cases registered with the local police by the BSF during the period from 1.9.87 to 29.2.1988.

| Month and Year | No. of cases registered |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| September, 1987 | 1 |
| October, 1987 | — |
| November, 1987 | 1 |
| December, 1987 | — |
| January, 1988 | 2 |
| February, 1988 | 7 |

[Translation]

Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan

***525. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Special Central assistance proposed to be given to different States for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Com-

ponent Plan during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether Government consider that under the norms for giving amount of assistance for each family of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as recommended by the Working Group constituted for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the amount being given to Madhya Pradesh is adequate to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan contains a provision for Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan of Rs. 756 crores and that for special Component Plan Rs. 930 crores. The allocations for SCA in the Seventh Plan have not been made State-wise and these are decided on year to year basis.

(b) The Special Central Assistance is provided to augment resources otherwise available from the State Plan, institutional finance and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the targets fixed for economic assistance from year to year have been achieved.

[English]

Poverty Line

***526. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what according to Government, is the income level at which poverty line is drawn;

(b) whether this level takes into account annual inflationary impact on real income;

(c) whether million of people still remain below this poverty line; and

(d) if so, their number and proportion to rural and urban populations ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The poverty line was defined as per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. The poverty line is updated periodically to take into account the inflationary impact on real income. The updated poverty line is Rs. 101.8 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 117.5 per Capita per month in urban areas at 1983-84 prices.

(c) and (d). According to the estimates based on the 38th Round of National Sample Survey of Household Consumers Expenditure, 271 million persons were below the poverty line in the country in 1983-84. The number of persons below poverty line in rural areas was 221.5 million constituting 40.4% of the rural population and in urban areas it was 49.5 million constituting 28.1% of the urban population.

Proposal for New Defence Production Units

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

(a) whether Government propose to set-up new defence production units in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested that a defence production unit be set up in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal under consideration for setting up an ordnance factory. The details are under finalisation.

(c). Yes, Sir.

(d). The request of the Kerala Government is for setting up an ordnance factory in the State for manufacture of packages, inclusive of inner liners and containers and outer casings. Setting up such an ordnance factory is not under the consideration of Government at present.

Review of Service Rules and Regulations

***529. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the provisions of Rule 20 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964, regarding bringing of political or other influence by Government servants in services matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to review all the existing rules and regulations and instructions on service matters to bring about improvements thereon keeping in view the changing atmosphere and to make them in tune with the time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) Review of various Service Rules, Regulations and Instructions on service matters is an on-going process aimed at securing improvement in administration.

Persons Arrested for Preaching Hatred and Communalism

***530. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in the country, state-wise and Union Territory-wise, for delivering speeches preaching communal hatred and for writing and preaching hatred among various communities in the country during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987; and

(b) the number of persons convicted during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). below. A Statement is given.

Statement

Adequate powers are vested with the State Governments and U.Ts under

sections 153-A, 153-B, 295-A and 505 of IPC to launch prosecutions against persons indulging in inflammatory writings and preaching communal hatred. Moreover, any published material which promotes communal disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different communities can be prescribed under section 95 Cr. P.C. The Central Government has issued instructions from time to time to States and UTs for strict enforcement of these provisions and has reviewed the arrangements made by the States and UTs for scrutiny of objectionable, inflammatory and scurrilous writings in the Press. 'Public Order' is a state subject and hence the Central Government does not maintain statistics in regard to persons arrested and convicted under the above offences as the action under the above offences is initiated by the State/UT authorities.

AASU Agitation for the Implementation of Assam Accord

**5367. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All Assam Students Union (AASU) decided to block the movement of crude oil and other products for 3 days from the 27 February, 1988 as part of its movement to seek speedy implementation of the Assam accord;

(b) whether the oil blockade has great impact on the working of the oil Refineries in Assam and the transportation of oil to other parts in the North-East India and its overall economy;

(c) whether AASU has resorted to such blockade on other occasions also and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to countenance this phenomenon to ensure the uninterrupted working of the oil refineries and supplies of oil in and outside Assam ?

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 AASU under took sixty hours oil blockade from 0500 hrs on 27.2.1988 to 1700 hrs on 29.2.88.

(b) while operations at Digboi and Barauni Refineries were continued with the available stocks, the crude distillation unit of the Gauhati Refinery had to be shut down at 1000 hrs on 27.2.88 due to non-availability of crude.

(c) Besides this, the AAUS undertook 6 agitational programmes of bandhs during the current financial year, which affected the working of O.N.G.C. in Assam.

(d) The State Government have been requested to persuade the AASU to eschew the agitational approach which is neither in the State's nor in national interest and to ensure that there is no disruption in the vital oil sector.

Collections made in Various Defence Welfare Funds

5368. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the collections made in the varrious Defence Welfare Funds from April, 1987 to December, 1987; and

(b) the grants made from these funds during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Collections are made in respect of the Armed Forces Flag Day Fund only, which falls on 7th December every year. During the period April, 1987 to December, 1987, a total amount of Rs. 24,41,498.89 was collected. This amount includes Central share of Flag Day remitted by Rajya Sainik Boards as collections of December, 1986 and part collections of 7th December, 1987.

(b) Grants are made from the various Welfare Funds out of income accruing from the interest on investment of the corpus of the Funds. There are nine Welfare Funds administered by the Kendriya Sainik Board. The position regarding the various grants made from these Funds

during April, 1987 to December, 1987 are given in the Statement below.

Statement

| S. No. | Name of the Fund | Amount paid during period from 1.4.87 to 31.12.87 (in Rs.) |
|--------|---|--|
| 1. | War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund | 38,18,622.41 |
| 2. | Flag Day Fund | 22,32,620.00 |
| 3. | Indian Gorkha Ex-servicemen Welfare Fund | 2,97,300.00 |
| 4. | Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund | 15,00,000.00 |
| 5. | Armed Forces Benevolent Fund | 4,51,440.00 |
| 6. | Services Welfare Fund | 3,63,000.00 |
| 7. | Indian Soldiers and Sailors Airmen's Board Fund | 28,723.30 |
| 8. | Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen | 34,99,714 10 |
| 9. | St. Dunstan's (India) Fund | 1,50,000.00 |

Military Personnel Involved in Traffic Accident near Madras

5369. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of military personnel were involved in a fatal traffic accident near Madras at the Grand Trunk Road on 7th February, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action proposed for the rehabilitation of the families of the personnel who died and also help rendered to those who were injured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). On 7th February, 1988 a military truck collided with a bus of Pallavan Transport Corporation near Madras in which 3 army personnel were killed and 5 army personnel sustained injuries. Apart from the service benefits admissible to the families of the deceased, other compensation/rehabilitation will be decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry which is in progress.

[Translation]

Training to Delhi Police Wireless Operators

5370. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan dated 4th January, 1988 regarding use of indecent language on wireless sets by Delhi Police Officials;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to infuse discipline and impart training to the wireless operators in Delhi Police ?

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 wireless operators of the communication unit are adequately trained. Extensive training is imparted to the newly recruited Assistant Wireless Operators before putting them on duty. There is no problem of indiscipline and the allegation of use of abusive language is denied by Delhi Police.

Appointment of Top Technical Personnel

5371. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Union Government that on many posts in the Central Ministries

requiring technical knowledge, IAS officers have been posted causing dissatisfaction among the technical personnel;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to appoint only technocrats and not IAS officers on such posts;

(c) whether Government also propose to advise the State Governments to do the same; add

(d) whether Government propose to review their policy regarding appointment of top technical personnel in public sector Units also ?

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. The Government, in the Ministry of Personnel have not received any such memorandum.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

Annual Plan Outlay for Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura and West Bengal for the year 1987-88

5372. SHRI ANAND PATHAK :

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the sector-wise Plan outlay for Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura and West Bengal for the year 1987-88;

(b) how does it differ from the previous year;

(c) the targets fixed in the said Plan for agriculture and industrial production; and

(d) the rate of growth achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Statement I is given below.

(c) and (d). Statement II is given below.

Statement-I

Sector-wise outlays in the Annual Plan 1986-87 and 1987-88

| Heads of Development | (Rs. crores) | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Andhra Pradesh | | Kerala | | Tripura | | West Bengal | |
| | 1986-87 Outlay | 1987-88 Outlay | 1986-87 Outlay | 1987-88 Outlay | 1986-87 Outlay | 1987-88 Outlay | 1986-87 Outlay | 1987-88 Outlay |
| Agriculture and Allied Activities | 57.30 | 63.94 | 52.00 | 58.33 | 18.80 | 21.33 | 59.24 | 60.38 |
| Rural Development | 53.61 | 89.29 | 20.45 | 19.87 | 6.70 | 7.33 | 48.78 | 54.16 |
| Special Area Programme | — | — | 1.00 | 1.00 | — | 11.75 | 12.59 | 14.74 |
| Irrigation and Flood Control | 257.82 | 293.12 | 65.50 | 68.00 | 9.90 | 10.85 | 89.83 +10.00* | 97.47 +10.00* |
| Energy | 180.25 | 206.08 | 77.09 | 89.10 | 10.40 | 13.69 | 205.76 | 240.65 |
| Industry and Minerals | 55.85 | 61.66 | 33.70 | 41.35 | 3.77 | 6.49 | 63.16 | 86.74 |
| Transport | 69.28 | 82.34 | 45.30 | 52.00 | 11.59 | 11.81 | 49.00 | 58.20 |
| Science, Technology and Environment | 1.55 | 2.01 | 5.50 | 6.20 | 0.55 | 0.71 | 1.04 | 1.14 |
| General Economic Services | 2.09 | 2.87 | 3.50 | 4.60 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 25.85 | 25.76 |
| Social Services | 315.80 | 390.54 | 77.96 | 91.15 | 41.55 | 39.23 | 208.76 | 210.76 |
| General Services | 6.45 | 8.15 | 8.00 | 8.40 | 1.12 | 1.19 | 11.99 | 12.00 |
| Total | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 390.00 | 440.00 | 105.00 | 125.00 | 776.00 +10.00* | 862.00 +10.00* |

Note : * Rs. 10.00 crores as Advance Plan assistance for Teesta Barrage Project.

Statement-II

Achievements in 1986-87 and Targets for 1987-88 for some of the items under Agriculture and Industry as reported by the State Governments in their Plan Documents

| Items | Unit | Andhra Pradesh | | Kerala | | Tripura | | West Bengal | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1986-87 Achieve- ment | 1987-88 Target | 1986-87 Achieve- ment | 1987-88 Target | 1986-87 Achieve- ment | 1987-88 Target | 1986-87 Achieve- ment | 1987-88 Target |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>I. Agriculture</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Foodgrains | 000' tonnes | 9148 | 12801 | 1066 | 1470 | 390 | 446 | 9622 | 10045 |
| (ii) Oilseeds | " | 1434 | 2048 | 9.46 | 17.50 | 4.15 | 6.25 | 270 | 305 |
| (iii) Cotton | 000' bales | 650 | 900 | 9.00 | 11.20 | 1.60 | 2.15 | (Not indicated) | |
| (iv) Jute and Mesta | " | 535 | 605 | — | — | 34.65 | 106.00 | 4950 | 5000 |
| (v) Sugarcane | 000' tonnes | 8830 | 12000 | 400.47 | 490.00 | 69.43 | 100.00 | 757 | 1100 |
| (vi) Coconut | Million Nuts | (Not indicated) | | 3068 | 3300 | 2.75 | 2.99 | (Not indicated) | |
| <i>II. Industry</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Village and Small Scale Industries- Production | Rs. in lakhs | 23016 | 24386 | 141178 | 144809 | 820 | 950 | 204000 | 216000 |
| (ii) Coir Industries Production of Yarns and other items | 000' tonnes | 0.48 | 0.57 | 10.53 | 17.00 | — | — | 0.40 | 0.52 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|--------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (iii) Handloom Industries Prod'n. | Million Mts. | 172 | 220 | 50* | 70* | 2.42 | 2.47 | 383 | 397 |
| (iv) Production of raw silk | 000' Kgs. | 1250 | 1660 | — | — | 0.007 | 0.015 | 788 | 896 |
| (v) Handicraft Production | Rs. in lakhs | 1300 | 1500 | 3000 | 3000 | 350 | 360 | 4680 | 4700 |
| (vi) Khadi and Village Industries within the purview of KVIC-Production | Rs. in lakhs | 8004 | 9232 | 4491 | 6012 | 5200 | 5800 | 2852@ | 2852@ |

Note : @ Outside the purview of KVIC.

* Cooperative Sector only.

Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme

5373. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases regarding the sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension scheme have been cleared during the last quarter of the calendar year 1987; and

(b) if so; the names of Freedom Fighter who have been given the pensions during the three months, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, 553 persons were sanctioned Freedom Fighters Pension during the last quarter of the calendar year 1987.

(b) A state-wise list of freedom fighters granted pension during the three months is given in the statement below.

Statement

| S. No. | Name |
|--------|------|
| 1 | 2 |

Bihar

1. Shri Ashok Kr. Singh
2. Shri Dhanna Lal
3. Shri Nanu Singh
4. Shri Vsishawnath Pd.
5. Shri Bagicha Mishra
6. Shri Veni Pd.
7. Besh Lal Singh
8. Shri Surendra Kr. Singh
9. Kedar Nath Mukhia
10. Baldev Sharma
11. Shivaji Sharma
12. Ramavtar Pd. Verma
13. Shri Jagdish Pd. Singh
14. Shri Surendra Jha
15. Satrugan Sahu

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 16. Shri Fahim Khan | |
| 17. Mohd. Mustaffa Kamal | |
| 18. Leela Chawdhary | |
| 19. Deep Nr. Singh | |
| 20. Bam Nr. Singh | |
| 21. Ram Bilas Rai | |
| 22. Dinesh Dutt Mishra | |
| 23. Jagan Nath Pd. Singh | |
| 24. Ambika Singh | |
| 25. Laxmi Nr. Das | |
| 26. Smt. Tetri Devi | |
| 27. Shri Nitai Chander Bose | |
| 28. Awadh Singh | |
| 29. Surya Paul Ojha | |
| 30. Muni Lal Singh | |
| 31. Smt. Naulash Devi | |
| 32. Bibi Khadija | |
| 33. Kasho Sao | |
| 34. Dharmawati Devi | |
| 35. Kamla Singh | |
| 36. Basgeet Singh | |
| 37. Jagat Nr. Singh | |
| 38. Mathura Singh | |
| 39. Mahendra Pd. Srivastava | |
| 40. Bhagwat Singh | |
| 41. Tapeswar Singh | |
| 42. Ramanand Singh | |
| 43. Nawal Kishore Pd. Verma | |
| 44. Ram Sujan Singh | |
| 45. Ram Nath | |
| 46. Shri Mahabir Sah | |
| 47. Sanjha Devi | |
| 48. Radha Shyam Mato | |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------------------|---|
| 49. Muneshwar Sharma | |
| 50. Ganga Sao | |
| 51. Kamal Nathay Mahto | |
| 52. Prayag Sharma | |
| 53. Smt. Sunita Devi | |
| 54. Shashi Singh | |
| 55. Gajadhar Singh | |
| 56. Saryu Pd. Verma | |
| 57. Ram Nr. Pd. | |
| 58. Chanka Lal Ganj | |
| 59. Dev Sundari Devi | |
| 60. Rajendra Sharma | |
| 61. Mahavir Pd. Mahto | |
| 62. Mohd. Subhan Akhtar | |
| 63. Kedar Singh | |
| 64. Laxmi Nr. Singh | |
| 65. Mohd. Ismal Khan | |
| 66. Ram Nr. Prasad | |
| 67. Gopal Ram | |
| 68. Ram Swarup Pr. Gupta | |
| 69. Ramjee Pr. Singh | |
| 70. Ram Chritra Ram | |
| 71. Bhagya Narayan Thakur | |
| 72. Asarfi Thakur | |
| 73. Bhagat Pr. Sah | |
| 74. Ram Pukar Singh | |
| 75. Sadhu Singh | |
| 76. Ram Raksha Singh | |
| 77. Jagdish Prasad | |
| 78. Deb Sahay | |
| 79. Yamuna Pr. Thakur | |
| 80. Sarju Singh | |
| 81. Sayed Md. Hasim | |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------------------|---|
| 82. Shiv Shankar Singh | |
| 83. Bhagwat Singh | |
| 84. Banshi Rai | |
| 85. Jwala Yadav | |
| 86. Ganga Prasad | |
| 87. Ram Sundai Pr. Singh | |
| 88. Judgi Ram | |
| 89. Raj Narayan Roy | |
| 90. Ram Deo Mahto | |
| 91. Laxmi Yadav | |
| 92. Sidhnath Pandey | |
| 93. Dev Narayan Rai | |
| 94. Baldeo Sinha | |
| 95. Ganori Rai | |
| 96. Ramuna Prasad | |
| 97. Digambar Jha | |
| 98. Krishna Kant Chowdhury | |
| 99. Mahadeo Khan | |
| 100. Bhagwan Singh | |
| 101. Jagdish Singh | |
| 102. Kedar Singh | |
| 103. Tarah Nath Kar | |
| 104. Sidgeswar Pd. Singh | |
| 105. Aik Lal Yadav | |
| 106. Amrit Yadav | |
| 107. Nathuni Ram | |
| 108. Radheshyam Singh | |
| 109. Sudha Srivastava | |
| 110. Dharbharam Devi | |
| 111. Ram Dev Singh | |
| 112. Smt. Rewa Mitra | |
| 113. Amrit Singh | |
| 114. Bhagwat Singh | |

| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 115. Smt. Devni Devi | | 145. Narayan Das Mahanta | |
| 116. Sh. Chandrika Singh | | 146. Sudhindra Kr. Basu | |
| 117. Chamari Mahto | | 147. Shri Gurwaro Rangrao Irandar | |
| 118. Vidya Sharan Sharma | | 148. Shri Upendra Narayan Bajpai | |
| 119. Smt. Shyam Kunwar | | 149. Shri Mohan Lal Ahuja | |
| 120. Masofir Singh | | 150. Shri H.N. Bahugong | |
| 121. Dinesh Pd. Mishra | | 151. Smt. Lalita Shastri | |
| 122. Smt. Pratima Singh | | 152. Smt. Indrani Devi | |
| 123. Basudanand Singh | | 153. Shri Bhagwat Dayal | |
| 124. Dhanesh Singh | | 154. Shri Giani Zail Singh | |
| 125. Haribans Jha | | 155. Shri Anand T. Hingorani | |
| 126. Damodar Mishra | | 156. Smt. Shankutala Dogra | |
| 127. Brij Nandan Singh | | 157. Smt. Gayatri Devi | |
| 128. Kashi Lal | | <i>Chandigarh</i> | |
| 129. Smt. Sudama Devi | | 158. Shri Shankar Lal | |
| 130. Shri Kamleshwari Pd. Singh | | <i>Orissa</i> | |
| 131. Shri Thakur Bir Bahadur Singh | | 159. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan | |
| <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> | | 160. Shri Magata Pradhan | |
| 132. Shri Prem Chand Vaid | | 161. Shri Barnder Parija | |
| 133. Smt. Laxmi Bai Jalkhere | | 162. Satchidendra Remt Roy | |
| 134. Shri Raghunandan Sahu | | 163. Shri Dhruba Charan Khontia | |
| <i>West Bengal</i> | | <i>Assam</i> | |
| 135. S/Shri Nanda Dulal Mitra | | 164. Shri Khageshan Ghotia | |
| 136. Satyendra Mohan Chatterjee | | 165. Shri Dimber Warchutia | |
| 137. Smt. Protima Ghosh | | <i>Karnataka</i> | |
| 138. Chandra Prasad Misra | | 166. Shri Pandappa | |
| 139. Nripendra Bhusan Roy | | 167. Shri S. Nijalingappa | |
| 140. Prabodh Ch. Samanta | | 168. Shri P.B. Nagraja Setty | |
| 141. Shyamapada Das | | 169. Smt. Sangawwa | |
| 142. Smt. Bijaya Shee | | 170. Shri B. Basappa | |
| 143. Dwijendra Lal Ch. Sinha | | 171. Shri Sanganagonda Basanagonda Patil | |
| 144. Madan Choudhury | | 172. Smt. Dokawwa | |
| | | 173. Shri Koppreshrao | |

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| 174. Shri Rajaram Sakharam | |
| 175. Shri Narsing Rao | |
| 176. Shri Sangappa | |
| 177. Sh. Sangayya C. Hiremath | |
| 178. Shri Rudrayya | |
| 179. Shri Kalanagouda | |
| 180. Shri Nana Rao | |
| 181. Gulappa S. Hugar | |
| 182. Shri Shivalingappa | |
| 183. Shri Dharmappa V. Jadaeli, | |
| 184. Shri Andappa B. Patta Noshetti | |
| 185. Shri Jagannathrao B. Desai | |
| 186. Shri Narayanrao N. Eabeeb | |
| 187. Shri Veerabarappa L. Sajjanar | |
| 188. Shri Virupanarayya S. Hirmath | |
| 189. Shri Virabhadragouda V. Patil | |
| 190. Shri Gangadharyya S. Hiremath | |
| <i>Maharashtra</i> | |
| 191. Shri Anil Kumar Basu | |
| 192. Shri Kishan Singh Mahabir Singh Padawanshi | |
| 193. Shri K. Ananda Rai | |
| 194. Smt. Sulochana Madhukar Varadkar | |
| 195. Shri Anantrao Vithalrao Patil | |
| 196. Shri Suryakant Gopal Sulakhe | |
| 197. Shri Ganesh Bhaskar Pandit | |
| 198. Smt. Kusum Gajanan Shirke | |
| 199. Shri Mulshankar Gangarak Mehta | |
| 200. Shri Augustus Alvares | |
| 201. Smt. Savita Umashankar Pandya | |
| 202. Shri Ramanlal Manilal Pattani | |
| 203. Shri Rajaram Gopal | |
| 204. Shri Frederick Michael Pinto | |

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| 205. Shri Motwani Sumchand Relumal | |
| 206. Shri Motiram Hasasam Chug | |
| 207. Govindram Sachanand Thawani | |
| 208. Komarappa | |
| 209. Venkatrao H. Biradar | |
| 210. Parba D. Parge | |
| 211. Shrikrishna R. Deshpande | |
| 212. Girjaba Sarjaba (Kotte) | |
| 213. Narayan K. Yavad | |
| 214. Adinath S. Bopalkar | |
| 215. Nivarati M. Kawarkhe | |
| 216. Jagannath Babarao | |
| 217. Smt. Harabai K. Doiphode | |
| 218. Balacharya A. Joshi | |
| 219. Govindsingh V. Rajput | |
| 220. Noorandappa R. Salgare | |
| 221. Digambar G. Puri | |
| 222. Bhimrao J. Sutar | |
| 223. Tulsiram K. Kamad | |
| 224. Das Ambadasrao Bangale | |
| 225. Jiwaraj B. Deshmane | |
| 226. Balmappa M. Bajure | |
| 227. Gulab Singh K. Chandeale | |
| 228. Rirasingh U. Bayas | |
| 229. Narsingrao B. Deshmukh | |
| 230. Smt. Tanibai D. Shinde | |
| 231. Namdeo K. Birajdar | |
| 232. Namdeo B. Khade | |
| 233. Namdeo S. Khase | |
| 234. Narhari S. Belurgikar | |
| 235. Vaman N. Nalke | |
| 236. Smt. Kerabai G. Yadav | |
| 237. Smt. Kashibai K. Pokale | |

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| 238. Jangalappa D. Kaspate | |
| 239. Smt. Anandibai C. Peshwe | |
| 240. Smt. Shardabai U. Patil | |
| 241. Shrirang D. Katehar | |
| 242. Smt. Droupadabai | |
| 243. Smt. Patne Sakrewa | |
| 244. Narayan D. Choudhary | |
| 245. Smt. Godawaribai | |
| 246. Saheba M. Langer | |
| 247. Smt. Gajarabai G. Mankar | |
| 248. Shri Eknath M. Kulkarni | |
| 249. Kondiba J. Tenkne | |
| <i>Gujarat</i> | |
| 250. Shri Hitendra Desai | |
| 251. Smt. Dholiben | |
| 252. Shri Chellaram Mayaram Motiani | |
| <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> | |
| 253. Smt. Sanichari Devi | |
| 254. Sh. Kishore Chandra | |
| 255. Smt. Sumitra Devi | |
| 256. Smt. Subhadra | |
| 257. Smt. Dropadi Devi Upadhyay | |
| 258. Sh. Abhay Raj Singh | |
| 259. Sh. Chander Ketu | |
| 260. Sh. Ganpati Vedalankar | |
| 261. Sh. Pyare Lal | |
| 262. Bal Ram Kamkar | |
| 263. Musaphir Sharma | |
| 264. Sh. Kamla Prasad Pandey | |
| 265. Sh. Parmeshwari Das | |
| 266. Sh. Satish Chandra Gupta | |
| 267. Smt. Dilraji Devi | |
| 268. Shri Raghuvir | |

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| <i>Punjab</i> | |
| 269. Sh. Karam Singh | |
| 270. Sh. Hari Krishnan | |
| 271. Sh. Gurpal Singh | |
| 272. Sh. Gurbux Singh | |
| 273. Sh. Badri Nath | |
| 274. Smt. Vidya Devi | |
| 275. Sh. Sardar Lal Chopra | |
| <i>Jammu and Kashmir</i> | |
| 276. Sh. Durga Dass | |
| <i>Rajasthan</i> | |
| 277. Ram Chander Acharya | |
| 278. Smt. Ram Piyari | |
| <i>Haryana</i> | |
| 279. Sh. Nauhria Ram | |
| 280. Sh. Bhudeo Shastri | |
| 281. Smt. Mant Kaur | |
| 282. Sh. Santokh Singh | |
| 283. Sh. Raghubir Saren | |
| <i>Gujarat</i> | |
| 284. Smt. Neelam C. Parekh | |
| <i>Kerala</i> | |
| 285. Sh. N. Gopala Krishnan Nair | |
| 286. Smt. Jolly Mathew | |
| 287. Sh. K. Sadnandan | |
| <i>Orissa</i> | |
| 288. Sh. Debraj Baliar Singh | |
| <i>Madras</i> | |
| 289. Sh. N. Subramaniam | |
| <i>West Bengal</i> | |
| 290. Smt. Pratama Ghosh | |

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| <i>Maharashtra</i> | |
| 291. | Sh. Shripat Game Chaudhari |
| <i>Andhra Pradesh</i> | |
| 292. | Kondapaul Laxminarasimha |
| 293. | P. Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy |
| 294. | D. Mohan Reddy |
| 295. | P. Lakshmi Naryana Rao |
| 296. | K. Buchi Reddy |
| 297. | Ch. Mukundam |
| 298. | L. Rajeshwar Rao |
| 299. | Smt. Pupendra |
| 300. | V. Narasimha |
| 301. | P. Yellaiah |
| 302. | A. Morthy Unjaya |
| 303. | Rangaswamy |
| 304. | Manga Yllaiah |
| 305. | K. Pitchaiah |
| 306. | K. Seethramachander Rao |
| 307. | N. Ramalingam |
| 308. | C. Bhaimrao |
| 309. | N. Yadagiri |
| 310. | Konda Narayan |
| 311. | Smt. Mothyala Vithalaxmi |
| 312. | P. Subbareddi |
| 313. | P. Chinna Reddy |
| 314. | N. Lakshminarsimharao |
| 315. | B. Vellamenda |
| 316. | Komati Yellayya |
| 317. | A. Vykuntam |
| 318. | N. Manikyam |
| 319. | G. Lakshmi |
| 320. | Edma Peddapuram |
| 321. | Seela Venkaiah |

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| 322. | T. Ramanujayya |
| 323. | G. Raghavaiah |
| 324. | Bantu Chandraiah |
| 325. | Smt. Singireddy Chandrakantanmam |
| 326. | Jinna Bhadraiah |
| 327. | Ch. Kotayya |
| 328. | Narayan Lingareddy |
| 329. | K. Venkat Ramaiah |
| 330. | Satyanarayan Singh |
| 331. | Chara Sangaiah |
| 332. | Shaik Bikkam |
| 333. | Madderia Sayanna |
| 334. | Maddi Gonga Reddy |
| 335. | Vytla Sathaiah |
| 336. | Seelam Gopaiah |
| 337. | P. Venkat Reddy |
| 338. | Miryala Amarnath |
| 339. | Jaladi Chalamaiah |
| 340. | K. Venkat Reddy |
| 341. | Kotha Narayya |
| 342. | Smt. Ch. Seethamma |
| 343. | P. Venkataramaiah |
| 344. | Lingala Somaiah |
| 345. | Pammu Venkataiah |
| 346. | Doranama Buchaiah |
| 347. | Gaddam Raghav Reddy |
| 348. | Injamuri Yellaiah |
| 349. | Ketavarapu Basavaiah |
| 350. | Potta Ramaiah |
| 351. | Vasant Shrinivas Gadikar |
| 352. | Smt. K. Venkat Laxmi |
| 353. | Gapareboina Venkatchalam |

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| 354. Padasanaboina Ythaiah | |
| 355. Thota Saidaiah | |
| 356. Gollapalli Govind Rao | |
| 357. Marthi Muthilingam | |
| 358. P. Chinna Ramulu | |
| 359. S. Narayana Rao | |
| 360. B. Narayana | |
| 361. Kudikal Mallaiah | |
| 362. Venichetty Chandramouli | |
| 363. M. Ramaiah | |
| 364. B. Ramaswami | |
| 365. Balarapu Krishthiah | |
| 366. Kacharapu Venkata Rao | |
| 367. Yada Gurnadham | |
| 368. Inti Muthaiah | |
| 369. Chakilam Sreepathy Rao | |
| 370. Palreddy Narayan Reddy | |
| 371. T. Pichi Reddy | |
| 372. Domakuntla Rajveero | |
| 373. P. Chinna Sinuraiah | |
| 374. T. Balaiah | |
| 375. V. Ramireddiys | |
| 376. R. Mondaiah | |
| 377. P. Tirupathaiah | |
| 378. Buggamarappu Pullaiah | |
| 379. Smt. P. Lakshmi Tulasama | |
| 380. B. Abbu Ramula | |
| 381. K. Ugarayya | |
| 382. B. Nadayya | |
| 383. M. Somalingam | |
| 384. M. Rajaiah | |
| 385. P. Lakshminarsimharao | |
| 386. G. Lakmiah | |

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| 387. S. Pitchi Reddy | |
| 388. B. Satyam Raju | |
| 389. M. Lakshminarsaiah | |
| 390. S. Suryanarayana Rao | |
| 391. P. Narsimha Ramaiah | |
| 392. Ch. China Appaiah | |
| 393. Chitralu Seetharamaiah | |
| 394. M. Veeraiah | |
| 395. Shaik M. Mohd. | |
| 396. G. Vasudeva Reddy | |
| 397. Ganti Venkata Ratnam | |
| 398. Yarram Sudarshan | |
| 399. T. Shankar Singh | |
| 400. Pedduri Bakkaiah | |
| 401. K. Venkata Reddy | |
| 402. Kum. Madam Ailamma | |
| 403. Muthavarapu Laxmaiah | |
| 404. Smt. M. Pochamma | |
| 405. Singram Laxmaiah | |
| 406. A. Papaiah | |
| 407. Vasa Lingaiah | |
| 408. Modireddy Narayana Reddy | |
| 409. Baireddy Narayana Reddy | |
| 410. Konka Jojaiah | |
| 411. Smt. Erumadi Uttaramma | |
| 412. Smt. Vangala Savithramma | |
| 413. Samala Narayana | |
| 414. Smt. D. Sai Laxamma | |
| 415. Peddaboina Belaiah | |
| 416. J. Jangaiah | |
| 417. Smt. C. Rukmabai | |
| 418. Thoudoju Dakshina Murthi | |
| 419. Mohd. Hussain | |

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| 420. Smt. Seelam Narsamma | |
| 421. Pottapau Jagam Mohan rao | |
| 422. Podisetty Satmaiah | |
| 423. Vengaveti Ramulu | |
| 424. Mandla Lingaiah | |
| 425. B.H. Nagabushnan Rao | |
| 426. Vedire Venkatarama Reddy | |
| 427. Puttamohan Reddy | |
| 428. Anan Thula Venkatarajaiah | |
| 429. Naroj Veeraiah | |
| 430. Aruapally Bangaiah | |
| 431. Vempati Krishnamurthy | |
| 432. India Ramaswamy | |
| 433. Pauida Mari Maudiah | |
| 434. M.P. Mallaiah | |
| 435. Chillamacheria Bauhunatham | |
| 436. Manchukonda Ramulu | |
| 437. Vasudevula Ram Reddy | |
| 438. Padmala Narrayana | |
| 439. Gugula Rangaiah | |
| 440. Vangala Mollaiah | |
| 441. Mekala Pattabhi | |
| 442. Polijala Venkateshwar Rao | |
| 443. M. Venkaiah | |
| 444. Jamalapuri Mallaji | |
| 445. Sankineni Satyanarayana Rao | |
| 446. Odla Venkaiaiah | |
| 447. Dhamarapu Laliash | |
| 448. Chinthala Veeraiah | |
| 449. Guduro Rajaiah | |
| 450. M. Narsimma Reddy | |
| 451. C. Narayana | |
| 452. Y. Gopaiah | |

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| 453. G. Pachaiah | |
| 454. I. Lachaiah | |
| 455. C. Lachaiah | |
| 456. C. P. R. Reddy | |
| 457. G. Yellaiah | |
| 458. Smt. Vaddi Rajamma | |
| 459. Prof. H. K. Mazumdar | |
| 460. B. V. Rao | |
| 461. N. G. Reddy | |
| 462. S. Ramaiah | |
| 463. Thota Venkatappaiah | |
| 464. D. Papiiah | |
| 465 U. Sayulu | |
| 466. M. Satyanarayana | |
| 467. K. V. Narayana | |
| 468. P. Chandraiah | |
| 469. K. Rajamallaiah | |
| 470. V. Ramulu | |
| 471. M. Murlidhar | |
| 472. C. Sanjeeva Reddy | |
| 473. Smt. P. Komaramma | |
| 474. Smt. N. Savitramma | |
| 475. M. Muthaiah | |
| 476. M. Ramulu | |
| 477. Smt. U. Jagdamba | |
| 478. G. Mallaiah | |
| 479. V. C. Rao | |
| 480. Smt. G. Baramma | |
| 481. Smt. T. Savithranima | |
| 482. K. Pullaiah | |
| 483. Sh. K. Suryanarayana | |
| 484. J. Ramuloo | |
| 485. K. Mallaiah | |
| 486. T. Kankaiah | |

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| 487. R. C. V. Reddy | | 522. Smt. Bhavamena Lingamma | |
| 488. A. Agaiah | | 523. Smt. Papakka | |
| 489. M. Pitchaiah | | 524. Smt. Minkoori Rukamma | |
| 490. B. Thiropathaiah | | 525. Smt. Ramakka Ayyapu | |
| 491. Smt. Sushilabai | | 526. Smt. Kona Kanaka Durga Devi | |
| 492. Sardar Kadak Singh | | 527. Smt. Boini Gattamma | |
| 493. D. Hanumantho | | 528. Smt. Nagidi Venkata Lachamma | |
| 494. Meriga Pullaiah | | 529. Charla P. Yella Reddy | |
| 495. J. M. Laxman Rao | | 530. Muthaiah | |
| 496. B. Veeraiah | | 531. Smt. K. Thayaramma | |
| 497. B. Appaoah | | 532. Smt. V. Susheela | |
| 498. B. Venkataramulu | | 533. Smt. Chandvao Kammalamma | |
| 499. Smt. P. Shyamalamma | | 534. Smt. Manthula Mallamma | |
| 500. D. Hanmanth Reddy | | 535. Smt. M. Emunabai | |
| 501. Ganaji Thirupathaiah | | 536. Gajjala Rosiga | |
| 502. Konnepoao Koiga | | 537. Katla Rajaram | |
| 503. Smt. Somu | | 538. Smt. Kakkireddy Laxmi Devaramma | |
| 504. Smt. Gade Kanakamma | | 539. S. Rajamalla Reddy | |
| 505. Yalavarihi Setharama Swamy | | 540. Siva Prasad Moriya | |
| 506. Lingala Janthaiah | | 541. Elegeti Sundariah | |
| 507. Tudum China Ramaiah | | 542. Smt. Chintala Kistavva | |
| 508. Tudum Pulliga | | 543. S. S. Choudhary | |
| 509. Tudum Peda Ramulu | | <i>Kerala</i> | |
| 510. Smt. Mandadi | | 544. Smt. V. Karishyaniamma | |
| 511. Smt. Sanllepu Rajya Lakshmi | | 545. Smt. Palattuthodiyil Itheerumma | |
| 512. Kadigallu Sailu | | 546. Smt. Vayankapa Pathumma | |
| 513. Smt. K. Rajamma | | 547. Smt. Annappathiathayyakty | |
| 514. Smt. Veerammani | | 548. Smt. Madila Veettkadeesuma | |
| 515. C. Ramulu | | 549. Smt. Kodapalli Patakmma | |
| 516. Smt. G. Sushila | | <i>Tamil Nadu</i> | |
| 517. J. B. Muthyal Rao | | 550. Shri G. Nagiah | |
| 518. Markala Narayana Reddy | | 551. Shri T. V. Namadev | |
| 519. Smt. Sapathi Pulamma | | 552. Shri K. Kaiammal | |
| 520. K. Narsing Rao | | 553. Smt. Amravathi | |
| 521. M. Jamalapuri Mallaji | | | |

Pending case of Paying Guests

5374. **PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE** : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently ruled that no "Paying guest" can claim sub-tenancy or tenancy in the flat of his/her host; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue orders to dispose of all the pending suits of Paying Guests on that basis to reduce the burden on Law Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Government is not in a position to indicate whether the Supreme Court has given any such decision recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount for Development of Transport and Communication

5375. **SHRI MATILAL HANSDA** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount allocated for development of transport and communication system during the last three years to each of the States and Union Territories, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : A statement is given below :

Statement

Originally approved Plan outlays for development of Transport and Communication in the Plans of States and Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

| States/UTs | 1985-86 Outlay | 1986-87 Outlay | 1987-88 Outlay |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6118 | 6928 | 8234 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2373 | 2907 | 3772 |
| Assam | 2841 | 3620 | 4073 |
| Bihar | 7305 | 9150 | 11405 |
| Goa | 1210 | 1120 | 1225 |
| Gujarat | 4728 | 6400 | 7616 |
| Haryana | 2827 | 2689 | 2936 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3035 | 3097 | 3790 |
| J and K | 3284 | 3236 | 3709 |
| Karnataka | 4567 | 4698 | 5101 |
| Kerala | 4044 | 4530 | 5200 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5800 | 5636 | 6694 |
| Maharashtra | 12549 | 14075 | 15124 |
| Manipur | 1030 | 1215 | 1487 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Meghalaya | 1250 | 1310 | 1752 |
| Mizoram | 1037 | 1180 | 1300 |
| Nagaland | 1270 | 1560 | 1750 |
| Orissa | 3869 | 3995 | 4759 |
| Punjab | 2520 | 2596 | 2961 |
| Rajasthan | 2000 | 2029 | 2315 |
| Sikkim | 756 | 989 | 1141 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4823 | 5775 | 7354 |
| Tripura | 995 | 1159 | 1181 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 17369 | 19740 | 22494 |
| West Bengal | 3870 | 4900 | 5820 |
| Total States | 101470 | 114534 | 133193 |
| <i>Union Territories</i> | | | |
| A and N Islands | 1431.94 | 5270.00 | 2096.00 |
| Chandigarh | 312.00 | 225.00 | 231.00 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 148.50 | 157.00 | 176.58 |
| Delhi | 5000.00 | 7140.00 | 8172.00 |
| Daman and Diu | * | * | * |
| Lakshadweep | 152.00 | 169.00 | 343.40 |
| Pondicherry | 396.10 | 675.85 | 771.00 |
| Total (UTs) | 7440.54 | 13636.85 | 11789.98 |
| Total (States and UTs) | 108910.54 | 128170.85 | 144982.98 |

*Included under Goa.

Point Objective for Electronics Policy

5376. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed a nine point objective for the electronics policy; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this new strategy of Government ?

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 National Electronics Policy—1988 is presently under discussion within the Electronics Commission.

(b) Does not arise at this point of time.

Inclusion of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities for Next Census

5377. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would consider inclusion of vulnerable groups like denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities in the next census enumerations to facilitate preparation of realistic development plans for these groups; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). On the eve of the 1981 census, a policy decision was taken to collect data only in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not for other castes and tribes. Consequently it was not possible to collect through the census the data relating to denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities who do not appear in list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. In the circumstances there is no proposal as at present to consider inclusion of vulnerable groups like, denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities in the next census enumeration in 1991.

Barbed Wire Fencing along Indo-Bangla Border

5378. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in regard to construction of barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangla border;

(b) by when it will be completed and what will be the expenditure involved;

(c) whether many Bangladeshis have crossed the border and settled in Indian territory;

(d) if so, the number of such persons; and

(e) the steps taken to repatriate them and to check the infiltration till the work of barbed wire fencing completes ?

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 survey work for construction of barbed wire fence for 153 Kms and 83 Kms for Assam and Meghalaya respectively has been completed till February, 1988. The construction of fence will be taken up after construction of roads sector wise and will take approximately 3 years to complete on the commencement of work. The approximate cost of construction of fence in Meghalaya and Assam would be about Rs. 48 crores.

(c) to (e). Despite various steps taken to prevent infiltration, the possibility of some Bangladesh nationals infiltrating from across the border and migrating to interior States cannot be ruled out. The State Governments and BSF on the border have been given standing instructions to expel/push back such infiltrators as soon as they are detected on the border. Various steps have been taken to further augment vigilance on the border to effectively check infiltration. Border patrolling has been intensified both as the land and riverine border. A five year programme commencing from 1986-87 has been sanctioned for strengthening surveillance by augmentation of BSF, establishing additional Border Out Posts, construction of more Observation Post Towers, providing increased mobility through border patrols and equipping them with more sophisticated anti-infiltration devices.

Production of Isotopes

5379. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has set up a board for the isotopes programme;

(b) if so, the use to which the production of isotopes will be put to in the hospitals and industrial sphere; and

(c) whether the requisite personnel to handle them outside the Department of Atomic Energy have been or are being trained ?

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

(b) Radioisotopes produced at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are already in extensive use in medicine and industry. In hospitals, radioisotopes are used in nuclear medicine procedures for diagnosis of various diseases and in radiation therapy of cancer. In industry radioisotopes are used for non-destructive testing of castings, welded pipes and industrial components. Radiation technology is also used for sterilization of medical products in addition to being used in improving industrial production processes.

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy conducts training programmes in safe handling of radioisotopes for personnel from hospitals and industry. These programmes are of a continuing nature.

Proposal to Manufacture Portable Colour T. V. Sets

5380. SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to manufacture portable colour T.V. sets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The manufacture of portable Colour TV sets will start with the availability of indigenous Colour Picture Tubes (CPTs) of 36 cm. size. The indigenous CPT manufacturers have been requested to take necessary steps to commence production of 36 cms. CPTs. The production is expected to commence by end 1988.

Demands of National Federation of Defence Workers

5381. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federation of Defence Workers recently held a demonstration in New Delhi to press for their demands;

(b) if so, the brief particulars of their demands; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of their demands is given in the statement below.

(c) The demands have been forwarded to the concerned Defence Organisations/Service HQs for consideration.

Statement

List of Demands Submitted by National Federation of Defence Workers

1. (a) Recognition of National Federation of Defence Workers (NFDW).
- (b) Participation of the representatives of Chheoki Depot Labour Union at COD: Chheoki Allahabad in 4th Level JCM.
2. (a) Implementation of arbitration awards in respect of Draftsman, Packers, Storekeeping

- Staff, MT Drivers and Implementation of those awards given by the Central Administrative Tribunal of Avadhi and Jabalpur in respect of Interim Relief—ECC expert classification committee report and Draftsman/tracers respectively.
- (b) Extending facilities to 50,000 civilian employees of Border Roads Organisation at par with Defence Personnel working in BRO as per Supreme Court suggestive directions dated 6.5.83 or to grant service Association rights.
 3. (a) Fixation of pay of Mazdoors employed in AOC on monthly rates of pay instead of their payment on Daily Rates.
 - (b) Time bound promotion to the unskilled mazdoors employed in Defence Establishments.
 4. Grant of pay to skilled workers Grade-I of Ordnance Factories equivalent to supervisors — B Grade, B (Tech).
 5. Revision of rates of pay of piece workers in Ordnance Factories as per recommendation of 4th Central pay Commission.
 6. Appointment of the anomalies committee for sorting out anomalies in various pay scales of Defence Workers in various categories.
 7. Regularisation of Casual Labour in Defence Establishment and MES as per model standing orders of Ministry of Defence and Labour and also about 1 lakh casual employees in Border Roads Organisation.
 8. Cadre review in MES in respect of subordinate Engineers, Draftsman, Storekeeping Staff, Upholsters etc.
 9. Stoppage of giving work to private agencies/contractors and consequent loss of earnings of workers in Ordnance Factories.
 10. Lifting of Ban on employment in Defence Establishment for providing employment avenues to the sons/daughters of Defence Workers.
 11. Payment of Bonus to Defence Workers equivalent to the workers of Railway Department and increase in the existing Ceiling limit of Rs. 2500 to 4,000.
 12. (a) Stopping victimisation of Trade Union/Association activists/Members in Defence/BRO Establishments.
 - (b) Reinstatement of 55 uprooted civilian employees of Border Roads Organisation for Association activities during 1979.
 13. Immediate stopping of declaration of the manipulated and false surpluses in the DGI Organisation.
 14. Increase in ratio from 35% to 100% in respect of Highly skilled Grade. I, II in respect of Industrial Tradesmen of MES.
 15. Upgradation of scales in respect of tent menders and tailors effected in Ordnance Factories. and EME also to be extended to those working in Ordnance depots under Army Ordnance Corps, and Rope workers.
 16. Exclusion of HRA in pay for the purpose of the Income Tax or providing accommodation to all.
 17. Regularisation of muster role employees on priority whenever vacancies exist.
- 15-Point Programme for Minorities**
5382. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :
- (a) whether Union Government have in terms of the 15 Point Programme for Minorities issued to State/Union Territories

Government any guidelines for and laid down any scales of ex-gratia grant relief and compensation in respect of victims of communal riots;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines and the scales;

(c) whether all the State/Union Territory Government have adopted these guidelines and scales and if not (i) names of such States/Union Territories which have made variations and details of such variations and (ii) the names of such States/Union Territories which have not accepted the guidelines and the need to lay down separate scales.

(d) the steps being taken to persuade the States/Union Territories to observe the guidelines and scales; and

(e) whether the States/Union Territories have in fact implemented these scales by providing ex-gratia grant, etc. and the names of those who failed to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.

RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the Statement I below.

(c) All the States except Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have agreed to adopt the guidelines and the scales suggested. The Government of Meghalaya do not consider it necessary to adopt any guidelines since there is no such problem in that state. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have prescribed slightly different scales as given in statement II below. The Government of Maharashtra would consider formulating schemes for assistance, after taking into account the various relevant factors, after each incident instead of adopting fixed scales/guidelines;

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

(e) During the quarter ending December, 1987 no State has reported having given any ex-gratia grants to communal riot victims.

Statement I

Guidelines on Rehabilitation of and Payment of Ex-Gratia Grant to the Victims of Communal Riots

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (i) Death (whether of earning or non-earning member of family) | Rs. 20,000 |
| (ii) Permanent incapacitation (whether of earning or non-earning member of family) | Rs. 5,000 |
| (iii) Temporary incapacitation | Rs. 1,000 |
| (iv) Grievous hurt short of incapacitation | Rs. 500 |
| (v) Loss of movable property | Rs. 2,000 |
| (vi) Loss of house | Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 |
| (vii) Loss of earning assets like vehicle, boat or bullock, etc. | Rs. 2,000 |

Statement II

| | Andhra Pradesh | Orissa | Punjab | Tamil Nadu |
|---|-----------------|--|--|---|
| (i) Death | Rs. 10,000 | Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 2,000 (for earning members) and Rs. 1,000 non-earning members) |
| (ii) Permanent Incapacitation | Rs. 10,000 | Rs. 10,000 | Upto Rs. 5,000 | Upto Rs. 500 (for earning member) and upto Rs. 250 (for non-earning member) |
| (iii) Temporary Incapacitation | Rs. 2,000 | Scales will be decided in each case on actual occurrence after ascertaining the intensity and dimension of communal riot | -do- | |
| (iv) Grievous hurt, short of incapacitation | Rs. 1,000 | -do- | Rs. 2,000 | — |
| (v) Loss of movable property | — | -do- | Upto Rs. 50,000 | Upto Rs. 250 |
| (vi) Loss of House | Upto Rs. 15,000 | -do- | Upto Rs. 50,000 (for shop) and upto Rs. 10,000 (for house) | Upto Rs. 500 |
| (vii) Loss of earning assets | Rs. 2,000 | -do- | Rs. 10,000 | — |

Indo-Hungary Pact in the Field of Science and Technology

5383. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Hungary have signed any accord in early March, 1988 for greater co-operation in the field of Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof ?

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

(b) The following areas have been identified for cooperation in Science and Technology between India and Hungary for the years 1988-90 :

1. Electronic components
2. Industrial application of laser optics
3. Biotechnology-fermentation technology
4. Ceramic components
5. Mining
6. Aluminium industrial research
7. Neuro Sciences.
8. Catalysis
9. Machine-tools
10. International conferences
11. Acoustics
12. Transport
13. Information

The programme of cooperation will involve exchange of visits and joint work by the scientists of the two countries.

Upliftment of Tribals

5384. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of **WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some projects have been undertaken in the Similipal area of Orissa for the upliftment of tribals :

(b) if so, the names of the projects; and

(c) the share borne by Union and the State Government for implementing those projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Freedom Fighters Pension to Ex-INA Personnel

5385. **SHRI SURESH KURUP** : Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters pension has been denied to certain Ex-INA personnel on the ground that they have not undergone imprisonment;

(b) whether the clause regarding imprisonment has been lifted in the case of former members of the Jhansi Rani Regiment in allowing pension; and

(c) if so, whether Government would sympathetically consider the plea for pension from those Ex-INA personnel who has not undergone imprisonment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Under the freedom fighter's pension scheme persons who had suffered imprisonment for a minimum period of six months (jail/detention/underground/internment/externment) in connection with freedom struggle are eligible for central pension. The minimum period of imprisonment has been reduced to three months, in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters with effect from 1.8.1980. Those who have not suffered for a minimum prescribed period are not eligible for central pension.

(b) In view of the tremendous hardships suffered by the Women freedom fighters of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, who took up arms and fought alongside their comrades-in-arms under the leadership of

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, it has been decided that 161 surviving members may be considered eligible for pension in relaxation of the minimum suffering of three months prescribed for various freedom fighters, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) A certificate granted from Dr. (Mrs.) Lakshmi Sehgal who was incharge of the Regiment, in each case;
- (ii) An affidavit regarding genuineness of the claim from a member of Rani of Jhansi Regiment who is already in receipt of Freedom Fighter Pension for having undergone imprisonment for minimum period of 3 months.

(c) The case of the former members of the Rani Jhansi Regiment is of a special nature. The Government do not feel the need to extend the special procedure adopted in their case to other cases of ex-INA personnel to whom the normal criteria is applicable.

Financial Crisis in M.C.D.

5386. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial position of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has become so poor/grave that its employees may not get their salaries after 2-3 months reported in the "Hindustan Times" of 12 March, 1988;

(b) if so, reasons for reaching this stage;

(c) how much taxes were collected during 1987-88 and how does it compare with the tax collection of the last three years; and

(d) how much house-tax is in arrears, zone-wise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position of revenue collection during the preceding 3 years along with RE 87-88 is given in the Statement below.

(d) Zone-wise arrears are not available. However, as on 1.4.1987 the total arrears property tax were Rs. 27.59 crores.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

| | Actuals 1984-85 | Actuals 1985-86 | Actuals 1986-87 | R. Es. 1987-88 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Grants from Governments | 1817.18 | 1717.38 | 2103.35 | 2200.00 |
| 2. Share of Assigned Taxes from Government | 4083.02 | 3772.42 | 4205.56 | 4160.23 |
| 3. Mpl. Taxes and Rates | 5138.85 | 6285.78 | 10827.47 | 11602.01 |
| 4. Rents, Fees and Fines | 429.63 | 489.98 | 559.19 | 1412.82 |
| 5. Others | 2393.54 | 1848.15 | 1255.14 | 2866.14 |
| Total : | 13862.22 | 14113.71 | 18950.57 | 22241.20 |

Central Investment in Punjab and Haryana

5387. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Central investment in Punjab and Haryana during the last three years ending 31 December, 1987 State-wise and year-wise.

(b) whether the share has declined in these States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) to (c). 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/Deptts. 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. Statement giving these figures Statewise is given below.

As regards Central investment in the States during the 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, Planning Commission has already requested various Ministries/Departments to supply the break up of central plan expenditure Statewise. The information received so far is being scrutinised and collated by the Planning Commission. However due to certain problems in the Statewise allocation of central plan expenditure as indicated in the Annexure referred to above, the matter is being sorted out through discussions and solutions, based on certain assumptions, being evolved.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Central Plan Expenditure during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

(Rs. in crores)

| States/UTs | | Amount | Percentage |
|------------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 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 |
| 5. | Haryana | 618.63 | 1.07 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 368.46 | 0.64 |
| 7. | Jammu and 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|---|
| 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 and Nicobar Island | 30.21 | 0.05 | |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 50.69 | 0.09 | |
| 3. Chandigarh | 52.86 | 0.03 | |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3.65 | 0.01 | |
| 5. Delhi | 1170.95 | 2.03 | |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu | 162.04 | 0.28 | |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 4.04 | 0.01 | |
| 8. Mizoram | 30.13 | 0.05 | |
| 9. Pondicherry | 30.63 | 0.05 | |
| Total—UTs | 1535.20 | 2.66 | |
| Unallocated | 10204.26 | 17.70 | |
| Total—States and 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 Plan wise 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 State-wise, 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 State-wise based on approximate length completed in each State.
- (b) The remaining 80% of Railways 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 the landings in each State.
- (d) Expenditure on 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 State-wise 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 and 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.

Selection of IAS Officers as Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

5388. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a trend come in vogue to select IAS officers for the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of various public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the declared policy of Government in this regard; if not, the reasons for this trend;

(c) whether the PESB has recently conducted several interview boards and selected a few IAS officers to man these posts with exemption from the rule of absorption;

(d) whether these interviews were done without any advertisement in some cases; and

(e) if so, the facts and details thereof and what action is being proposed to be taken to stop such process of selection ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only one such interview was conducted by the PESB during the last six months wherein IAS officers have been recommended.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Refusal of Permission to set up Polling Booths in Meghalaya

5389. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission received a message from the State Government of Assam before the recent Meghalaya elections were conducted regarding refusal of permission to set up polling booths:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Government of Assam had *inter alia* claimed that two polling stations in Pillangkata village lying in 11-Jirang (ST) constituency and five polling stations in three villages namely Kamphaduli, Hakumari and Lumpi (Langpih) lying in 34-Nongstoin (ST) constituency proposed to be set up by the Government of Meghalaya were located in areas belonging to the State of Assam.

(c) and (d). In the matter of setting up of polling booths in disputed areas, it is for the State Governments to settle the matter (i) having regard, *inter alia*, to the fact that in the absence of this facility, the electorate in the said areas will be deprived of their right of franchise, and (ii) the practice followed in the previous elections. The State Governments of Assam and Meghalaya were advised to settle the pending boundary disputes through mutual discussions.

As a result of such discussions and adjustments between the two State Governments, the matter was sorted out in respect of the two polling stations in 11-Jirang (ST) constituency and also in respect of two, out of five polling stations in 34-Nongstoin (ST) constituency. In the remaining three polling stations in 34-Nongstoin constituency, the dispute is still not settled.

Setting up of the Minorities Commission in States

5390. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minorities Commission in its report has suggested that the States should set up second Minorities Commission ;

(b) if so, how many States have so far agreed to implement this suggestion; and

(c) how many States have already set up second Minorities Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (c). The Minorities Commission in their Fourth Annual Report had recommended the establishment of Minorities Commissions or panels in each State to look into specific grievances of members of minority communities. There was no suggestion or recommendation to set up second minorities commission.

The Minorities Commissions/Boards are in existence in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Security Forces Operating in Darjeeling Hill Area

5391. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of security forces personnel killed in violence by Gorkha National Liberation Front in Darjeeling areas in last six months; and

(b) the steps taken to restore peace in Darjeeling hill area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). As per information furnished by the State Government of West Bengal, eight (8) personnel of the Security Forces were killed in the Darjeeling areas from September 1987 to March 17, 1988. The State Government have also informed that strong administrative measures have been taken to curb violence in the area.

Mid-Term Appraisal of Seventh Plan by India International Centre

5392. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan

done by the Economic Affairs Group of the India International Centre, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the principal features thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Commission to cut down the expenditure on Defence and the subsidy which will go a long way in raising the resources for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) The Economic Affairs Group of India International Centre, New Delhi considered at a Seminar a paper "Mid-Year Review of Economy 1987-88 and Assessment of Seventh Plan" by Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah.

(b) The resources position, the linkages between agriculture and industry, the energy scenario, the measures regarding social welfare and the budget deficit etc. were considered at the Seminar.

(c) Defence expenditure and subsidies are the items of non-plan expenditure. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan has emphasised the need for containing the growth in non-Plan expenditure and it also emphasises that the future problems can be mitigated by avoiding the use of borrowed resources for non-revenue earning activities.

Traffic Problem in Delhi

5393. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi is one of the worst managed city in case of traffic;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ease the traffic congestion; and

(c) whether citizens are proposed to be involved in planning traffic and finding pragmatic solution in this problem ?

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) : It is not correct to say that Delhi is one of the worst managed city from the traffic point of view.

(b) In order to ensure smooth flow of traffic, following steps have been taken :

(i) Widening of roads;

(ii) Installation of traffic signals and construction of cycle tracks and service roads.

(iii) Construction of over-bridges and under-bridges for pedestrians.

(iv) Restriction on the entry of heavy transport vehicles in congested areas.

(v) One way traffic in walled city.

(c) A Committee known as the Road Safety, Traffic and Transportation Engineering Committee with representatives of the Police, Civil Authorities, Railways, Telephones, Electricity, P.W.D. etc. is already existing for traffic planning and implementation.

Suggestions at the meeting of Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse

5394. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Members of the Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse has expressed great concern over the increased availability and consumption of liquor and narcotic substances across the country;

(b) if so, whether in the meeting a number of voluntary organisations and social workers who attended the meeting, proposed a number of suggestions for the consideration of Government;

(c) if so, the details of suggestions made; and

(d) the number of them accepted by Government and implemented so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations made by the Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse in its meeting held on 3rd Feb. 1988 are given in the statement below.

(d) The recommendations of the committee have been sent to the State Governments, Union Territories and concerned Central Ministries/Departments for appropriate action in respect of recommendations concerning them. The Government are taking action to set up a Cell in the Ministry and to strengthen the NISD. An inter-disciplinary approach to provide for treatment and prevention of drug addiction has been adopted by Government.

Statement

Recommendations made in the meeting of the Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse held on 3rd Feb. 1988 in New Delhi

- (i) An effective mechanism may be evolved for continuous assessment of the changing forms and trends of the problem; planning and development of preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitative services; and, coordination among official and non-official agencies engaged in this field. A concentrated attention may be focussed on prevalent patterns among students and non-student youth so as to nip the problem in the bud. Moreover, the impact of industrialisation, urbanisation, rural-urban drift, trade, transport, communications, etc., on drug taking behaviour may also be scientifically verified.
- (ii) A Cell may be established in the Ministry of Welfare to assist the government in planning, coordination and development of drug prevention and control measures. The envisaged cell may also monitor the activities and programmes of voluntary organisations engaged in prohibition work, public education and deaddiction services. It may serve as a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience among various official and non-official agencies concerned with the problem and, thus as an effective instrument for an inter-disciplinary and integrated approach in this field.
- (iii) The strategies of preventive education against drinking and drug abuse may be devised in keeping with the socio-cultural characteristics of the target group. The message for youth may be so worded as not to arouse any undue curiosity. The educative work in rural, industrial and tribal areas may form an integral part of the welfare efforts to improve the quality of life there. Teachers and community leaders may be actively involved in creating a climate against drinking and drug abuse. All forms of mass communication, including folk media, may be used in transmitting appropriate messages.
- (iv) Voluntary welfare organisations may be actively associated with the care, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts as contemplated in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985. Adequate financial and technical support may be extended to them in creating facilities for referral, deaddiction, counselling and guidance and follow up of cases, within the family and community. A cadre of voluntary workers may be prepared in each State and Union Territory through a systematic programme of training in this field.
- (v) In keeping with the spirit of the relevant provisions in the Constitution of India, prohibition of intoxicating drinks and of drugs, except for medicinal purposes, may be pursued as an essential aspects of the policy towards raising the quality of life in the country. How-

ever, in view of the changing socio-cultural and economic conditions greater thrust may be provided to arousing social consciousness and awareness building and weaning the people away from addiction through vigorous involvement of social organisations, religious institutions, voluntary agencies and community-based welfare agencies.

- (vi) In view of the traditional nature of the Indian Society, the inherent potential of the family, the community and social institutions may be utilised to the maximum to forestall conditions making individuals vulnerable to addiction. In this regard voluntary organisations active in the spheres of family welfare, education, health, labour, rural development, mass communication and social welfare may be provided assistance by the Ministry of Welfare, both financial and technical.
- (vii) In view of the complexity of socio-cultural and economic conditions associated with drug abuse, the programmes in this field may be conceived, developed and coordinated within the overall framework of social welfare. The Ministry of Welfare may adopt an inter-disciplinary approach towards the prevention and treatment of drug addiction. As the supply and demand for drugs are inter-dependent, the activities of law enforcement against drug abuse; care, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; and, awareness building and public education may be coordinated under the Ministry of Welfare. For this purpose, besides harnessing human and material resources within the country, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control may also be availed of to the extent deemed fit.
- (viii) The Ministry of Welfare may develop infrastructure for the planning, production and dissemination of informational and educational material for drug abuse

prevention among various population groups, in keeping with their specific socio-cultural and economic characteristics. Similar facilities may be created at the state level in close coordination with voluntary agencies, research institutions and academic organisations. Both formal and informal media may be purposefully utilised in organising these programmes. The Bureau for Drug Abuse Prevention within the National Institute of Social Defence may be established without any further delay.

- (ix) A differential approach may be adopted towards awareness building and education against drug abuse in relation to the various strata and segments of the general population. Messages against drug abuse may be carefully prepared so as not to arouse any undue curiosity or to project any exaggeration of the actual realities. The language, content and choice of media for preventive education may be selected carefully in keeping with the varied life style of the target groups. One single message with one single symbol will have a better and everlasting effect.
- (x) Appropriate literature may be devised to convey relevant information keeping in view that the target audience is not just the addict but his family too because in this condition the afflicted and affected both have to be made aware of the pitfalls of a person falling prey to addiction.
- (xi) Serving of liquor should be banned on occasions like marriage as this practice gives wrong social values to the younger generation.
- (xii) No liquor shop should be allowed to come up within a radius of one kilometre from any educational institution or place of worship.
- (xiii) If 75% of the people in a village or town do not want a liquor shop in their vicinity no such shop

should be allowed to come up and if one had been set up already it should be closed down.

- (xiv) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 may be so amended as to eliminate completely grant of bail to any drug trafficker and also to provide for setting up of special courts to try cases under the Act.
- (xv) The drug law enforcement agencies, should work with the local community leaders. The police should be given training for identification of drugs and how to handle drug addicts. Parents and teachers must also work closely to help young people to extend a helping hand to those who have been afflicted with the problem to create the necessary inner strength and will power not to indulge in drug abuse.
- (xvi) There is need for a properly structured proforma to be maintained in each institution, hospital, private clinic, deaddiction clinic and in all such institutions engaged in the treatment of addicts which could form a data base for collecting information for formulating programmes aimed at prevention and rehabilitation of addicts. Such a proforma may be devised by the National Institute of Social Defence and circulated to all concerned agencies.
- (xvii) A comprehensive programme of training and manpower development in the field of drug abuse prevention may be introduced as an integral part of the activities of the NISD in close cooperation with the State Governments, academic institutions and voluntary agencies. Besides extensive training of functionaries in social welfare departments, all those concerned with social development in the voluntary sector may also be oriented towards effective preventive and control strategies against drug abuse. Among government functionaries, priority attention

may be given to the training of those involved in law enforcement, judicial processes and correctional work.

Crash of an IAF Aircraft near Lucknow

5395. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations have been made into the crash of an Indian Air Force aircraft near Lucknow on 10 February, 1988; and

(b) if so, details of the mishap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). An IAF aircraft crashed at 1300 hours on 10.2.1988 at a distance of 4 to 5 Kms. from Bakshi-Ka-Talab airfield (Lucknow). The pilot ejected successfully and was uninjured. The aircraft was totally destroyed. A Court of Inquiry has since been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident. However, its findings and recommendations would be classified and can not be disclosed in the public interest.

Robbery and Theft in Running Trains

5396. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the incidents of robbery and theft in the running trains are mounting day by day;

(b) whether recently Delhi bound, Grand Trunk Express between Ongole and Vijayawada stations was robbed; and

(c) if so, the details of the robbery held and steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in trains in future ?

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) Cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and

investigated by the State Governments' agencies including Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments. Figures of robbery and theft in running trains are not available with Central agencies.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ship Services for Haj Pilgrims

5397. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the only ship used for taking the Haj Pilgrims has recently been diverted for other purposes without making suitable arrangements to cater to the requirements of Haj Pilgrims;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

(c) whether this has compelled the Haj Pilgrims to travel by air and many will not be able to attend it; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide another ship to see that such difficulties do not arise at all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The ship which has been used since 1984

for Haj sailings will be utilized for the same purpose in 1988. The ship will transport the same number of pilgrims in 1988 as it did every year since 1984.

[Translation]

Pay Restriction on Chldren Education Facility

5398. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lifted pay restriction in regard to provision of children education facility to its employees;

(b) if so, when and the number of the employees likely to be benefited thereby and the rate at which it will be given; and

(c) the details of the facilities proposed to be given to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Under the scheme of Children Education Assistance the following concessions are admissible to the Central Government employees subject to fulfilment of the prescribed conditions :

| S. No. | Concession | Rates | Approximate Number of beneficiaries (in lakhs) |
|--------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| (i) | Children Educational Allowance | Rs. 50 per month per child for Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Classes | 0.60 |
| (ii) | Re-imbursement of Tution Fee | Class X and below Rs. 20 per month per child. Class XI and XII Rs. 25 per month per child. For physically handicapped and mentally retarded children Rs. 50 per month per child. | 1.91 |
| (iii) | Hostel Subsidy | Rs. 50 per month per child. | .005 |

From 1.12.87 the above concessions are admissible to all Central Government employees without any pay limit.

[English]

Production of Mirage by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

5399. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has not accepted the French offer to licence the production of 150 mirages at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Factory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India has received some more mirage Fighter planes from France recently; and

(d) whether Indian Air Force has projected further requirement of Mirage 2000 Air crafts and if so, whether it was cleared by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). On techno-economic considerations, Government has decided not to go in for licence production of the Mirage—2000 aircraft.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The requirements of the Air Force are constantly kept under review in the light of possible threats to the country's security. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Legal Aid to Poor

5400. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH :

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

(a) the total amount earmarked for 1987-88 under Legal Aid to poor, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent in the first six months of the year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to streamline and see that poor and needy litigants are assisted in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The State Legal Aid and Advice Boards which dispense legal aid and advice to the poor are funded by the respective State Governments.

The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes renders financial assistance to the needy State Legal Aid and advice Boards and Social Action Groups for implementation of various specific legal aid programmes, such as legal Literacy, holding of Lok Adalats, etc. The statement showing the financial assistance given by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes to the various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards during the financial year 1987-88 is given below.

(b) In so far as assistance from Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes is concerned, according to the terms and conditions governing the grant-in-aid released to various State Legal Aid Boards, the Boards, are expected to submit the Audited Statement of Accounts of the expenditure incurred after three months of the expiry of the relevant financial year. In the circumstances, the amount spent by the Boards in the first six months of the year has not been made available to the Committee.

(c) The State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have set up Legal Aid Committees and the free legal services are being provided to the poor litigants from the lowest Courts to the Supreme Court.

Statement

Grants-in-Aid sanctioned to various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards by C.I.L.A.S. during the Financial Year 1987-88

| Sl. No. | Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board | Amount of Grant sanctioned | Purpose in brief for which grant-in-aid was sanctioned |
|---------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 1. | Assam State Legal Aid and Advice Board | 1,00,000 | For holding Lok-Adalats in the State of Assam |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|----------|---|
| 2. Haryana State Level Legal Service and Advice Committee | 3,000 | For meeting expenses in connection with travelling and training material of para-legals literacy camp |
| 3. —do— | 35,000 | For holding Lok-Adalats |
| 4. Karnataka Legal Aid Board | 1,00,000 | For holding Lok-Adalats |
| 5. Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Boards | 45,000 | For meeting 50% expenses involved in the functioning of Legal Aid Clinics of 9 Colleges in the State of Maharashtra |
| 6. M. P. State Legal Aid and Advice Board | 1,00,000 | For holding Lok-Adalats |
| 7. Government of Pondicherry Law and Labour Department | 50,000 | For implementation of specific legal aid programmes |
| 8. Orissa State Legal Aid and Advice Board | 1,00,000 | For holding Lok-Adalats and training of para-legal camps and promotion of legal literacy programmes |
| 9. A. P. State Legal Aid and Advice Board | 1,50,000 | For holding Lok-Adala |
| 10. Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board | 2,00,000 | For holding Lok-Adalats and for running Conciliation Cells |
| 11. Government of Punjab, Department of Home Affairs and Justice | 50,000 | For opening and running of counselling Centres for women and training of para-legals |
| Total : | | 9,33,000 |

Application of Plotechnology in Agricultural Sector

5401. PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) The details of the Science and Technology activities in the agricultural sector;

(b) whether any effort to apply Biotechnology in this sector has been made in order to sustain the growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Present activities in the application of biotechnology in the agricultural sector include :

(i) production of homozygous and high-yielding varieties of rice through anther culture.

(ii) improving the protein content of cereals and pulses through genetic engineering methods.

(iii) culture of elite blue-green algal and rhizobial strains to improve the

nitrogen economy particularly of rice and pulses.

- (iv) development of drought and salt tolerant varieties of mustard and other crops through somaclonal variation.

- (v) tissue culture propagation of disease-free sugarcane, ginger, cardamom etc.

Advanced work in the above areas is being carried out in the laboratories under the aegis of ICAR, CSIR, DST, DAE, and universities.

Development of Space Centre at Trivandrum

5402. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to develop the space centre at Trivandrum; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Trivandrum is a well developed Centre with a number of active programmes. Over the past two decades, this Centre has been responsible for a number of important projects/programmes. The Space Profile for this decade envisages the continuation of the important role played by VSSC in shaping of our future launch vehicle programmes as well as R and D activities in critical technical areas.

Achievements of Research Projects at C.R.R.I.

5403. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the new Specific achievements of research projects initiated after 1983 at Central Road and Research Institute apart from the consultancy projects undertaken;

- (b) whether any one of them won recognition or acceptance and if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government for improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). During the period, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has made several significant contributions to R and D of value in the field of road and traffic engineering.

Some of the important projects that have been accepted by the users/sponsors have been in the area of :

- (i) Design, construction and maintenance of roads and runway pavements :

Development of maintenance based riding quality models for trunk routes and National highways; pavement degradation models to facilitate highway designs/road investment.

- (ii) Beneficiation of local materials for road construction :
Study of appropriate grade bitumen suitable for road construction under specific climatic conditions;

Design of semi-dense and dense bitumen macadam has resulted in the publication of IRC specifications.

- (iii) Transportation planning :

Studies on traffic carrying capacity of urban roads have yielded results that provide more rational basis for design of roads.

- (iv) Traffic engineering :

Models developed for traffic flow and fuel consumption for mixed traffic on inter-urban roads.

- (v) Improved techniques for streng.

thening/maintenance of bridges and RCC structures and control of landslides;

Techniques for strengthening of RCC bridges by external prestressing have vastly improved structural behaviour and load bearing capacity of bridges;

Improved designs of expansion joints for long span bridges has been adopted at the ITO Barrage bridge in Delhi.

As phalt mulch techniques using coir netting for control of erosion on slopes through vegetation is being propagated by the Coir Board ?

Technique for control of rock-fall by use of geo-grids has been successfully applied on the hill slopes of Nainital.

Technique of compact lime soil columns for improved stability is being effectively adopted on the Jammu-Srinagar highway.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

'Talk-Ten' Scheme for Inviting Indian Scientists Settled Abroad

5404. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the scientists known as 'Talk-Ten' has been prepared by the Government of India with a view to seeking advice from the Indian scientists settled abroad by inviting them on a short visit to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of the scientists who have visited India so far under this scheme; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to make this scheme more attractive and effective in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A UNDP Project entitled 'TOKTEN' is currently in operation for this purpose.

(b) Under this project distinguished Indian expatriate scientists and technologists are invited to undertake short term assignments, on voluntary basis, for the transfer of knowledge/know-how in their areas of specialisation relevant to national priorities, frontier areas of technology and technological innovation in key sectors

(c) 185 Indian expatriate scientists/technologists have so far visited India under this scheme.

(d) The scheme is working satisfactorily and yielding desired effects. No need has therefore been felt to bring in any changes in its operation.

Scheduled Caste Development Corporation

5405. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have constituted Scheduled Caste Development Corporations;

(b) if so, the names of the States where these Corporations are functioning and the role being played by them in the development of Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up such corporations in other States; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir. 18 States and 3 Union Territories have constituted Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.

(b) The names of the States and the Union Territories where Scheduled Caste Development Corporations are functioning are : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa

Punjab, Rajasthan, Tami Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

These Corporations are envisaged to function as catalysts in the successful implementation of various economic programmes for Scheduled Castes. The promotional role consists of identifying Scheduled Caste beneficiary clusters through special surveys, identification and motivation of eligible beneficiaries, assessment of their felt needs, preparation of suitable economic development schemes for different occupational groups, their financial and other requirements and bringing the target groups in contact with financial institutions and Government development agencies. By providing the Margin Money Loan at low rates of interest and meeting the viability gaps, taking the assistance of the other agencies also, these Corporations prove helpful in encouraging the commercial banks to provide loans to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries on a sufficiently extensive scale.

(c) There are no proposals under consideration.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Cases Pertaining to Election Disputes Pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

5406. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in various High Courts and Supreme Court pertaining to election disputes to Lok Sabha since 1985;

(b) the reasons for this delay; and

(c) whether the Union Government chalked out any plan to expedite the proceedings of courts in cases of election disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Election Commission, the number of election petitions pertaining to Lok Sabha elections pending in the various High Courts since

1985 is 20; likewise the number of appeals pending in the Supreme Court is 6.

(b) According to sub-section (6) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 trial of an election petition shall, so far as is practicable consistently with the interests of justice in respect of the trial, be continued from day to day until its conclusion, unless the High Court finds the adjournment of the trial beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded. Sub-section (7) of the same section provides that every election petition shall be tried as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date on which the election petition is presented to the High Court for trial. In the said Act, there is no such procedural requirement or time limits in respect of appeals to the Supreme Court. The disposal of election petitions thus tends to get delayed on account of these factors.

(c) The appointments of more Judges in the High Courts would, to some extent, ensure expeditious disposal of election petitions. Accordingly, Chief Ministers and Chief Justices concerned had been requested to send proposals in this regard. Proposals for creation of new posts in some High Courts have also been agreed to. Government are making all possible efforts to fill up the existing vacancies of permanent Judges and Additional Judges in the High Courts and also to make appointments against the new posts to facilitate speedy disposal of election petitions.

Per Capita Plan Allocation for Karnataka

5407. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita allocation of plan assistance to Karnataka during the Seventh Plan and how does it compare with the Sixth Plan; and

(b) whether any special central assistance has been allocated for the development of tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) Per capita allocation of Central assistance to Karnataka for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 308 which shows a step up of 54.8% over the corresponding per capita allocation of Rs. 199 for the Sixth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Facilities in Tribal Villages in Karnataka

5408. **SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision of funds for creation of infrastructure facilities in tribal villages has not been made for Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount provided to other States in 1986-87 and 1987-88 for creation of infrastructural facilities in the tribal villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). The 8th Finance Commission Award for upgradation of Tribal Administration covers, among other things, programmes for provision of infrastructural facilities in selected tribal villages. This Award does not cover the State of Karnataka since it is a Revenue Surplus State and is expected to meet these requirements without additional assistance from Central Government.

(c) Information is given in the Statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| States | 1986-87 Infrastructure for Villages | 1987-88 Infrastructure for Villages |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 44.85 | 125.62 |
| 2. Assam | — | 64.75 |
| 3. Bihar | — | 274.75 |
| 4. Himachal Pradesh | — | 8.75 |
| 5. Jammu and Kashmir | — | — |
| 6. Kerala | — | 7.25 |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | — | 374.50 |
| 8. Manipur | — | 22.75 |
| 9. Meghalaya | — | — |
| 10. Nagaland | — | — |
| 11. Orissa | — | 322.00 |
| 12. Punjab | — | — |
| 13. Rajasthan | — | 73.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 14. Sikkim | — | 2.13 |
| 15. Tripura | — | 8.75 |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh | — | 1.75 |
| 17. West Bengal | — | 73.50 |
| Total : | 44.85 | 1360.00 |

**Proposal for Additional Check Posts
from Sikkim Government**

5409. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether certain proposals for additional check-posts on the International Border have been received from Government of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals;

(c) whether Government have accorded its approval to these proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

[Translation]

Filling up of Reserved Posts

5410. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various categories has so far been filled up fully in his Ministry;

(b) if not, the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes working at present in various categories;

(c) whether any arrangements are being made to fill up the quota reserved for them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a)
to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes employees working
at present in various categories of posts in
the Ministry of Home Affairs is as under :

| | Percentage of S. C. employees | Percentage of S. T. employees |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Group 'A' | 11.88 | 2.97 |
| Group 'B' | 13.43 | 1.23 |
| Group 'C' | 13.47 | 2.82 |
| Group 'D' | 26.35 | 4.06 |

In the Ministry of Home Affairs, majority of Group 'A' posts are filled by deputation from All India and Central Services. Certain grades like Joint Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are filled both by deputation and promotion. For promotion, at the Under Secretaries level (the lowest in Group 'A') the reservation is 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes. However, promotion to this grade is made on all Ministry basis and proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is taken care of at the time of preparation of common Select List for promotion by the Department of Personnel and Training. Moreover, special steps are also taken to fill up the quota reserved for them by holding special examinations Limited to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as and when necessary.

The posts in Group 'B' and 'C' like Section Officer, Assistants, Stenographers Grade 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D', Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks are filled partly by direct recruitment through UPSC and SSC and partly by promotion either through Departmental Competitive Examinations or by seniority-cum-fitness on a centralised basis. To ensure representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these posts in accordance with the prescribed quotas, the appointing authorities maintain separate rosters for direct recruitment and for promotion and the reserved vacancies so arrived at are taken into account while making recruitment through UPSC or SSC on all Ministry-basis or while prescribing zones for promotion on all Ministry-basis. Direct recruitment to Group 'D' posts in the Ministry is made through Employment Exchange.

There is no backlog of reserved vacancy in Scheduled Caste category in regard to Group 'D' posts. On the other hand their overall representation is more than the reserved quota. However, there is backlog in respect of ST category in Group 'D' posts which is due to non-availability of Scheduled Tribe candidates. However, in 1987 the recruitment of STs in Group 'D' posts was 11.4%.

If suitable SC/ST candidates are not available for filling the reserved posts, such posts are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years and in the third year of such carry forward, vacancies reserved for STs can be exchanged for SCs and *vice versa*.

Space Programme

5411. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the space programmes proposed to be undertaken by 1990?

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) : The year 1990 is the last year of the Space Profile for the decade 1980-90. The projects and programmes for the period 1980-90 include :

- Design, fabrication and launching of the first operational Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-1
- Design, fabrication and launching of the Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS) Satellites carrying scientific payloads
- Design, development and fabrication of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), capable of launching the SROSS satellites
- Design, development and fabrication of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching IRS class satellites
- Operationalization of the two-satellite INSAT-I system, comprising the INSAT-1B and 1C spacecraft, using foreign procured satellites for sustaining national services for TV and Radio networking, direct broadcasting tele-communications and meteorology
- Taking up the design, development and fabrication of the first two test spacecraft of the second generation INSAT-II series of satellites which will replace INSAT-I satellites during 1990s.
- Initiating the development of the Geostationary Launch Vehicle capable of launching INSAT class of satellites into Geo-stationary orbit; development of Cryogenic Engine and Stage will be taken up as part of the GSLV Programme.
- Setting up of the National Natural Resources Management System using remote sensing data products, for the efficient management of the country's natural resources.

The programme for the Space Profile 1990-2000 are in the process of finalisation. These programmes strongly focus on the operationalisation of the Space services on a continuing basis to enable the country to derive full benefits of Space technology in the areas of communication, including TV and Radio broadcasting and networking, resources survey and management, meteorology and introduction of specialised services

such as search and rescue operations and mobile communications, drought monitoring etc. The progress envisaged include development of both rocket and satellite technology and building up of industrial interfaces. A few advanced R and D elements are also envisaged keeping in view the world scenario as well as the requirements of the country beyond 2000 A.D.

[English]

Promotion Quota of States to All India Services

5412. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of quota of State Governments for promotion to All India Services, State-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of quota of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is higher than other States and if so, how much;

(c) whether the period for which the State of J and K was given special consideration is over;

(d) whether State Government of J and K has requested the Union Government to allow the State enhanced percentage for some more years; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Except for the Indian Police Service in Nagaland which has been recently constituted where the promotion quota is 50% of the senior posts under the State Government and the Central Deputation Reserve, the promotion quota in respect of all other States for all the All India Services is 33.1/3% of the senior posts under the State Governments and the Central Deputation Reserve.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The request was not acceded to.

'No Smoking Day' in Government Offices'

5413. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to observe atleast one day in a month 'No Smoking Day' in the Union Government offices as well as in the official meetings and functions; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Amount for Tribal Welfare Programmes to Uttar Pradesh

5414. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent on the tribal welfare programmes in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : A total sum of Rs. 1937.82 lakhs have been quantified by the State Government exclusively for the Tribal development for 1988-89 under the Sub-Plan for hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. Sector-wise details of quantified amount are as follows :

| Head of Development | (Rs. lakhs) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Agricultural and Allied Activities | 278.59 |
| 2. Rural Development | 37.00 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 3. Irrigation and Flood Control | 260.75 |
| 4. Energy | 240.00 |
| 5. Industry and Minerals | 23.38 |
| 6. Transport | 380.00 |
| 7. General Economic Services | 30.80 |
| 8. Social Services | 666.40 |
| (i) Education | 199.00 |
| (ii) Medical and Public Health | 71.90 |
| (iii) Water Supply and Sanitation | 210.00 |
| (iv) Housing | 12.50 |
| (v) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes | 173.00 |
| 9. Labour and Employment | 15.00 |
| 10. Nutrition and Social Welfare | 6.50 |
| Total : | 1937.82 |

[English]

Visit of Hungarian Foreign Minister

5415. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign Minister of Hungary recently visited India;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him;

(c) whether any agreement has also been signed between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Hungarian Foreign Minister paid an official visit to India from February 27 to March 2, 1988.

(b) Both sides reviewed matters of bilateral and international concern with a view to further strengthen bilateral ties and expanding cooperation between the two countries on international matters also.

(c) and (d). A fresh programme of scientific and technical cooperation for 1988-90 signed with MOS (S and T) will open possibilities of cooperation in the following areas.

1. Electronic components
2. Industrial application of Laser Optics
3. Bio-technology and Fermentation technology
4. Ceramic components
5. Mining
6. Aluminium Industrial Research
7. Neuro—Sciences
8. Catalysis
9. Machine tools
10. Acoustics
11. Transportation
12. Information
13. International Conference

[Translation]

Punishment for Attempt to Commit Suicide

5416. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bombay and Delhi High Courts have nullified Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code regarding awarding punishment for attempt to commit suicide;

(b) if so, whether keeping this in view Government propose to delete this section from the penal code or to bring a bill incorporating an amended section defining various circumstances of attempts to commit suicide and providing punishment therefor; and

(c) whether Government also propose to introduce a bill to abolish the provision of capital punishment from the penal code in view of the judgements given by the courts ?

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 Delhi High Court characterised the continuance of Section 309 IPC relating to attempt to commit suicide as an anachronism and quashed all prosecutions pending under this section. The Bombay High Court held section 309 IPC *ultra vires* of the Constitution being violative of articles 14 and 21 thereof, and struck it down. However, the Constitutional validity of this section is to be decided by the Supreme Court where a writ petition is pending.

(b) The Law Commission in its 42nd Report recommended repeal of section 309, IPC. This recommendation will be kept in view when the Government processes amendments to the Indian Penal Code.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

Help to Deaf and Dumb Schools

5417. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to give more help to Deaf and Dumb Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of proposals received from Karnataka Government and how many of them have been approved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the disabled persons, this Ministry is giving grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations who are engaged in running Special Schools for the Handicapped in the country which includes Deaf and Dumb schools. During the last two years, an amount of Rs. 283.92 lakhs and Rs. 321.17 lakhs was sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of disabled persons, which includes deaf and dumb schools. During 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 340.30 lakhs has been released so far. More funds are likely to be made available for giving financial assistance during the year 1988-89 to the Organisations which include Deaf and Dumb Schools.

(c) Four proposals have been received during 1987-88 from Voluntary Organisations running Deaf and Dumb Schools in Karnataka. Out of these, three have been sanctioned grant-in-aid.

**Survey of Indian Work in Super Conductivity
by a U.S. Agency**

5418. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States National Science Foundation conducted a survey of Indian work in super conductivity;

(b) if so, whether permission for such a survey was granted; and

(c) if so, Government's views on its findings on possible co-operation between the two countries on this subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Reports about a survey having been conducted by the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) appeared in a U.S. technical magazine and in the Indian newspapers recently. However, no permission was sought by or given to the NSF by the Government of India for conducting the survey. It is appears that the reports were based on the analysis of the technical publications of the Indian researchers in some of the leading journals.

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

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Programme in U.P.

5419. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted for the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons living below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh provided assistance under each of the Poverty Alleviation Programme during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) There are three major Poverty Alleviation Programmes, viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The amount allocated for these programmes in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years (1985-87) comes to about Rs. 608.97 crores.

(b) While 12.47 lakh households were assisted under IRDP, 96.7 million mandays of employment were generated under NREP and 99.6 million mandays were generated

under RLEGP during the last two years (1985-87).

(c) The number of persons brought above the poverty line would be known as and when the results of the next quinquennial survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are received.

[English]

Issue of Passport Application Forms through Post Offices

5421. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the present system of issuing of passport forms and passports;

(b) whether Government are aware that people are facing great difficulties in getting the forms for applying passport;

(c) whether Government proposed to issue passport application forms through post offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Passport forms are available at the counters of Passport Offices or by post and also through recognised travel agents.

Passport are issued after verification of identity, nationality, antecedents *etc.* through the concerned Police authorities.

(b) There was a temporary shortage of application forms as a result of non-supply of forms by the Government printing Presses. However, passport forms are now available.

(c) and (d). Reintroduction of sale of Passport application forms through Post Offices is being examined in consultation with the Department of Posts.

Modernisation of INS Vikrant

5422. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether INS Vikrant is undergoing modernisation and refitting process at Naval Dockyard, Bombay;

(b) the estimated cost in this regard; and

(c) the target date for completion of the job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to disclose these details for reasons of national security.

**Opening of Regional Passport Office
at Nagpur**

5423. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govrenment propse to open a Regional Passport Office at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Applicants from the State of Maharashtra are served by the Regional Passport Office, Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Cooperation with Poland in the Field of
Economic, Trade, Science and Technology**

5424. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held recently with the Polish Foreign Minister for cooperation in the field of economic, trade, science and technology;

(b) if so, the future prospects in this regard;

(c) whether an assurance has also been given to provide special technical assistance in the field of coal mining; and

(d) the commodities mainly to be exported to Poland ?

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

(b) and (c). Official talks were held to increase cooperation in all areas including the field of coal mining.

(d) Main items of India's exports to Poland have been Tea, Deoiled Cakes, pepper, Leather Goods and Cotton Textiles. Some new items like Photocopy and Textile Machinery, Electronic Components and Machine Tools have been added to the traditional items.

[*English*]

Regional Imbalances

5425. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few States are complaining of regional imbalances during the current Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Mainly, States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been referring to the problem of inter-State imbalance in development during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Arrangements to provide Comforts to
Soldiers in Siachen Glacier**

5426. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian soldiers face high altitudinal problems in Siachen Glacier area; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary comforts to them to fight adverse climatic conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable measures have been taken by Government to provide necessary comforts to the troops located in the Siachen area. These include provision of special snow clothing, mountaineering and ski equipment special arctic tents, snow mobiles and fibre glass shelters, provision of adequate medical facilities and periodic turn over of troops.

Inquiry into Crash of Transport Plane in Cuttack

5427. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation had been ordered into the crash of the AN-12 Transport plane in Cuttack on 8 March 1988; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident, which is in progress. However, its findings and recommendations would be classified and would not be disclosed in the public interest.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Selected Candidates in 510 Army Base Workshop, Meerut Cantonment

5428. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commanding Officer of the 510 Army Base Workshop, Meerut Cantt. called some candidates for test interview for making recruitment as labourers in the above workshop and the fathers of those candidates had earlier worked in the workshop;

(b) if so, whether the successful candidates have been appointed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether those successful candidates have sent representations for giving them appointments; and

(e) whether Government propose to provide employment to these candidates in the above workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All candidates, who met the required eligibility conditions and were successful in the trade test have been appointed.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Progress made in Saintala Project in Bolangir District, Orissa

5429. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the completion of the Defence Production unit at Saintala in Bolangir district of Orissa;

(b) if so, when the unit is likely to start production;

(c) the number of local people given employment in that Defence production unit; and

(d) how many of them are from among the displaced persons following the execution of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) On the basis of the 'go-ahead' sanction given in Oct. 84 in respect of the ordnance filling factory at Bolangir, certain preliminary activities of an urgent nature requiring long leadtime were taken up, in respect of which considerable progress has been made.

(b) The project is expected to be set up and commissioned in a time frame of 4 years after issue of final sanction.

(c) Seventy.

(d) Sixteen.

Study Group for Irrigation Potential

5430. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has studied the reasons why a large gap exists between the irrigation potential created and utilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a commission was set up in September, 1986 to study and guide the implementation of the Action Plan in respect of water management and irrigation; and

(d) if so, whether it has submitted its report and if so, the details regarding its recommendations/suggestions accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the gap in utilisation are inadequate micro distribution system and on-farm development works besides the time needed by farmers to switch over from traditional dry land farming to irrigated agriculture

(c) and (d). An advisory Group to study and guide implementation of the Action Plan in respect of Water management and irrigation utilisation was set up in the Planning Commission in September 1986 and the Group has not so far submitted its recommendations/suggestions.

Land Holding System in Tribal Areas

5431. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given

on 13 August, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 4018 regarding land problem of Tribals and state :

(a) main recommendations made in the report of the Study Group on Land Holding Systems in Tribal Areas under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman; and

(b) the action taken on the implementation of such recommendations as have been accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) The main recommendations include (i) examination of the question of communal ownership and management of land and land-based resources including forest resources in tribal areas, (ii) taking steps to prevent dispossession of tribals through development programmes, (iii) enforcement of tribal and alienation laws and (iv) rehabilitation of project displaced tribals.

(b) The report has been forwarded to the concerned departments in the State Government and Central Ministries. The existing policy measures under the Tribal sub-plan provide a framework for implementation of the broad aspects of the important recommendations. By their very nature, the recommendations call for continuing review and implementation. The policy approach is revised/perfected with the experience gathered in implementation of various development measures. The Rural Development Department has sponsored a survey through the Tribal Research Institutes to ascertain the extent of alienation of tribal land, adequacy of legislative provisions and shortcomings in the administrative machinery in the implementation of concerned protection laws in 13 States. A Standing Committee has also been constituted by the Ministry of Welfare to review rehabilitation of project displaced tribals in a continuing manner.

Recommendation of Mandal Commission

5432. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the views of the State Governments regarding the recommendations of the Mandal Commission for backward classes have since been received and analysed by Union Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government regarding implementation of these recommendations in the light of these views;

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the implementation taken in hand; and

(d) the names of the State who have not responded so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) to (d). Government continues to be of the view that status quo should be maintained on the issue of reservations, etc. for the Other Backward Classes till a national consensus is evolved. In doing so, Government has taken note of the views of the State Governments.

Financial Assistance Received by Institutions from Abroad

5433. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the material for the year 1981 and any subsequent years in respect of the financial assistance received by the various institutions from foreign countries is available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of foreign contribution as reported by the various organisations under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is as follows :

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1981 | 230.46 Crores |
| 1982 | 233.78 „ |
| 1983 | 264.22 „ |
| 1984 | 253.98 „ |
| 1985 | } Under Computerisation |
| 1986 | |
| 1987 | Information is still being received. |

Target Date for Completion of Central Projects

5434. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 231 regarding monitoring of Central Projects and state :

(a) the steps taken to expedite the construction of each of the projects referred in answer to part (b) as on date;

(b) whether any target dates for their completion have since been fixed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the targets dates would be fixed and continuous monitoring ensured so as to expedite their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d). Steps taken for completion of projects, anticipated dates of commissioning and other details are *inter alia* given in the statement below.

Target dates for commissioning of 3 out of 6 Railway projects have not been fixed by the Railway Ministry due to funds constraint in the Railway Plan and therefore their completion dates hinge on availability of resources in future.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of project | Anticipated date of commissioning as on 31.12.1987 | Progress, etc. (as on 31.12.1987) |
|---------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Railway Projects

- | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|---|
| 1. | Silchar-Jiribam MG line | December, 89 | Overall progress of project 59% |
| 2. | Lalabazar — Bhairabi New Line | March, 90 | Overall progress 60% |
| 3. | Railway-cum-Road Bridge across Brahmaputra and BG line from Jogighopa to Gauhati | Not fixed | 1.2% completed upto December, 1987. Target for completion not fixed in view of constraint of resources |
| 4. | Dharam Nagar-Kumarghat MG line | December, 89 | 77% of work completed upto December, 1987. 22 kms. line between Dharam Nagar and Penchartal commissioned and opened to passenger traffic |
| 5. | Nangal Dam-Talwara BG line | Not fixed | 9.3% progress upto December, 1987. 7 KMs. completed. Work on next 11 KMs is in progress. Date of completion not fixed due to funds constraint |
| 6. | Jammu Tawi-Udhampur new line | Not fixed | Overall progress 8% upto December, 1987. Work is in progress in the first 23 KMs. Target for completion not fixed due to funds constraint |

H.E. Power Projects

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|--|
| 7. | Kopili Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO) | March, 1988 | Khandong Power House has since been re-commissioned and the first unit of Kopili HEP has been re-commissioned in February, 1988 and the second unit is due for commissioning shortly |
|----|--|-------------|--|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 8. | Doyang Hydro Electric Project (NEEPCO) | June, 1993 | Project parameters revised. Nagaland Government yet to hand over the land for the project |
| 9. | Chamera Hydro Electric Project (NHPC) | May, 1991 | All generation and other electrical and mechanical equipments ordered; delivery being regulated to match availability of work front at project site |
| 10. | Salal Hydro Electric Project (NHPC) | Commissioned in November, 1987 | Project completed |
| 11. | Dulhasti Hydro Electric Project (NHPC) | December, 1992 | About 142 hec. land acquired by NHPC. Acquisition of balance 198 hec. in progress. Development of infra-structural facilities in progress. Agreement for turnkey contract with French Consortium is to be finalised |

Calcutta High Court Judgement in Case of Virender Prasad v/s Union of India

5435. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta High Court in the case of Virender Prasad v/s Union of India has held on 3 June, 1986 that every act cannot be termed as "misconduct", unless coupled with such other act or acts by which motive would be apparent either expressly or implicitly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring this home to all administrative authorities ?

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 judgement of Calcutta High Court pertains to a case

where disciplinary proceedings were taken on the ground of alleged violation of Rule 3(1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964. The High Court have *inter alia* made an observation in the judgment that "mere error of judgement or a mere negligent way of dealing with a matter cannot by itself be termed to be a misconduct. It must be coupled with such other act or acts by which motives would be apparent."

(b) Instructions have already been issued to all Ministries and Departments to ensure that while taking action for violation of rule 3(1) of the Conduct Rules, special care is taken by administrative authorities to eliminate cases of trivial nature and proceedings are not initiated on grounds which are unjustified. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to issue any further instructions in this matter.

Enquiry against General Manager of an Ordnance Factory

5436. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reported allegations of malpractices and irregularities against the General Manager of an ordnance factory in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether there was a CBI raid at his residence in November, 87;

(c) if so, whether significant amount of unaccounted cash and gold was seized; and

(d) whether the officer has been suspended pending inquiry to enable his colleagues to give evidence without fear or favour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been a few allegations against the General Manager referred to.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Investigations, in this matter, are being made by CBI and their full report is awaited. However, CBI have intimated that the officer was found to be in possession of assets to the tune of approximately Rs. 10 lakhs and whether they are disproportionate to the status and income of the officer is being verified by the CBI.

(d) He has been transferred. He has not been suspended. Action as per requirement and rules is being taken.

Proposal to set up Modern Slaughter Houses

5437. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up modern slaughter houses and leather processing centres all over the country to harness the maximum possible leather resources;

(b) whether any suggestions from Indian Leather Producers Association have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have proposals to set up modern slaughter houses and to modernise the existing slaughter houses wherever feasible. However, no suggestion has been received from any Association known as 'Indian Leather Producers Association' regarding leather processing centres.

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

Private Detective and Security Agencies

5438. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mushroom growth of private detective agencies in the capital and elsewhere;

(b) whether these private firms even pretend that they are no different from the C.B.I. or the I.B., misleading the gullible client who are being blackmailed by them;

(c) whether these private detective and security agencies personnel also wear uniforms similar to the ones in the Police or the Army; and

(d) if so, the action propose to take to check the activities of these private detective and security agencies and their wearing of uniforms similar to the Police or Army ?

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 number of private security agencies are functioning in Delhi.

(b) No such complaint has been made to the Police.

(c) and (d). The personnel of these agencies also wear uniforms. Instructions had been issued to prosecute persons found

wearing uniform and insignia, is milar to the one worn by the Police personnel.

Fire Stations in Delhi

5439. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fire stations in Delhi;

(b) the details of equipments provided in these fire stations;

(c) whether Government will consider to establish more fire stations with better fire fighting equipments in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the areas where these fire stations are likely to be established and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) 19 including one Training Centre at Moti Nagar and Headquarters at Connaught Lane, New Delhi.

(b) A list of the equipments provided, is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Six more fire stations at Laxmi Nagar District Centre, Nehru Place, Bhikaji Cama Place, Kirti Nagar Industrial area, Prashad Nagar, Wazirpur Industrial area, are under construction and are likely to be completed by the end of 1988.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Equipment | Quantity |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | | 2 |
| 1. | Water Tenders | 76 |
| 2. | Motor Pumps | 16 |
| 3. | Trailer Pumps (Small) | 4 |
| 4. | High Pressure Pumps | 5 |
| 5. | Trailer Pumps (Large) | 15 |
| 6. | CO ₂ Foam Crash Tender | 3 |
| 7. | Emergency Tender | 2 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|-----|
| 8. Hose Tender | 2 |
| 9. Rescue Tender | 1 |
| 10. Water Bousers | 8 |
| 11. Break Down Vans | 3 |
| 12. Turn Table Ladders | 3 |
| 13. Control Van | 1 |
| 14. Jeeps | 21 |
| 15. Motor Cycles | 20 |
| 16. Utility Van | 3 |
| 17. Van | 2 |
| 18. T. W. | 1 |
| 19. Car | 2 |
| 20. Boats | 20 |
| 21. Band Bus | 1 |
| 22. Simon Snorkel | 2 |
| 23. Bronto Skylift | 1 |
| 24. Smoke Exhauster | 1 |
| 25. Generator | 6 |
| 26. Saw Cutter | 3 |
| 27. High Pressure Compressor for B.A. sets | 2 |
| 28. Trekkers | 3 |
| 29. Hydraulic Cutting Tools Set | 4 |
| 30. B.A. Sets | 200 |
| 31. Gypsies | 2 |

Reduction of Staff Strength and Expenditure of Embassies Abroad

5440. SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as an economy measure Government propose to reduced the staff strength and expenditure of the Indian Embassies and other offices abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). India's role in international affairs has been increasing steadily over the years. Taking into account the functional requirements in fulfilling this role, the staff strength and expenditure of the Missions abroad are kept under constant review.

Attacks on Newsmen

5441. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received that in view of repeated attacks on the newsmen by the police; a permanent machinery be set up to enquire into police excesses on newsmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The Central Government do not seem to have received any such representation in the recent past. However, in early February, 1986, a representation was received from the Indian Federation of Small and Medium Newspapers requesting Government to constitute Advisory Committee with representatives of the press for forging better understanding between the enforcers of law and order and the press. The representation was forwarded to all the State Governments in April, 1986 with the request to take appropriate action in this regard.

Starvation Deaths of Tribes in Orissa

5442. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of starvation deaths among tribals of Koraput district, reported during 1987-88;

(b) whether consequent to the Prime Minister's visit to Kashipur Block in Kora-

put district, any assurance was given to supply better nutrition and medical facilities; and

(c) the measures Union Government have adopted to ensure that the needy are supplied with food and medical care ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Certain cases of death among tribals of Koraput district reported in 1987-88 and alleged to be due to starvation were investigated and found to be caused by diseases and not by starvation.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa has been asked to utilise funds and resources effectively for meeting the minimum nutritional needs of the people, to strengthen the medical and health cover facilities for these areas and to introduce suitable immunisation programmes after appropriate medical survey.

Programmes and Courses Conducted by IIPA

5443. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the functions/curricula of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA);

(b) the programmes and courses conducted by the IIPA during 1986-87;

(c) whether Government have given maintenance grant to the IIPA for the year 1987-88; 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 objectives of the Indian Institute of Public Administration as stated in their Memorandum of Association and Rules are given in statement-I below.

(b) Statement-II is given below giving the programmes and courses conducted by IIPA during 1986-87.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The maintenance grant proposed to be given to IIPA for 1987-88 is Rs. 65, 44,669 out of which Rs. 55,11,000 have already been released. The balance grant of Rs. 10,33,669 is under release.

Statement-I

Objectives of the Indian Institute of Public Administration

The objects for which the Society (Indian Institute of Public Administration) is formed are :

- (i) to promote and provide for the study of public administration and economic and political science with special reference to public administration and the machinery of government and for educational purposes incidental thereto.
- (ii) to undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, conferences and lectures and research in matters relating to public administration and the machinery of government.
- (iii) to undertake and provide for the publication of a journal and of research papers and books to impart training in and promote study of public administration.
- (iv) to establish and maintain libraries and information services to facilitate the study of public administration and spreading information in regard thereto.
- (v) to constitute or cause to be constituted Regional Branches at convenient centres in India to promote the objects of the Society.
- (vi) to cooperate with approved institutions and bodies for the purposes of helping the cause of public administration.
- (vii) to issue appeals and applications for money and funds in furtherance of the said objects and to accept gifts, donations and subscription of cash and securities of any property either movable or immovable.

(viii) to invest and deal with funds and money of the society.

(ix) to acquire, purchase or otherwise own or take on lease or hire in the State of Delhi or outside, temporarily or permanently, any movable or immovable property necessary or convenient for the furtherance of the Society.

(x) to sell, mortgage lease, exchange and otherwise transfer or dispose of all or any property, movable, or immovable of the Society for the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(xi) to construct, maintain, alter, improve or develop any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Society.

(xii) to undertake and accept the management of any endowment or trust fund or donation.

(xiii) to establish a provident fund for the benefit of the employees of the Society.

(xiv) to offer prizes and to grant scholarships and stipends in furtherance of the objects of the Society, and

(xv) to do all such other lawful things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

Statement-II

| Sl. No. | Name of Course |
|---------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 |

Management Development Programme-I

(Sponsored by the Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India)

1. XIIth Advanced Programme in Public Administration

A. Management Development Programme

1. Second Course on Rural Development (with emphasis on Administrative Aspects)

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 2. Sixth Course on Inventory Management and Control | |
| 3. Tenth Course on Computers in Government | |
| 4. First Course on Zero Base Budgeting | |
| 5. Third Course on Managerial Finance | |
| 6. Fifth Course on Administrative Law | |
| 7. Tenth Course on Management Information Systems | |
| 8. Tenth Course on Personnel Management | |
| 9. Thirtieth Course on Administrative Leadership and Behaviour | |
| 10. Third Course on Multi-Level Planning (with special emphasis on District Planning) | |
| 11. Fifth course on Criminal Justice Administration | |
| 12. Twentyfifth course on Budgeting and Financial Control | |
| 13. Eleventh Course on Computers in Government | |
| 14. Seventh Course on Management by Objectives | |

B. Special Programme

1. Seventh Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Energy Policy.
2. First Course on Strengthening Administrative Capabilities in Public Organisations
3. Eighth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Food Policy
4. Seventh Training Programme on Financial Management for officers of Integrated Finance Divisions of the Government of India and State Governments

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 5. Ninth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Urbanisation and Urban Policy | |
| 6. Fifth Management Development Programme for Group 'A' Officers (11-16 years) | |
| 7. Tenth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Environmental Policy | |
| 8. Eleventh Management Development Programme for Empanelled Deputy Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Service | |
| 9. Fourth Special Programmes on Policy Analysis—Public Transport policy; Personnel Policy; National Textile Policy; and Defence Policy | |
| 10. Eleventh Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Urban Development Policy | |
| 11. Fifth Special Programme on Policy Analysis—Law and Order Policy; Education Policy; Tribal Development Policy; and Social Welfare Policy | |
| 12. First Course on Management of Public Offices | |
| 13. Twelfth Management Development Programme for Empanelled Deputy Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Service | |
| 14. Sixth Special Programme on Policy Analysis—Human Resource Development Policy, Public Sector Policy; and Health Policy | |
| 15. Fifth Course on Planning for Rural Development | |
| 16. Twelfth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Fiscal Policy | |
| 17. Thirteenth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Education Policy | |
| 18. Fourteenth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Poverty Alleviation Programme | |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|---|
| 19. Fifteenth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Industrial Policy | |
| 20. Special Intensive Practical Course on Project Formulation and Implementation—Power for Senior and Middle Level Executive of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board at Jabalpur | |
| 21. Sixteenth Special Programme on Policy Planning and Analysis—Poverty Alleviation Programme | |
| 22. Thirteenth Management Development Programme for Empanelled Deputy Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Service | |

Management Development Programme-II

A. Fee-based Programme

1. First Course on Approach to Zero Base Budgeting
2. Eighth Course on Management Accounting
3. Seventh Course on Urban Project Appraisal
4. Third Course on Management Training for motivation
5. Eighth Course on Training of Trainers

B. Sponsored Programmes

(Conducted at the request of other organisations)

1. F.A.O. Sponsored National Workshop on Training of Agricultural Development Administrators
2. Second Course on Management of Rural Development
(Sponsored by the Training Division, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India)
3. Fourth General Management Course for Probationers of Indian Telecommunication (Service Sponsored by the Advanced Level

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| | Telecommunication Training Centre, Ghaziabad) |
| 4. First on Implementation of Developmental Programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Sponsored by the Department of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, and financed by the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India) | |
| 5. Second Special Intensive Practical Course on Project Management Through Network Techniques (PERT/CPM) for the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at Bombay (Sponsored by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Bombay) | |
| 6. Special Programme on Zero Base Budgeting for Senior Officers of the Government of Gujarat at Ahmedabad (Sponsored by the Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, Government of Gujarat). | |
| 7. Fifth Course on Development Through Participation (Sponsored by the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India) | |
| 8. First Training Seminar on Management of Law and Order for Senior IPS Officers (Sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India). | |

Centre for Urban Studies

1. Second Course on Vigilance in Urban Authorities
2. Third Course on Solid Wastes Management and Environmental Cleanliness
3. Second Course on Management of Urban Development
4. Third Course on Financing of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
5. Fourth Course on Municipal Budgeting and Financial Control

1

2

6. Thirteenth Course on Valuation and Assessment of Property Taxes
7. Ninth Course on Urban Plan Administration
8. Fourteenth Course on Management of Municipal Personnel
9. Seventh Course on Management of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
10. Fifth Course on Housing the Urban Poor.

Termination of Sea Voyage Facility for Haj Pilgrims

5444. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to terminate the facility of sea voyage for Haj pilgrims from this year;

(b) whether some protests against the decision have received; and

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

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

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

Export of Nuclear know-how

5445. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country has approached the Indian Government for export of nuclear know-how;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposed to stop export of nuclear know-how to foreign countries ?

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

ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Many countries have bilateral agreements in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy with India. Joint cooperative programmes are undertaken under these arrangements. No request for export of nuclear know-how received.

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

Foreign Collaboration in Computer Printers and Electronic Telephones

5446. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has entered into any foreign collaboration in computer printers and electronic telephone; and

(b) if so, the details of each such collaboration ?

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) Six collaborations have been approved for Line Printers and Fifteen collaborations for Dot Matrix Printers. The three collaborators selected by the Government for manufacture of Electronic Telephones and the number of parties who have been granted foreign collaboration for each are as follows :

(i) M/s. Siemens AG — 14

(ii) M/s. Ericsson Information System — 11

(iii) M/s. FACE Standard — 6

Appraisal of Plan Objectives by the Indian Council for Research of International Economic Relations

5447. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council for Research on International Economic

Relations has pointed out that unless financial rectitude is restored, eliminating waste and corruption, the Seventh Plan and the development process may well be written off;

(b) if so, whether the study has also pointed out that it will be a great set back to the development process;

(c) whether the study has also called for a critical appraisal of plan objectives and implementation procedures;

(d) other suggestions made by the study group; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) to (b). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the publication "Global Economy and India: Challenge and Opportunities" by Shri N.A. Sarma, a Consultant in Finance and Development of Indian Council for Research of International Economic Relations (ICRIER). The views are those of Shri Sarma and do not necessarily reflect the views of the ICRIER.

The Government do not agree that the Seventh Plan and the development process is to be written off.

National Income

5448. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(b) what was the share of agriculture and industry in the national income in 1970-71;

(b) what was the share of these sectors in 1985-86; and

(c) what is the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). The latest official estimates released by the

Central Statistical Organisation relate to 1986-87. The shares of agriculture and manufacturing sectors in the national income in the years 1970-71, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :

| Sector | Percentage share in the national income in | | |
|---------------|--|---------|---------|
| | 1970-71 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 |
| Agriculture | 47.8 | 32.4 | 31.0 |
| Manufacturing | 13.5 | 18.3 | 18.4 |

The figures above relating to 1985-86 and 1986-87 are of the new series which has 1980-81 as the base year, while the figures for 1970-71 are on the older series with that year as the base.

Colour/Black and White T.V. Manufacturer

5449. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of colour and black and white Television set makers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of foreign collaboration; and

(c) the details of loan taken by each of them from Union and State financial corporation ?

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) There are 230 Black and White and Colour TV manufacturers in the country. State-wise distribution of these units is given below in Statement-I

(b) No foreign technical collaboration has been permitted in regard to manufacture of Television sets in the country. However, companies having foreign equity not exceeding 40% are permitted to manufacture TV sets. The list is given below in Statement-II.

(c) Loans are granted directly by Financial Institutions to Industrial Units.

Statement-I**Statewise Distribution of Units Manufacturing Black and White and Colour T.V. sets**

| S. No. | State/ Union Territory | No. of Units |
|--------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 2. | Delhi | 49 |
| 3. | Haryana | 7 |
| 4. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 5. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 |
| 6. | Punjab | 8 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 2 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 33 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------|----|
| 9. | Goa, Daman and Diu | 1 |
| 10. | Gujarat | 15 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 10 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 26 |
| 13. | Assam | 1 |
| 14. | Orissa | 4 |
| 15. | West Bengal | 21 |
| 16. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 9 |
| 18. | Kerala | 11 |
| 19. | Pondicherry | 1 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 16 |
| 21. | Bihar | 2 |

Statement-II**Companies having foreign equity upto 40% granted LOI/IL for the Manufacture of Colour Television sets**

| S. No. | Name of Unit/Party | Location | Capacity Approved |
|--------|--|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | M/s. National Radio and Electronics Company Bombay | Andheri (East) | IL-2 lakh |
| 2. | M/s. Delta Hamlin Ltd., New Delhi | Chandigarh | IL-50,000 |
| 3. | M/s. Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Bombay. | Calcutta | IL-50,000 |
| 4. | M/s. Aluminium Industries, Ltd., Trivandrum. | Trivandrum | LOI-50,000 |
| 5. | M/s. Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad. | Ghaziabad | LOI-50,000 |
| 6. | M/s. Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune. | Pune | IL-50,000 |
| 7. | M/s. Indo National Ltd., Madras | Aurangabad | LOI-50,000 |

High Technology Transfer from U.S.

5450. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States approved high technology transfer licences to India during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, how many licences have been approved so far indicating their total value, item-wise ?

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

(b) According to available information, in 1987 the US Government approved 4690 licences for the export of controlled items to India valued at \$ 826.1 million.

Achievements of the Coast Guard

5451. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Coast Guard was constituted as an armed force in August 1987; and

(b) if so, its achievements in peace keeping operations as well as prevention of smuggling and infiltration by foreign nationals in the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last five years, the Coast Guard has apprehended 148 foreign fishing trawlers with 1662 fishermen for their illegal entry and fishing activities in our Exclusive Economic Zone. Its contribution in the confiscation of contraband

was Rs. 13.00 crores. Since July, 1987, the Coast Guard ships in the Eastern Region, deployed under the operational control of the Indian Navy, are actively assisting in the peace keeping operations in Shri Lanka.

Per Capita Income

5452. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been appreciable increase in the per capita income after every plan;

(b) if so, the Plan-wise details;

(c) per capita plan expenditure of Kerala during all the previous plans with Plan-wise break-up;

(d) how does it compare with other States; and

(e) whether the per capita income of Kerala has risen; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). There has been an increase in the per capita income in the country through the successive Five Year Plans. Details can be seen at Statement I below.

(c) and (d). Information regarding approved plan outlays/expenditure and per capita plan outlays/expenditure from the First Plan to 7th Plan in respect of each State/Union Territory is given in Statement II below which gives a comparative position of per capita expenditure of Kerala *vis-a-vis* other States.

(e) The per capita income of Kerala at constant prices of 1970-71 has risen from Rs. 593 in 1978-79 to Rs. 625 in 1984-85.

Statement-I

Per capita income in the country at the end of each plan period

Per Capita Income (Rs.)

| Plan | Terminal Year of the Plan | At Current Prices | At Constant Prices (1970-71) |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ist Plan | 1955-56 | 236 | 508 |
| IIInd Plan | 1960-61 | 306 | 559 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------|----------|------|-----|
| IIIrd Plan | 1965-66 | 426 | 550 |
| IVth Plan | 1973-74 | 870 | 621 |
| Vth Plan | 1978-79 | 1253 | 717 |
| VIth Plan | 1984-85* | 2355 | 778 |

Source : National Accounts Statistics, 1970-71 1984-85 January, 1987 (Appendix A1).

* As per new series, the estimates of per capita income in 1984-85 at current and constant (1980-81) prices are Rs. 2477 and Rs. 1791 respectively. (New Series on National Accounts Statistics with 1980-81 as base year, 1980-81 to 1985-86, February, 1988).

Statement-II

Approved Plan Outlays/Expenditure and Per Capita plan Outlays/Expenditure First Plan 1951-56 to Seventh Plan 1985-90—States/Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | First Plan 1951-56 | | Second Plan 1956-61 | | Third Plan 1961-66 | | Annual Plan 1966-69 | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | Outlay | Expenditure | Outlay | Expenditure | Outlay | Expenditure | Outlay | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 114.14 (36) | 107.00 (33) | 219.19 (64) | 180.64 (53) | 305.00 (82) | 344.78 (92) | 221.03 (55) | 235.62 (59) |
| 2. | Assam | 21.67 (26) | 28.00 (34) | 57.94 (61) | 63.15 (66) | 120.00 (104) | 132.24 (115) | 89.25 (69) | 87.12 (67) |
| 3. | Bihar | 68.67 (17) | 102.00 (25) | 194.22 (44) | 176.87 (40) | 337.04 (70) | 331.74 (69) | 216.59 (42) | 217.37 (42) |
| 4. | Gujarat | 39.49 (18) | 99.00 (58) | 55.59 (29) | 146.83 (77) | 235.00 (108) | 237.68 (110) | 204.56 (85) | 207.80 (86) |
| 5. | Haryana | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | 50.36 (56) | 84.62 (94) |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 5.70 (23) | 4.99 (20) | 14.72 (55) | 16.97 (64) | 27.93 (96) | 33.85 (116) | 40.22 (127) | 39.88 (126) |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12.74 (39) | 13.00 (39) | 33.92 (99) | 26.82 (78) | 75.00 (202) | 61.24 (165) | 60.99 (148) | 59.28 (144) |
| 8. | Karnataka | 50.92 (25) | 94.00 (47) | 84.37 (38) | 138.72 (62) | 250.00 (102) | 250.69 (102) | 164.64 (62) | 192.15 (72) |
| 9. | Kerala | 31.28 (22) | 44.00 (31) | 71.95 (45) | 79.00 (50) | 170.00 (96) | 181.59 (102) | 128.70 (66) | 144.74 (74) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 83.68 (31) | 94.00 (35) | 230.19 (76) | 145.50 (48) | 300.00 (88) | 288.35 (85) | 171.17 (46) | 166.82 (44) |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 159.86 (48) | 125.00 (37) | 266.25 (72) | 214.03 (58) | 390.00 (94) | 433.60 (105) | 384.47 (84) | 388.83 (85) |
| 12. | Manipur | 1.55 (25) | 1.08 (18) | 6.25 (89) | 6.22 (88) | 12.88 (155) | 12.82 (154) | 10.14 (107) | 7.20 (76) |
| 13. | Meghalaya | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| 14. | Nagaland | @ | @ | @ | @ | 7.15 (180) | 10.79 (271) | 17.36 (382) | 15.98 (352) |
| 15. | Orissa | 21.23 (14) | 85.00 (56) | 99.97 (61) | 80.36 (54) | 160.00 (87) | 224.06 (122) | 128.69 (64) | 122.75 (61) |
| 16. | Punjab | 44.62 (47) | 163.00 (173) | 162.68 (157) | 151.43 (146) | 231.39 (200) | 254.23 (220) | 131.58 (105) | 121.85 (97) |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 27.28 (16) | 66.00 (40) | 105.27 (56) | 99.86 (53) | 236.00 (112) | 210.69 (100) | 136.21 (59) | 136.60 (59) |
| 18. | Sikkim | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 90.20 (29) | 85.00 (28) | 173.06 (53) | 186.19 (57) | 290.88 (83) | 342.33 (98) | 236.53 (62) | 265.99 (70) |
| 20. | Tripura | 2.29 (32) | 1.62 (23) | 8.47 (88) | 9.41 (98) | 16.32 (132) | 15.51 (126) | 14.00 (100) | 11.44 (82) |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 129.83 (20) | 166.00 (25) | 253.10 (36) | 228.32 (32) | 497.00 (65) | 560.25 (73) | 450.52 (55) | 451.40 (55) |
| 22. | West Bengal | 76.45 (28) | 154.00 (56) | 153.66 (48) | 155.84 (49) | 250.00 (68) | 300.49 (82) | 179.17 (44) | 161.47 (40) |
| Total : | | 972.60 (26) | 1432.69 (39) | 2190.80 (54) | 2115.16 (52) | 3911.59 (86) | 4226.93 (93) | 3036.18 (61) | 3118.91 (63) |

Union Territories

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.83 (1094) | 0.83 (237) | 5.92 (1184) | 3.32 (724) | 9.79 (1360) | 6.17 (857) | 7.05 (766) | 5.29 (575) |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.21 (139) | 2.31 (76) | 9.51 (293) | 3.74 115 | 7.15 (199) | 7.32 (203) | 8.57 (209) | 7.79 (190) |
| 3. | Chandigarh | @ | @ | @ | @ | 1 | 9.56 (655) | 3.60 (180) | 2.72 (136) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----|
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | @ | @ | @ | @ | 1 | 0.25 (41) | 1.29 (193) | 0.71 (106) | |
| 5. Delhi | 6.79 (35) | 5.85 (30) | 16.97 (72) | 11.42 (48) | 81.75 (283) | 93.09 (322) | 75.25 (220) | 63.88 (187) | |
| 6. Goa Daman and Diu | @ | @ | @ | @ | 23.04 (349) | 15.27 (231) | 24.02 (321) | 19.82 (265) | |
| 7. Lakshadweep | @ | @ | @ | 0.42 (183) | 0.97 (388) | 0.99 (396) | 1.62 (579) | 0.95 (339) | |
| 8. Mizoram | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| 9. Pondicherry | 0.73 (23) | 0.50 (15) | 4.76 (137) | 3.66 (105) | 6.93 (180) | 6.01 (156) | 6.50 (153) | 5.26 (124) | |
| Total : | 15.56 (45) | 9.49 (27) | 37.16 (91) | 22.86 (56) | 129.63 (266) | 138.66 (284) | 127.90 (225) | 106.42 (187) | |
| Total States and UTs. | 988.16 (26) | 1442.18 (38) | 2227.96 (54) | 2138.02 (52) | 4041.22 (88) | 4365.59 (95) | 3164.08 (63) | 3225.33 (64) | |

Population
Estimates
used

1953 1953 1958 1958 1963 1963 1967 1967

(Rs. crores)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Fourth Plan (1969-74) Outlay Expendi- ture | | Fifth Plan (1974-79) Outlay Expendi- ture | | Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay Expendi- ture | | Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay |
|---------|----------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 420.50 (97) | 425.51 (98) | 1333.58 (277) | 1469.18 (305) | 3100.00 (557) | 3221.29 (578) | 5200.00 (868) |
| 2. | Assam | 223.75 (153) | 198.41 (136) | 473.84 (279) | 428.63 (252) | 1115.00 (533) | 1279.79 (612) | 2100.00 (919) |
| 3. | Bihar | 531.28 (94) | 479.21 (85) | 1296.06 (207) | 1187.17 (190) | 3225.00 (442) | 2948.71 (404) | 5100.00 (642) |
| 4. | Gujarat | 455.00 (170) | 545.02 (204) | 1185.76 (392) | 1379.35 (456) | 3680.00 (1034) | 3880.45 (1091) | 6000.00 (1563) |
| 5. | Haryana | 225.00 (224) | 358.26 (357) | 601.34 (527) | 677.18 (593) | 1800.00 (1318) | 1569.47 (1149) | 2900.00 (1911) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 101.40 (293) | 113.43 (328) | 238.95 (621) | 235.10 (611) | 560.00 (1258) | 668.83 (1502) | 1050.00 (2194) |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 158.40 (343) | 162.22 (351) | 362.64 (685) | 376.05 (710) | 900.00 (1440) | 919.37 (1471) | 1400.00 (2045) |
| 8. | Karnataka | 350.00 (119) | 374.14 (128) | 997.67 (304) | 1079.83 (329) | 2265.00 (583) | 2665.47 (686) | 3500.00 (830) |
| 9. | Kerala | 258.40 (121) | 333.35 (156) | 568.96 (242) | 667.71 (284) | 1550.00 (588) | 1645.39 (624) | 2100.00 (741) |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 393.00 (92) | 475.51 (114) | 1379.71 (294) | 1437.39 (307) | 3800.00 (697) | 3864.74 (709) | 7000.00 (1178) |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 898.12 ((178)) | 1004.51 (199) | 2347.61 (415) | 2659.11 (471) | 6175.00 (942) | 6520.68 (994) | 10500.00 (1480) |
| 12. | Manipur | 30.25 (283) | 31.15 (291) | 92.86 (747) | 98.90 (796) | 240.00 (1804) | 243.32 (1626) | 430.00 (2608) |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 38.00 (376) | 36.24 (359) | 89.53 (770) | 99.07 (852) | 235.00 (1662) | 259.96 (1838) | 440.00 (2794) |
| 14. | Nagaland | 40.00 (769) | 38.52 (741) | 83.63 (1360) | 96.25 (1565) | 210.00 (2488) | 229.79 (2723) | 400.00 (4065) |
| 15. | Orissa | 222.60 (101) | 249.34 (114) | 585.02 (241) | 638.00 (263) | 1500.00 (549) | 1562.20 (572) | 2700.00 (619) |
| 16. | Punjab | 293.56 (217) | 428.47 (316) | 1013.49 (675) | 940.16 (626) | 1957.00 (1117) | 1891.50 (1080) | 3285.00 (1746) |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 302.00 (117) | 308.81 (120) | 709.24 (241) | 867.94 (295) | 2025.00 (559) | 2134.64 (589) | 3000.00 (746) |
| 18. | Sikkim | @ | @ | 39.64 (1573) | 40.10 (1491) | 122.00 (3567) | 147.80 (4322) | 230.00 (5838) |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 519.36 (126) | 551.69 (134) | 1122.38 (248) | 1149.62 (254) | 3150.00 (630) | 3583.50 (717) | 5750.00 (1077) |
| 20. | Tripura | 34.66 (222) | 34.66 (222) | 69.68 (395) | 75.96 (430) | 245.00 (1131) | 292.71 (1351) | 440.00 (1850) |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 965.00 (109) | 1162.58 (132) | 2445.86 (249) | 2909.48 (296) | 5850.00 (505) | 6519.02 (563) | 10447.00 (832) |
| 22. | West Bengal | 322.50 (73) | 363.55 (82) | 1246.83 (253) | 1253.23 (255) | 3500.00 (616) | 2433.27 (422) | 4125.00 (672) |
| Total : | | 6772.78 (125) | 7674.58 (142) | 18864.22 (302) | 19765.41 (327) | 47204.00 (670) | 48481.90 (688) | 78097.00 (1022) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>Union Territories</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 14.00 (1273) | 14.70 (1336) | 33.72 (2278) | 28.40 (1919) | 96.60 (4644) | 99.90 (4803) | 285.00 (11400) | |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 17.99 (383) | 21.12 (449) | 63.30 (1161) | 64.83 (1190) | 212.00 (3169) | 223.01 (3333) | 400.00 (5355) | |
| 3. Chandigarh | 7.75 (298) | 17.37 (668) | 39.76 (1190) | 37.30 (1117) | 100.75 (1995) | 111.72 (2212) | 203.10 (3265) | |
| 4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2.30 (329) | 2.33 (333) | 9.41 (1094) | 8.87 (1031) | 23.09 (2099) | 30.02 (2729) | 46.29 (3826) | |
| 5. Delhi | 162.65 (400) | 155.10 (381) | 316.01 (630) | 341.06 (680) | 800.00 (1183) | 1042.09 (1512) | 2000.00 (2520) | |
| 6. Goa, Damad and Diu | 39.50 (459) | 41.93 (488) | 85.00 (855) | 87.38 (879) | 192.00 (1687) | 224.42 (1972) | 360.00 (2871) | |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 2.00 (667) | 1.90 (633) | 6.23 (1731) | 5.14 (1428) | 20.35 (4845) | 28.25 (6726) | 43.90 (9977) | |
| 8. Mizoram | 2 | 9.30 (282) | 46.59 (1195) | 48.73 (1249) | 130.00 (2421) | 150.09 (2795) | 260.00 (4180) | |
| 9. Pondicherry | 12.50 (266) | 14.37 (306) | 34.04 (635) | 34.56 (645) | 71.54 (1128) | 98.96 (1561) | 170.00 (2457) | |
| Total : | 258.69 (388) | 278.12 (417) | 634.06 (735) | 656.27 (812) | 1646.33 (1553) | 2008.46 (1894) | 5768.29 (3067) | |
| Total : States and UTs. | 7031.47 (128) | 7952.70 (145) | 18918.28 (303) | 20421.68 (333) | 48850.33 (683) | 50490.36 (706) | 81865.29 (1054) | |
| Population Estimates Used | 1971 | 1971 | 1976 | 1976 | 1983 | 1983 | 1987 | |

N.B. : Figures in brackets are the per capita outlays/expenditure in Rs.

@ : Was not State/UT then.

¹ : The UT came in existence during 1965-66.

² : Included under Assam.

Tribal Welfare in Kerala

5453. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted and spent on tribal welfare in Kerala during 1987-88;

(b) whether proper monitoring has been done by her Ministry; and

(c) the details of the programmes undertaken and the benefits accrued to the tribals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The total amount of Special Central Assistance allotted to the State of Kerala for Tribal sub-Plan for 1987-88 is Rs. 83.74 lakhs, Government

of Kerala had reported an expenditure out of SCA of Rs. 16.612 lakhs till the end of 31.12.1987.

(b) Monitoring of beneficiary oriented schemes is done through the Ministry of Welfare and also through the Ministry of Programme Implementation and Department of Rural Development.

(c) The developmental programmes cover all sectors relevant to tribal development and include programmes for Provisions of drinking water, educational, health and nutritional facilities, credit and marketing, soil conservation measures and land reclamation, cottage and small scale industries, horticulture, dairy development and other schemes under poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP and Employment Generation Programmes such as NREP and RLEGP. During 1987-88 as against 4380 families targeted to be economically assisted for enabling them to cross the poverty line 4806 families were assisted till February, 1988.

**Supreme Court Judgement in Case of
O.P. Gupta V/s Union of India**

5454. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has desired in para 23 of its judgement delivered on 3 September, 1987 in the case of O.P. Gupta v/s Union of India, the Union Government to ensure that departmental proceedings are concluded with reasonable diligence and not allowed to be protracted unnecessarily as public interest in maintaining efficiency of the service require that civil servants should not be unfairly dealt with are not subjected to untold hardships and humiliation and has ordered payment of 12 per cent interest on backwages and pension;

(b) if so, the details of action taken to implement the judgement, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to ask the disciplinary authorities to follow the directions of the Supreme Court for expediting the finalisation of departmental proceedings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The obser-
vations of the Supreme Court referred to
in part (a) of the question were made in
the context of the peculiar circumstances
of Shri Gupta's case. There are already
comprehensive instructions emphasising the
need for expeditious conclusion of all
disciplinary cases initiated against the
Government servants. All administrative
authorities are required to follow these
instructions. It has not been considered
necessary to issue any further instructions
in pursuance of the judgement of Supreme
Court.

As regards implementation of the order
of the Supreme Court in Sh. Gupta's case,
the Central Public Works Department have
already made the payment of arrears due
to Shri. Gupta in respect of pay and allo-
wances and pension.

**Judgement of Central Administrative
Tribunal in Case of Nanak Chand V/s
Registrar Delhi High Court**

5455. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Principal Bench of the
Central Administrative Tribunal has held
in the case of Nanak Chand v/s Registrar,
Delhi High Court and others on 14 January,
1987 that the disciplinary proceedings are
quasijudicial and no other authority can
participate in those proceedings or express
any opinion thereon; and

(b) if so, the instructions issued in the
light of the said judgement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The discip-
linary proceedings conducted under the
Central Civil Services (Classification, Control
and Appeal) Rules, 1965 or any other
corresponding statutory rules, are quasi-
judicial in nature. The powers under these
Rules have to be exercised by the competent
authorities themselves and the orders
issued by such authorities should have the

attributes of a judicial order. This position has been brought to the notice of all administrative authorities through executive instructions issued from time to time. It has not, therefore, been considered necessary to issue any further instructions in pursuance of the judgement of C.A.T. in case of Nanak Chand vs. The Registrar, Delhi High Court.

Pending Cases in Lok Adalats

5456. DR PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the State-wise number of cases pending in Lok Adalats as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : The Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted Law Courts, They are Voluntary Agencies and are organised, from time to time in different parts of the country. Normally, the cases taken up at the Lok Adalats are disposed of on the same day. Such of the cases which are not settled at the Lok Adalats revert back to the concerned Courts for disposal when they had been taken from the Courts. If disputes at pre-litigation stage are handled ordinarily they are resolved at the Lok Adalt. Occasionally if any matter is left over, it is handled at the next Lok Adalat in the area. This is more an exception than the rule. Therefore nothing remains pending in Lok Adalats.

Identity Card to Border Area People

5457. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of identity cards for border areas have been started and is nearly in completion :

(b) if so, the border areas where identity cards have been issued so far;

(c) the areas where not even a single identity card was issued;

(d) whether any specific areas have been earmarked; and

(e) by what time the issue of identity cards is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The Government have approved Pilot Schemes for issue of identity cards in four selected Tehsils in four border districts in Rajasthan and in one taluka of a border district in Gujarat. The Government of Punjab are also working out schemes for issue of identity cards in border areas.

(b) to (d). The Pilot Scheme has been taken up in Poogal, Nachna, Karanpur and Chauhatan Tehsils of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Ganganagar and Barmer districts respectively in Rajasthan and Bhuj Taluka in Gujarat. According to available information, over 1.50 lakh identity cards have been issued so far in Rajasthan and nearly 10,000 cards have been issued in Gujarat.

(e) Efforts will be made to complete the above Pilot Schemes during the current calendar year.

Identification of Priority Areas of Research

5458. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scientific Council of the Indo-French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research has identified 13 priority areas of reasearch as long term joint projects;

(b) if so, the main projects identified;

(c) whether project proposals have been approved by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, by what time they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Scientific Council of Indo-French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research has identified the following 13 thrust areas for being supported by the Centre during the years 1988-90 :

— Puro and Applied Mathematics

—Theoretical Computer Science

- Cellular and Molecular Biology/Genetics; Genetic Engineering; Biotechnology-applications to Medicine and agronomy
- Medical Sciences, Epidemiology; Immunology; Virology; Development of new vaccines and new drugs; Bio-medical Engineering (e.g. design of artificial aids) etc.
- Chemistry of natural products with special reference to biologically active compounds; Agro-chemicals
- Catalysis-Science and Engineering
- Liquid interface Science
- Material Science and Engineering Advanced Ceramics; Composites; Polymers etc.
- Rare Earths
- Astro-Physics and Radio Astronomy.
- Seismic data processing
- Remote sensing applications (Ground water prospecting; forestry; etc)
- Water treatment and distribution

(b) The projects have not yet been identified

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Electronic Voting Machine

5459. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce electronic voting devices in the coming General Elections;

(b) if so, whether the indigenous electronic devices are proposed to be used or these will be imported; and

(c) if imported, the names of the countries from where Government propose to import the Electronic Voting Devices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Government have already taken a preliminary decision to introduce the electronic voting system. However, no final decision has been taken so far, regarding the introduction of the electronic voting systems in the next General Elections.

(b) The machines are to be manufactured indigenously.

(c) Does not arise.

Development Boards in Maharashtra

5460. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 671 regarding Development Boards in Maharashtra and state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been made in regard to setting up of Development Boards in Maharashtra under Article 371(2) of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). In August, 1984, on the basis of a Resolution Passed by both the Houses of State Legislature, a communication was received from the Government of Maharashtra recommending establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra through Presidential Order under the provisions of article 371(2) of the Constitution. The draft scheme received from the State Government for establishment of these Development Boards was not found to conform to the requirements of the Constitutional provisions and, therefore, the matter has been taken up with the State Government. Keeping in view the legal position that any scheme for operating the provisions of article 371(2) will inevitably involve the discharge of special responsibility of the Governor of the State in his discretion and to that extent will militate against the democratic set-up, the State Government are reconsidering the whole matter. In this situation, the question of issuing a Presi.

dential Order at present under the said Constitutional provision does not arise.

Investigation of Complaints about Corruption and Malpractices

5461. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CBI has expressed concern over the delay on the part of public departments and organisations in investigating complaints of corruption and malpractices referred to them;

(b) whether Government have issued any strict directions to the departments and organisations to investigate the cases of corruption urgently and report back to the CBI; and

(c) whether these instructions have also been issued to the State Governments/ Union Territories ?

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). No. Sir.

Meeting between Defence Minister and Soviet Army Chief

5462. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a discussion was held between Soviet Army Chief and Defence Minister about acquisition of fresh defence related equipments and the implementation of the current contracts;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Raksha Mantri had visited the Soviet Union during February, 1988 at the invitation of Army General Yazov, Minister of Defence, USSR. During his stay in the Soviet Union the Raksha Mantri held discussions with General Yazov. The discussions mainly related to issues of Indo-Soviet Defence cooperation which included, *inter-alia*, procurement of

Defence equipment, product support for equipment already in used, training of Defence personnel and transfer of technology in defence related industries. It will not be in the national interest to divulge details.

Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme

5463. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI YASHWANT RAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-US Joint Working Group for Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme agreed on 3 March, 1988 to collaborate efforts of scientists of both countries for developing and improving vaccines for certain diseases relevant to India;

(b) if so, the priority areas in which it is aimed to develop joint Research and Development programme towards the development of safe and efficacious vaccine and immunodiagnostics against some of the major communicable diseases in India; and

(c) The Research Institutions both in the private and public sector where Vaccine Action Programme will be undertaken ?

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

(b) The priority diseases identified in the first meeting of the Joint Working Group of the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme for collaborative Research and Development are :

Viral Hepatitis, Rota viral Diarrhoea, Cholera, Shigellosis, E. coli Diarrhoea, Typhoid, Pertussis, Pneumococcal disease, H. Influenza, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Canine Rabies and Poliomyelitis.

(c) Under the INDO-US Vaccine Action Programme, Scientists and Institutions have been invited to submit joint collaborative research proposals in the priority areas. Selection of Institutions/Scientists will be possible only after the proposals are received, examined and reviewed by scientific

expert peers and also after other administrative clearances/approvals within the Government of India.

Foreign Contributions Received by Organisations and Individuals in Jammu and Kashmir

5464. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of institutions and individuals in Jammu and Kashmir who have received foreign contribution during the last three years according to information received by Government from various sources;

(b) the names of those included in (a) above who have registered themselves under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act and

(c) whether any of these persons in (a) above have been placed on the prohibited list or in prior approval category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SARI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A list is given in the statement below.

(b) All the associations mentioned in the enclosed list are registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(c) None of the associations mentioned in the list has been placed on the prohibited list or in prior approval category.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the association |
|---------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Prefecture apostolic of Jammu and Kashmir Srinagar. |
| 2. | Franciscan Sister of Mary of Jammu and Kashmir Baramulla. |
| 3. | Dar-ul-Fazl Children's Home, Srinagar. |
| 4. | Kargil Restoration Project, Karail. |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| 5. | Iqbal Memorial Trust, Srinagar. |
| 6. | Emmanuel Mission Hostel, Ramnagar, Udhampur. |
| 7. | Kashmir Evangelical Fellowship, Udhampur. |
| 8. | Madrasa-I-Taleemul Quraan, Srinagar. |
| 9. | Tibetan Muslim Refugee Welfare Association, Srinagar. |
| 10. | Lions Club of Leh, Ladakh. |
| 11. | Ladakh Ecological Development Group, Leh. |
| 12. | SOS Tibetan Children's Village, Ladakh. |
| 13. | Alexander Memorial High School Project, Jammu Tawi. |
| 14. | Ladakh Committee for Tibetan Bible Revision, Ladakh. |
| 15. | Moravian Mission School, Ladakh. |
| 16. | Kashmir Rural Uplift, Udhampur. |
| 17. | Save the Children Fund, Leh. |
| 18. | Indian Pentecostal Church of God, Udhampur. |
| 19. | Catholic Social Service Society, Srinagar. |
| 20. | Wakha Mulbek Welfare Project. Kargil. |
| 21. | North India Pentecostal Fellowship, Jammu. |
| 22. | Salvia Muslim Educational Research Trust, Srinagar. |
| 23. | John Bishop Memorial Hospital Anantnag, Kashmir. |
| 24. | Jammu and Kashmir Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Jammu Tawi. |
| 25. | Kashmir Dastkar Anjuman, Srinagar. |
| 26. | Karma Dupgyud Chhoeling, Leh. |

Manufacture of Coast Guard Vessels

5465. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the range of the Indian Coast in miles which the Indian Coast Guard has to guard for defence purposes;

(b) whether the vessels for coast guard are manufactured indigenously as regards both material and technology or cooperation of some other country has been sought; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The maritime zones of India lie along 4697.9 miles.

(b) and (c). While a few vessels have been acquired from abroad to meet the urgent requirements of the Coast Guard, the remaining vessels are/have been constructed indigenously. Wherever required, technology and material have been acquired from other countries.

Bomb-like Object Found Near Railway Track

5466. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bomb-like object was found on the railway track near Azadpur Railway Station of New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the report of the Central Forensic laboratory in this regard;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this case; 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) A circular ball of PVC pipe material, containing a hole and a small thread, was found lying about 50 yards near the railway track. The bomb disposal squad was summoned. The ball

was cut and an empty cylinder of cardboard was found inside it. No explosive substance was found.

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

[Translation]

Status of Union Territory to Hill Areas

5467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give the status of Union Territory to some hill-areas of the country;

(b) whether there has been a demand to give the status of a separate State to the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh or to declare them as Union Territory; and

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

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

(b) There has been a demand for creation of a separate hill State comprising hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Such demands for separate State arise on account of economic imbalances. The Government of India is of the view that such imbalances in a particular State or region should be tackled through the mechanism of planning and that the creation of a separate State may not be the answer to the problem.

Proposal for River Valley Development and Soil Conservation Programme in Hill areas

5468. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to formulate any special scheme for giving wide shape to the river valley development and soil conservation programme in hill areas of the Uttar Pradesh during the remaining years of the Current Plan ;

(b) if not, whether there is a proposal for some more water logging schemes in these areas ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) to (c) There is a separate sub-Plan for development of hill region of Uttar Pradesh, Besides the efforts already being made in this direction by the State Government as a normal activity and also the implementation of the following three Centrally Sponsored Schemes (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects—Ramaganga (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers—Upper Ganga and Upper Yamuna ; and (iii) World Bank Aided Projects on Himalyan Watershed Management in Uttar Pradesh, a few new projects are under the active consideration of the State Government.

These projects are:

1. Aglar River Valley Project;
2. Bhimtal Project;
3. Benalgad Project;
4. Van Panchayat Afforestation Project;
5. Ramgad Project;
6. Amlawa Seligad Project;
7. Kuchgad Project; and
8. Kamolgad Riknargad and Khutnograd Project.

[English]

Development of Materials for Electronics Industry

5469. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any centres for the development of materials for the Electronics Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Department of Electronics has proposed to set up Centres for R and D and subsequent production at pilot/demonstration plant level for important materials for electronics industry. Items with strategic importance, export possibility and which are required in small quantities and therefore not taken up by industry would also be taken up in these Centres. Presently these Centres would be implemented under Electronic Materials Development Agency. A Committee to work out further details on each of the Centres has been set up.

As a part of this programme, a pilot plant for the production of Beryllium Copper with an annual capacity of over 10 tons has been commissioned with joint financing from Department of Space and Department of Electronics. This material has applications in electronic connectors, relays, switches and other electro-mechanical components as also in space and defence.

Candidates for All India Services from Rural Areas

5470. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of selection of candidates for All India Services from rural areas has been very low as compared to the urban candidates ; and

(b) if so, 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) No, Sir. An analysis of the information furnished by the candidates to the Union Public Service Commission reveals that nearly 50% of the successful candidates in the Civil Services Examinations held in 1982 and 1983 could be categorized as being from rural areas, when the place of birth is taken as

the criterion. If the residence in a village for the first 15 years of life is taken as the criterion the percentage of candidates from rural areas works out to about 33-1/3% or these years. If the place of residence of parents/guardian during the last 15 years is taken as the criterion, percentage of candidates from rural areas works out to 37.7%.

(b) Does not arise.

Achievement by C.S.I.R. during Seventh Plan

5471. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR has made any significant achievement in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether any inventions have been made by any of its laboratories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). During the Seventh Five Year Plan period CSIR has many achievements to its credit. Some of these are in the fields of :

Petroleum/Petroleum Refining

Development of new non-noble metal catalyst for use in the production of xylenes, ethyl benzene, reforming of naphtha ; process for sulphalene production.

Mining

Development of special thyristor controlled drive for mining locomotives ; discovery of new kimberlite source for diamonds near Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh.

Aeronautical

A Light Canard Research Aircraft with airframe built entirely of composite materials test flown.

Materials Development

Gallium metal produced in pilot plant ; ablative polymer and several superconducting compounds at high TC developed.

Post-harvest technology

Low energy and cheap process for the stabilisation of rice bran.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Development of three entirely new drugs and two diagnostic kits.

Electronics and Instrumentation

Development of instruments for quality control in paper manufacture, Micro-processor controlled instruments for sugar industry, digital cassette and analog seismographs.

Civil Engineering

New techniques developed for laying of roads in sandy terrain.

Basic Research

Ozone profiles developed for 20 to 40 kms of Indian Middle Atmosphere; mechanism of cataract formation in eyes studied, a comprehensive model for regulation of cell division and malignant transformation developed.

(c) and (d). During this period CSIR has made available to users over 100 technological inventions. Some of the important inventions include the following :

1. Glass Reinforced Gypsum Composites
2. Industrial Sewing Machine
3. Cloth Cutting, Automatic Machine
4. Dialysis Machine
5. Cycle ambulance
6. Chrome Lignite
7. Alcotran and casprol T (leather auxiliaries)
8. Corrosion Rate Monitor
9. Automatic Visual Range Assessor
10. Amoebiasis Kit.

[*Translation*]

Codification of Personal Laws of Adivasis

5472. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which personal laws of Adivasis have been codified;

(b) whether in most of the States several cases of land disputes have arisen and are still pending in courts in the absence of personal laws in regard to succession of Adivasis; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue directives to codify such laws in all the States in the interest of Adivasis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The information is not readily available. The same will be collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No such information has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Acquisition of Land for Southern Air Command

5473. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift Southern Air Command Headquarters from Trivandrum to Madurai;

(b) whether the necessary land and other facilities for the expansion of the Southern Air Command have been made available in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A major portion of the land required for locating Headquarters Southern Air Command in Trivandrum has been acquired. The remaining amount of land is also being acquired.

Rate of Inflation

5474. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan projections have been made in terms of constant prices and that all the estimates are based basically on the assumption of zero rate of inflation;

(b) whether the plan assumed lower capital to output ratio of 5.0 when the prevailing ratio was 5.5 with the result that the requirements of capital are underestimated;

(c) whether the plan expected savings ratio to go upto 24.5 per cent whereas it is on the decline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) Five Year Plan projections are made at price level in the base year of the plan. This is done to ensure comparability of financial magnitudes in the different years of the Plan. The Plan does not assume a zero rate of inflation.

(b) The Seventh Plan expects the incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) to be around 5. This is a little higher than the ICOR realised in the Sixth Plan but lower than the trend value of 5.5. The lower value is expected to be realised because of the emphasis on efficiency which is a crucial part of the Seventh Plan Strategy.

(c) and (d), According so the Seventh Plan projections the domestic savings as a per cent of GDP was expected to rise from 23.3 per cent in 1984-85 to 24.5 per cent in 1989-90 indicating a step up of 1.2 percentage points in the savings rate,

However, in the latest revised series of National Accounts, the levels of GDP for all the years since 1980-81 have increased without corresponding increase in levels of savings and capital formation resulting in lower rates of savings rate for 1984-85 in the pre-revised series was 22.9 while it turned out to be 19.5 in the revised series. The realised savings and capital formation. Thus the realised savings rate in 1986-87 was 21.7 per cent showing an increase of 2.2 per cent age points over the first two years of the Plan.

Optimum Utilisation of Resources

5475. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any measures have been formulated for decentralisation of the planning process in the country for optimum utilisation of human, material and financial resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Seventh Five Year Plan provides for decentralisation of the planning process to districts in the first phase and ultimately to the blocks. To assist the States in achieving this objective, copies of the report of the Working Group on District Planning which is in the nature of guidelines have been made available to the States and through them to the districts. States have been advised to take up formulation of District plans for a few selected districts on pilot basis with the help of academic institutes, the cost of which will be shared between Centre and State on equal basis subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per State. Besides, the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, has been entrusted with the formulation of district plans for one district in each of the five representative States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. These plans would serve as model for being replicated in other districts of the country. The States are also being financially assisted to set up/strengthen district level planning

machinery. Facilities have also been created to impart training to the planning staff at the district.

Reported U.S. Decision to Share Intelligence with Pakistan

5476. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported decision of US Administration to go ahead with intelligence sharing facilities with Pakistan, despite the Soviet decision to withdraw from Afghanistan and this has posed a great menace to India's defence establishment; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government have no information about the USA having decided to go ahead with intelligence sharing arrangement with Pakistan, though there have been media reports recently about the possibility of such an arrangement.

Government keep a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

Stenographers Posts in Defence Ministry

5477. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Government instructions, while creating/sanctioning posts of officers eligible for stenographic assistance, stenographers posts are also to be created sanctioned side by side;

(h) how many posts of officers were created/upgraded during the last three years who were eligible for stenographic assistance; and

(c) the sanctioned strength of stenographers grade-wise as on date and details of the vacancies existing therein with reasons and details of steps taken to fill them up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The scale of stenographic assistance for various grades of Officers in the Secretariate is laid down, and posts are created simultaneously with that of officers if the requirement cannot be met by internal adjustment.

(b) 19 posts of Officers eligible for stenographic assistance were created/upgraded after 1.4.1985 in the Ministry of Defence Secretariat.

(c) The grade-wise sanctioned strength of stenographers and vacancies, as on date are as under :

| | Sanctioned Strength | Vacancies |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Private Secretaries Gde 'A' and 'B' | 4 | Nil |
| (Merged) | 42 | 2 |
| Gde 'C' | 96 | 5 |
| Gde 'D' | 156 | 19 |

The reasons for these vacancies existing and steps taken for filling them up are as under :

- (i) Post of officer recently created but not yet filled up;
- (ii) Retirement, resignation, or transfer, of stenographers;
- (iii) Vacancies arising very recently; and
- (iv) Nominations from Department of personnel and Training awaited.

Installation of Cray-XMP-14, Super Computer

5478. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether cray-XMP-14, super computer has since been installed in the country :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The commercial contract is being negotiated with the supplier.

Growth of Computer Science

5479. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long term plan has been drawn up for the growth of computer science in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expand the use of computers in different sectors ?

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.

(c) Government are implementing a programme on Generation of Manpower for Computers to meet the requirement of Computer Personnel at different levels. The Plans have been made upto the year 1990. The Schemes in the area of Computer Manpower development initiated by Department of Electronics include one year and one and half year Postgraduate Diploma, one and half year Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Application (Hindi medium), B. Tech., M. Tech. Master of Computer Applications, Diplomain Computer Engineering, Teacher's Re-orientation Programme for DCA and MCA, Computer Aided Instructional Material Development etc.

(c) Department of Electronics has taken several steps to expand the use of computers for various decision-making and on-line control applications in various sectors such as Government, Railway, Steel, Oil etc. The introduction of micropro-

cessors in various process industries such as fertiliser, steel, sugar and cement, service industries such as road research, railway track monitoring, irrigation and water treatment etc. are being encouraged. Steps have been taken to spread the Computer Aided Engineering and Management culture in the country.

Reports of Minorities Commission

5480. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the report of the High Power Panel under Dr. Gopal Singh on Minorities :

(b) the present status of the annual reports submitted by the Minorities Commission but not yet tabled in the Parliament; and

(c) whether an Implementation Report on the Prime Minister's 15 Point directive for the welfare of the minorities is under preparation and if so, when it is likely to be tabled in the Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

(b) Progress on the Implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-point Programme is included in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Welfare which is tabled in Parliament each year.

Implementation of Recommendations of Mandal Commission

5481. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the implementation of the report of the Mandal Commission on other Backward Classes; and

(b) whether the discrepancies in the list of castes to be included has been re-

conciled and the list finalised for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). Government continues to be of the opinion that on the question of reservation, etc. for the Other Backward Classes as contained in the Report of the Mandal Commission, status quo should be maintained until a national consensus is arrived at.

Per Capita Income

5482. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the latest estimate of the rise in per capita income during the current financial year at current price as well as at constant price;

(b) whether in real terms the per capita income at constant price have declined during the last five years in various States; and

(c) the reasons for this steady fall in per capita income in real terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The latest official estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation relate to 1986-87. The rise in per capita income at current and at constant (1980-81) prices in 1986-87 computed as percentage increase over previous year were 9.3 and 1.8 respectively.

(b) and (c). The official estimates of net state domestic product (NSDP) are compiled and released by the respective State Governments. The latest available relevant estimates for the years 1982-83 and onwards are given in the Statement below, which shows that for none of the States and Union Territories there is a steady fall in per capita income in real terms.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product, 1982-83 to 1986-87

At constant (1970-71) prices (Rupees)

| State/U.T. | 1982-83 | 1983-84 (P) | 1984-85 (P) | 1985-86 (Q) | 1986-87 (Q) |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 712 | 746 | 705 | 743 | NA |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 716 | 745 | 821 | 921 | NA |
| 3. Assam | 569 | 586 | 584 | 601 | 605 |
| 4. Bihar | 426 | 458 | 476 | 477 | 482 |
| 5. Goa (including Daman and Diu) | 1437 | 1522 | 1600 | 1754 | NA |
| 6. Gujarat | 927 | 921 | 943 | 832 | 860 |
| 7. Haryana | 1124 | 1087 | 1111 | 1229 | 1233 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | 735 | 768 | 716 | 788 | NA |
| 9. Jammu and Kashmir | 633 | 663 | 664 | 673 | 684 |
| 10. Karnataka | 700 | 731 | 772 | 756 | 799 |
| 11. Kerala | 616 | 608 | 625 | 646 | 639 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | 536 | 614 | 577 | 615 | 583 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 1001 | 1026 | 1010 | 1045 | 1039 |
| 14. Manipur | 543 | 565 | 574 | 597 | 596 |
| 15. Orissa | 450 | 549 | 484 | 551 | 535 |
| 16. Punjab | 1493 | 1487 | 1586 | 1656 | 1652 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 652 | 716 | 673 | 652 | 646 |
| 18. Sikkim | 1689* | 1692* | 1844* | NA | NA |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 652 | 671 | 745 | 779 | NA |
| 20. Tripura | 617 | 619 | NA | NA | NA |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 556 | 579 | 585 | 598 | 607 |
| 22. West Bengal | 716 | 822 | 825 | 839 | 845 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 23, Delhi | 1579 | 1601 | 1629 | 1745 | 1842 |
| 24, Pondicherry | 1342 | 1290 | 1262 | 1255 | 1297 |

Q : Quick Estimates P : Provisional * at 1980-81 prices.

NA : Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

Note : The States of Mizoram and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates, whereas states of Meghalaya and Nagaland compile the estimates at current prices only.

Source : Directorates of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments.

**Sale of Passport Forms at R.P.O.
New Delhi**

5483. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the long queue of persons for purchasing the passport application forms at the Passport Sales Counter at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) whether a form is issued only to the person who has to apply for the passport and not to his authorised relation or representative;

(c) whether with a view to remove this hardship, Government propose to open more counters for the sale of passport forms and make these forms available at some of the important Post Offices also, as earlier announced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) For sometime now, there has been considerable rush for passport application forms at the Passport Office, Shashtri Bhavan, New Delhi.

(b) to (d). Forms are now available easily at the counters or by post. Reintroduction of the sale of passport forms through Post offices is being examined in consultation with the Department of Posts.

**Impounding of Indian Fishing Boats by
Bangladesh**

5484. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four Indian fishing boats and their crew of fortyeight persons were impounded by the Bangladesh Navy on 8 March, 1988; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get them released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As soon as the High Commission of India in Dhaka received reports that these four Indian fishing boats along with their crew, had been seized by the Bangladesh Navy on March 8, 1988 they approached the Bangladesh Government for the release of the Indian fishermen and their boats. They continue to pursue this matter.

**Opening a Unit of Bharat Electronics
Ltd. in Orissa**

5485. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no plan at present to open a new unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

[Translation]

Activities of Foreign Intelligence Agencies

5486. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign intelligence agencies have increased their espionage in the Delhi during the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last six months; and

(c) the steps taken to check such 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) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained by security agencies to unearth detect and neutralise any attempt at espionage by individual or organisation.

[English]

Uniform Training Code for Police

5487. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments are allowed to run their own police academies in their States to train their recruits;

(b) the steps taken to have a uniform training code for all States in this regard; and

(c) whether Central Police Training

Institutions are assisting these State run police training institutions ?

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). Police is a State subject and the State Governments are, therefore, competent to open police training centres in their States to train their recruits. The Government of India, however, have framed basic training courses for recruit constables and Sub-Inspectors and refresher courses in respect of constables upto the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police. These have been sent to the State Police authorities.

(c) The training institutions of the Central Police Organisations are running courses such as weapons and Tactics, Basic Driving and maintenance, Identification and Handling of Explosives, Unarmed Combat, Judo, PT Inststructors', Karate, Rock Climbing, Basic Mountaineering and Advanced Mountaineering courses for the benefit of State Police Forces. Officers in these Course are trained to become trainers so that they could subsequently train their own men in their respective State Police Forces.

Financial Grant to Punjab for Renovating Court Buildings

5488. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant financial aid to Punjab Government to construct and/or renovate court buildings in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned during the last three years ending 31 December, 1987, year-wise ?

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

(b) No amount was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab during the last three years ending 31 December 1987 for the purpose of construction/renovation of court buildings in Punjab.

Vacancies of Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary/Director

5489. SHRI JUHAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary/Director level are vacant in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;

(b) if so, for how much period and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to fill the vacant posts ?

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.

(c) Action is in progress to fill up the vacant posts in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Statement

| S. No. | Designation of the post | Vacant since | Remarks |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. | Under Secretary | 01.04.87 | Officer already selected |
| 2. | Officer on Special Duty (US level) | 01.03.87 | Proposal to bring this post under the purview of the Central Staffing Scheme is under consideration |
| 3. | Senior Analyst (US level) | 01.08.87 | Restructuring of the Research Cadre is under consideration |
| 4. | S.R.O. (US level) | 17.07.87 | |
| 5. | S.R.O. (US level) | 25.09.87 | |
| 6. | S.R.O. (US level) | 09.02.88 | |
| 7. | Joint Director (DS level) | 01.02.88 | |
| 8. | Deputy Secretary | 25.01.88 | Selection being made |
| 9. | Director | 01.01.88 | Officer already selected |

One post of Under Secretary has been held in abeyance.

Spying Activities in Punjab

5490. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted 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) There is no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constant vigilance is being maintained by security agencies to unearth, detect

and neutralise any attempt at espionage by individual or organisation.

**Raids by Sales Tax Department of
Delhi Administration**

5491. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) the details of various raids conducted by the Sales Tax Department of the Delhi Administration during the year 1987;

(b) the amount recovered from the evaders as a result of the raids; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent loss of revenue and plug the loop holes ?

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 total of 18,288 surveys were conducted during the year 1987, during which incriminating documents were either seized or surrendered in the 395 cases. A preliminary examination of the incriminating documents reveals suppression of turnover of Rs. 71.34 crores.

(c) Various steps have been taken to prevent loss of revenue and plug the possible loop-holes. Quite a large number of classes of goods have been shifted from the last point to the 1st point for the levy of tax. Dealer to dealer transactions are being got varified in doubtful cases. Surveys of dealers to detect cases of tax evasion have been intensified. More vigorous enforcement measures have also been undertaken.

**Reports Regarding Missing Children
who Participated in Freedom
Run**

5492. DR. D.N. REDDY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "150 children lost in Freedom

Run" appearing in the Indian Express dated 28 February, 1988;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government;

(c) the number of children lost during the Freedom Run;

(d) whether all the missing children have been traced and restored to their parents; and

(e) if not, the number of such children who are yet to be traced and restored to their parents and the steps being taken to trace them early ?

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

(b) to (e). At the end of the day of the Freedom Run a large number of children were reported missing. On verification by the Police it was found that almost all the children reported missing had reached or had been restored to their homes. Missing reports in respect of 2 children were formally registered at P S. Chankyapuri. Both of them were also traced soon after. The police took every care to restore children, who were lost, to their home/parents.

**U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Sub-
Committee on Nuclear Issue**

5493. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States Senate Foreign relations Sub-Committee is reported to have equated India and Pakistan on the nuclear issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However proposals to this effect were made by the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee on Foreign Operation in December, 1987.

(b) The Sub-Committee proposed some punitive measures against any country in

South Asia that produced weapons grade enriched uranium or plutonium in unsafe-guarded facilities. These punitive measures could be waived for any one country if the other country in the region refused to accept safeguards. Government forthrightly rejected any attempts to equate India's peaceful nuclear programme with that of Pakistan's which has clearly non-peaceful dimensions.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Soldiers

5494. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of soldiers proposed to be recruited in the different parts of the country during 1988; and

(b) the names of the places where these recruitments are likely to be made and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to divulge the information.

(b) Recruitment of soldiers in Army/ Navy is carried out through 71 Recruiting Offices according to a programme for which due publicity is given in advance. A list of such Recruiting Offices is given in the statement below.

Recruitment of airmen is done at Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay, Bangalore, Ambala, Bhubaneshwar, Cochin, Jodhpur, Barrackpur and Patna in every quarter.

Statement

S. No. Recruitment Offices

1 2

1. Ajmer

2. Jodhpur

3. Alwar

1 2

4. Kota

5. Jhunjhunu

6. Ambala

7. Rohtak

8. Hissar

9. Charki Dadri

10. Palampur

11. Hamirpur

12. Shimla

13. Mandi

14. IRO Delhi Cantt.

15. Bangalore

16. Mangalore

17. Belgaum

18. Trivandrum

19. Calicut

20. Calcutta

21. Siliguri

22. Behrampur (WB)

23. Cuttack

24. Sambalpur

25. Berhampore (O)

26. Katihar

27. Danapur

28. Muzaffarpur

29. Ranchi

30. Gaya

31. Jabalpur

32. Raipur

33. Gwalior

34. Mhow

35. Bhopal

36. Jalandhar

1 2

37. Amritsar
38. Ferozpur
39. Patiala
40. Ludhiana
41. Jammu
42. Srinagar
43. Lucknow
44. Lansdowne
45. Almora
46. Meerut
47. Bareilly
48. Agra
49. Varanasi
50. Amethi
51. Pithoragarh
52. Madras
53. Trichirappalli
54. Coimbatore
55. Secunderabad
56. Guntur
57. Vishakapatman
58. Pune
59. Bombay
60. Nagpur
61. Kolhapur
62. Aurangabad
63. Ahmedabad
64. Jamnagar
65. Shillong
66. Narangi
67. Jorhat
68. Silchar

1 2

69. Kohima
 70. Kunraghat
 71. Ghoom
-

[English]

**Sri Lankan Government's Financial
Assistance to Refugees in India**

5495. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sri Lankan refugees who are taking shelter in India at present;

(b) whether Sri Lankan Government has given financial assistance for these refugees living in India; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) There are 1,07,336 Sri Lankan refugees in India as on March 24, 1988.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Hostel for Scheduled Caste Girls
of Gujarat**

5496. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls in Gujarat and the amount of assistance given to each of them during 1987-88;

(b) the criteria adopted for giving this assistance and whether they are getting this assistance accordingly and the arrangements made for its monitoring; and

(c) the steps being taken to open new hostels for the girls and the time by which these hostels will be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) According to

available information there are 71 hostels in Gujarat. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Castes, financial assistance is provided for the construction of hostel buildings only and not for their maintenance, which is borne by the State Governments from their own funds.

(b) The Central assistance under this scheme is determined on the basis of rates of ceiling cost of construction per inmate i.e. Rs. 9235 per inmate in Plain Areas, Rs. 12,380 per inmate in Hilly Areas, without ancillary facilities. If the hostel buildings are constructed with ancillary facilities like dining hall kitchen, sanitary block and common room, the rates of ceiling would be Rs. 12,775 per inmate in Plain Areas and Rs. 17,125 per inmate in Hilly Areas. Monitoring Cells have been created both at Centre as well as States level for this purpose.

(c) No proposal for the construction of new hostels under this scheme during 1987-88 has been received from the Government of Gujarat.

Polish Aid to Industrial Projects

5497. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a six member delegation headed by the foreign Minister of Poland recently visited India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the delegation has offered to back industrial projects by extending guaranteed Government credits; and

(c) if so, the details of the offer made ?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Senior Staff Member of US Senate Foreign Relations Committee

5498. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Senior Staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of USA met the Prime Minister in New Delhi in the first week of February, 1988;

(b) if so, whether any formula to meet the growing threat of a nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan was proposed by him; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In his courtesy call on the Prime Minister, a staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee put forward the idea that the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation be addressed in a sub-regional or bilateral context, involving inspections of nuclear facilities in India and Pakistan. Government have consistently maintained that there is no change, nor will there be any change, in India's nuclear policies, including our principled stand on the NPT and international safeguards. Our policy is guided by global considerations and not by regional or bilateral considerations.

Protocols signed by India during 1987

5499. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of protocols signed by India during the year 1987;

(b) the countries with whom these were signed; and

(c) the nature of each of these protocols ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). India signed 12 protocols during the year 1987 of which two are multilateral and ten bilateral. The Statement given below contains informations on the countries with whom these protocols have been signed and their nature.

Statement***Protocols Signed by India During 1987***

| S. No. | Name of the Country | Title of the Protocol |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Multilateral</i> | | |
| 1. | International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) | Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) |
| 2. | International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) | Protocol on INTELSAT Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities. |
| <i>Bilateral</i> | | |
| 3. | Afghanistan | Protocol between India and Afghanistan on Economic, Technical and Trade Co-operation. |
| 4. | Republic of Angola | Protocol relating to Indian experts sent on deputation to the peoples Republic of Angola. |
| 5. | Republic of Angola | Additional Protocol to the Agreement on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Peoples Republic of Angola in the field of Communications. |
| 6. | Bangladesh | Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade between India and Bangladesh. |
| 7. | Peoples Republic of China | Trade Protocol between India and China for the period January 1, 1987 to 31st March, 1988. |
| 8. | U.S.S.R. | Protocol on the 11th Session of the Indo-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. |
| 9. | U.S.S.R. | Protocol between the Ministry of Communications of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Posts and Tele-Communications of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. |
| 10. | U.S.S.R. | Protocol between the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, Government of India and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic on Cooperation in the spheres of Higher Education and Training of students and highly qualified specialists for 1987-88. |
| 11. | U.S.S.R. | Protocol between the Government of the Republic of |

1 2

3

India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Equivalence of certificates, Degrees and Diplomas Awarded by Universities and other Educational and Scientific Organisations and Institutions in the Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

12. U.S.S.R.

Protocol between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the U.S.S.R. on Co-operation in the field of Tourism.

Special pay to under Secretaries/Depnty Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service

5500. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI NATAVARSINH
SOLANKI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer the reply given on 19 August 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 3651 regarding special pay for Under Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to allow special pay to Under Secretaries/Deputy Secretaries of Central Secretariat Service from the date of their appointment as admissible to their counterparts of Group A Central Services;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken;

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

(d) when the decision is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The matter is still under consideration.

Three Pronged Strategy for Drug Abuse

5501. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently adopted a three pronged strategy to counter the growing problem of drug abuse in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to follow the strategy; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the State Governments in this regard and to what extent the menace of drug abuse in the country is likely to be wiped out as a result of adopting the strategy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) and (b). The Government has adopted a multi-dimensional approach to counter the problem of drug abuse which includes measures for curbing illicit trafficking, treating addicts through motivation, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation and awareness education and training programme to curb increasing demand.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Some of the State Governments have recommended applications for grant-in-aid from various voluntary organisations working in the drug abuse control programme for financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary' Organisations

for Education Work for Prohibition, Counselling and Rehabilitative Work for Alcoholics, Drug Addicts and Other Victims of Social Crime'. Considering the seriousness of the impact of drugs, all possible measures have to be taken with the cooperation of State Governments and non-official bodies, and the extent of success will depend on the efforts made by all the concerned organisations.

Arrest of Accused for Crimes against Women

5502. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court convicted the husband and the mother-in-law in the "Sudha Goel dowry death case";

(b) if so, whether the convicts were arrested only after three years during which time the husband, Shri Ashok Goel, entered into second marriage;

(c) if so, reasons for the delayed arrest and the action taken for fixing responsibility; and

(d) the number of similar other cases involving delays in arrests of convicts involved in crimes against women ?

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

(b) and (c). Non-bailable warrants issued by the Additional Session Judge, Delhi for the arrest of the husband and the mother-in-law were received on 16th January, 1988. The mother-in-law was produced in the court on 23rd January, 1988 and the other accused surrendered in the Court on the same day. They were sent to jail by the Court on the 23rd January, 1988.

No information is available about the second marriage of the accused Laxman Kumar.

(d) No other incident of this kind has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

Legal Aid to Women

5503. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving legal aid to women;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to give legal aid to women;

(c) if so, whether guidelines have been sent to the State Government in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

As per the legal aid programmes adopted by the various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards set up by the various State Governments on the initiative of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, women are eligible for free legal aid and advice in all Courts in the country irrespective of their income.

[Translation]

Constitution of All India Judicial Service

5504. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given up the idea of constituting All India Judicial Service keeping in view opposition from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which this service will be constituted ?

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

(c) It is not possible to indicate the definite time by which the All India Judicial Service would be constituted.

[English]

Shifting of Regional Centre of N.I.O.
Cochin to Goa

5505. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Regional Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography, Cochin to Goa; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rules for transfer of High Court Judges

5506. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to amend the rules with regard to the transfer of High Court Judges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another is done after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, in accordance with Article 222 of the Constitution of India.

Computering of National Accounts

5507. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently introduced a new series for computering the National Accounts with 1980-81 as base year in place of 1970-71 hitherto being followed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new series on National Accounts Statistics has been introduced after a comprehensive review of both the data base and the methodology employed in the estimation of various aggregates. The coverage of the series has also been enlarged to include the State of Sikkim. One of the major improvements effected relates to the procedure of estimation of consumption of fixed capital. The consumption of fixed capital in the new series has been worked out by relating it to the value of stock, fixed capital formation during the year and the life of each type of asset. A brochure containing the various changes/improvements effected in the new series has been issued and copies thereof have been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister should make a statement on a very serious allegation that has been made. I do not join in that . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Deputy Chairman of the Swedish Parliaments Committee on Constitution had made an allegation—we do not like it—he has made an allegation that . . .

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No *locus standi*. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Nobody has been allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I do not know why you are doing all these things. I have not allowed anybody to say anything. Secondly, you cannot take these things lightly like that.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. You have not got my permission.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, this is not the proper way.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What are you all up to ? I have not allowed anyone. Neither you nor him.

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him nor am I allowing you.

[Translation]

It is of no use.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : If you cannot listen, I cannot help it.

[English]

I have not allowed anybody to say anything. Nobody has my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why expunction ? There is nothing on the record. What is this ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Nothing doing. I have not allowed anybody.

[Translation]

Why are you shouting ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission you cannot say anything. You have to seek my permission first. Nobody has my permission.

(Interruptions)**

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Import and Export Policy for 1988-91
(Volumes I and II)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Import Policy for 1988-1991 (Volumes I and II (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5829/88]

Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.5830/88]

Notification under Finance Act, 1979 and Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 347(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, Mrs Lee and other eighteen members of the delegation who visited India from 15th to 17th March 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the visit under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5831/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G.S.R. 339 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos 315/83-Customs dated the 26th November, 1983 and 343/86-Customs dated the 16th June, 1986 so as to authorise an offer from Directorate General of Technical Development in addition to that of Department of Electronics, to issue essentiality certificate.

- (ii) G.S.R. 348(5) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 208/81-Customs, dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to amend description of one of the items.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5832/88]

Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Part 2)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Part-2) under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Official Language Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5833/88]

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Sir, you have admitted a Calling Attention today on a very serious matter. Unfortunately, my name does not figure there. Please convert it into a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : I am helpless.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We must congratulate him because he was the first one to raise this issue. We support him.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Professor, why are you doing like that ? You are a wise man.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : It is an important question. It should be converted into a discussion under Rule 193. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If the entire House is unanimous about it, I do not have any objection. They are also here and you are also here.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow a discussion on it under Rule 193.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it on my own.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I had been there Sir, I commanded that place for one year.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Colonel Sahib, I have told you everything.

SHRI PRATAP BHNU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Colonel Sahib also hails from this State. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you pay heed to what I say. I am bound by rules.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Within the rules, I want to make an appeal.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, why do you behave like that? You are a wise man. Why don't you listen to me?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have the right Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing like that? I am saying it within rules only.

[*English*]

I am only explaining certain things which you all understand. What I do is, I allow certain Motions.

[*Translation*]

If the whole House is unanimous over it

[*English*]

I am in the hands of the House.

[*Translation*]

I have already told you about it. You discuss it with your colleagues. If the entire House is unanimous over it, I have no objection.

[*English*]

What I have to do I have done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : W all support him. The House is unanimous that he should be allowed.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is present here. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your point and I have heard it. Why are you straining your vocal chords? Have mercy on your throat. You are all wise men. What is all this?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, terrorists have killed 17 persons and the killing is going on. I have given notice under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : I was going to admit your Adjournment Motion.

[*Translation*]

If you had not withdrawn it,

[*English*]

I would have allowed you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : We want that it should be discussed under Rule 193. You please allow a discussion under Rule 193 Sir.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It should be discussed under Rule 193.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The B.A.C. will look into it. I have already told you.

[*English*]

I was going to allow your Adjournment Motion.

[*Translation*]

If you have withdrawn your notice, it will be looked into by B.A.C. What can I do?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have asked for discussion under Rule 193.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, that is the job of the B.A.C. It is B.A.C. which will decide it. When have I objected to that ?

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : There have been cases of sabotage. So many cases of sabotage have come to our notice. The latest is the one in Jabalpur in the long series of sabotages. It is an extremely serious matter. Therefore, it should be converted into a discussion under Rule 193. You must agree to it Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my decision in this regard. Now it is for you to decide. Why are you wasting my time

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. Colonel Sahib, this has to be decided by the entire House. I have asked you to decide. Why are you arguing with me ? You discuss it with your colleagues.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am a victim of your ballot, Sir. I cannot even speak about my constituency.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Colonel Sahib, please don't argue with me because I have already done whatever was within my powers. Now it is for the House to decide. If the House wishes to allow, it may do so.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : All the Members whose names appear in the Calling Attention have no objection.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not aware of it. I cannot understand why you become

angry. I have done whatever was within my powers and now it is in your hands. There is no need to argue with me.

[English]

This is not the first time, this is not the second time, there are precedents, this is the procedure and this is what I am going to do. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Even if somebody is angry with me I do not bother. I am not to be cowed down even if somebody threatens me.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let the Madam Parliamentary Minister say.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT) : The Members would like to convert today's Calling Attention Motion into a discussion under Rule 193. Am I right ? I have discussed it with the Ministers concerned. They have no objection. There is only the paucity of time which must keep in view. We will have to take it to the BAC. Whatever time is allotted and given, we have no objection.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection. You go ahead.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Why not have it in the place of Calling Attention today ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is up to you now. I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You discuss it among yourselves. I will do whatever you wish me to do.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least kindly suspend the calling attention in the mean time.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If the House so desires, I will do it.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am requesting you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it when it is decided. Colonel Sahib, if there is unanimity over it, I have no objection.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the Calling Attention starts he will lose his opportunity to speak. At least suspend in your own right the Calling Attention so that he can get an opportunity to convert it into discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House so desires, I can suspend the Calling Attention. There is no problem for me. It is a problem for the House.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Once the Calling Attention starts I will lose my opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If everyone in the House wants me to suspend it, I have no objection. I will suspend it.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Everybody has agreed; let it be suspended.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Agreed. This should be sorted out among yourselves. There is no point in arguing with me.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, a wrong thing will go on record. Do not suspend him. Suspend the Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to suspend you first.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will feel relieved.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : For a change suspend Professor Sahib.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will get some rest.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

[English]

Notification under Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 and Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 :
 - (i) The National Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1988.
 - (ii) The Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1988.
 - (iii) The National Savings Scheme (Second Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 364(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-834/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :

- (i) The National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 354 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1988.
- (ii) The National Savings Certificates (VII Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 355 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1988.
- (iii) The Kisan Vikas Patra Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5835/88]

Notification under Passport Act, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 84 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passport Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5836/88]

Notification under the 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 of the All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 145 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1988 under sub-

section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5837/88]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In Accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1988 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha

at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1988."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1988."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1988."

12.11 hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :

- (1) The Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988.
- (2) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Amendment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1958.
- (3) The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 1988.

12.11½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Thirty-ninth Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Allepey) : Sir, I beg to present the

Thirty ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirtieth Report on Steel Authority of India Limited—Salem Steel Plant.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of Business Advisory Committee.

12.12 hrs.

[SHRI SARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

12. 12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO BRING CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1988 INTO EFFECT FROM 1.4.1990

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The Hon'ble Members would recall that while presenting the Central Government's Budget for 1988-89, in paragraph 93 of his speech (Part B) F.M. had mentioned about the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which was passed during the last session of the Parliament, and referred to the main points that have emerged for Government's consideration on the basis of the representations received by the Government from various quarters. The first point mentioned in this para is about the new law relating to assessment of partnership firms. The other three matters pertain to levy of 30 per cent additional tax, provisions relating to charitable trusts/voluntary agencies, etc. and reopening of assessments.

The representations received by the Government are being considered. However, since the accounting years for some of the partnership firms have already started and the new law has become applicable in respect of some of them or would apply in all cases with effect from 1.4.1988, and since some changes in this regard are contemplated, it is only fair that the taxpayers are not required to make a switchover from the old system to the new one and then again make further changes in conformity with the scheme that may be formulated after taking into account the various points raised for Government's consideration. It is, therefore, proposed to move suitable Government amendment to provide that the new scheme relating to assessment of partnership firms will come into operation with effect from 1.4.1990, i.e. from the assessment year 1990-91. Till that date, the existing provisions, before these were amended by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 will continue to operate. In respect of other matters, where the date of application is 1.4.1989, no postponement is considered necessary as the new Bill proposing amendment to the Income-tax Act, 1961 (as amended) is expected to be placed before this House shortly.

Some criticism has been voiced regarding the proposal in the Finance Bill that public sector bonds notified by the Central Government under section 5(1) (xvii) of the Wealth-tax Act will be exempt to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs only along with other assets such as one house or part of the house, while earlier commitment had been made that such bonds would be exempt from wealth-tax upto an unlimited extent. It is not the Government's intention to take away the benefit which has already accrued to the taxpayers. By Government amendment, all bonds sold on or after 1.6.1988 by public sector companies only will be brought within the limit of Rs. 5 lakhs. Consequently, all bonds sold before 1.6.1988 by the public sector companies and notified by the Central Government as exempt upto an unlimited extent would continue to enjoy this benefit.

12.15 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : IMPORT OF BUS
AND TRUCK TYRES ON OGL**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**
I rise to make a statement on the decision taken by the Government with regard to import of bus and truck tyres.

There has been a persistent increase in the prices of truck and bus tyres over the last three years. Despite the increase in the production of bus and truck tyres, the market prices of the tyres have shown a rising trend.

The rising trend in the prices of bus and truck tyres has also been the subject matter of many Parliament Questions and Members have voiced their concern over it. The Government have also stated that the import of tyres will be considered if the need arises.

Having reviewed the situation carefully, Government have taken the following decisions :

- (i) The following categories of consumers will be allowed to import bus and truck tyres on OGL :
 - (a) Original Equipment Manufacturers (as it exists today)
 - (b) State Road Transport Undertakings
 - (c) Association of State Road Transport Undertakings
 - (d) Recognised State Level associations of bus and truck operators as may be approved by the Department of Industrial Development
 - (e) Agencies of State Government's as may be approved by the Department of Industrial Development.

- (ii) The bus and truck tyres allowed for import on OGL will be the following categories :

1000 × 20—16 PR

1000 × 20—14 PR

900 × 20—16 PR

900 × 20—14 PR

900 × 20—12 PR

Nylon tyres in ribbed, lug and semi-lug varieties.

- (iii) The total import duty on such tyres will be 100% (excluding the 5% drought surcharge). In addition there will be the applicable countervailing duty.

Simultaneously, Government will be encouraging maximisation of production by tyre manufacturers. It is hoped that these measures will stimulate competition in the market and thereby benefit the consumers and the industry.

STATEMENT RE : SCHEME FOR MAXIMISATION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DURING SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : I rise to make a statement on the decision of the Government to introduce a scheme for maximisation of industrial production during the 7th Plan Period.

In order to encourage industrial units to maximise their production, Government have from time to time been allowing re-endorsement of licensed capacities on the basis of the capacity utilisation or modernisation achieved by them. The latest of such re-endorsement schemes are contained in the Press Notes No. 1 and 2 of January, 1986. While these schemes take cognisance of the production achieved by an industrial undertaking in the past, it is considered desirable

to introduce a scheme that would give advance intimation to industrial undertakings and recognise the best production achieved by them in the future.

Accordingly, Government have decided to introduce a new scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 1988. The main objective of the scheme is to maximise industrial production from existing installed capacity of plant, machinery and equipment so that the assets already installed could be put to the utmost use. The salient features of the scheme are as follows :

- (i) The industrial licences/registrations with technical authorities will automatically be re-endorsed with maximum production actually achieved by the industrial undertakings in any of the financial years between 1st April, 1988 and 31st March, 1990.
- (ii) There will be no restrictions on such re-endorsement of capacities except the following :
 - (a) The undertaking should have a valid industrial licence/registration for the item concerned.
 - (b) The item should not be reserved for the small scale sector nor should it form a part of Scheduled IV and V of the exemption notification of 16th February 1973 issued under the IDR Act, as amended from time to time.
 - (c) Additional investment, if any, in plant, machinery and equipment shall not exceed 10% of the existing book value of investment in plant, machinery and equipment related to that particular item of production.

The scheme will apply to all industrial undertakings including MRTP/FERA companies as also to all items regardless of whether or not they are covered by the First Schedule to the IDR Act. Location₁ restrictions will also not apply to thi_s

scheme. In the case of MRTF/FERA companies, the scheme will be available to both Appendix-I as well as non-Appendix-I items.

This scheme is in addition to, and not a substitution of, the facilities already available under any existing scheme.

A detailed press Note will be issued by the Department of Industrial Development explaining the scheme and procedures to be followed.

Government hope that this scheme will contribute to the best utilisation of existing investment in plant, machinery and equipment and thereby maximise industrial production during the 7th Plan Period.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next Item—Calling Attention stands postponed.

12.20 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Estimates Committee

Motion to elect thirty members

SHRI SHANTA RAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move :

“That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989.”

The motion was adopted

(ii) Public Accounts Committee

(a) Motion to Elect fifteen members from Lok Sabha

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989.”

The motion was adopted

(b) Motion to recommend to Rajya Sabha to nominate Seven members

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989, and do communicate to this House the name of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th

April, 1989, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

(iii) **Committee on Public Undertakings**

(a) **Motion to elect fifteen members from Lok Sabha**

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989."

The motion was adopted

(b) **Motion to recommend to Rajya Sabha to nominate seven members**

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the

Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

(iv) **Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

(a) **Motion to elect twenty members from Lok Sabha**

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 331 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989."

The motion was adopted

(b) **Motion to recommend to Rajya Sabha to nominate ten members**

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning

on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April, 1989 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1988 and ending on the 30th April 1989, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

12.25 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to take steps to remove drinking water scarcity in certain towns of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an acute shortage of drinking water in the rural and urban areas of Vidisha parliamentary constituency. Recently, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposals to the Central Government to instal new hand pumps and tube wells in the problem villages of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts. Approximately, 700 villages are covered under the CSP Scheme. District twenty-point Committees and District drought vigilance Committees have also expressed deep concern over the alarming situation of drinking water in the important towns like Vidisha, Ganj Baloda, Sironj, Raisen, Sanchi, Begamganj, Mandideep etc. I urge upon the Central Government to take urgent action in this matter.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need for financial and other assistance to the farmers of Datia district of Madhya Pradesh affected by recent hailstorm

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hailstorm has badly damaged the standing crops in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh recently. Consequently, the crops have been destroyed in about 50 villages. Out of these in about 30 villages 80 to 100 per cent crops were destroyed. According to a Government estimate, crops worth more than Rs. 1.5 crores have been destroyed.

This area has been in the grip of drought for the second successive year and the farmers had toiled hard and were expecting a good crop. But the hailstorm has dashed all their hopes. Special relief programmes should be launched in this area immediately so that the small farmers and farm labourers are able to get employment. Due to lack of irrigation facilities Datia is a very backward district and the farmers are by and large dependent on nature here. In order to end this dependence, maximum irrigation projects should be undertaken in the area.

I demand that the incomplete canal under Rajghat irrigation project should be completed by starting large scale relief works. Besides, the crop insurance scheme should also be implemented effectively. Land revenue, bank loans, *takavi*, electricity bills and all other outstanding payments should be written off as far as possible or at least their recovery should be postponed temporarily.

- (iii) Need to set up a T. V. relay centre at Keonjhar in Orissa

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India had a proposal to set up some television relay centres in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period. Keonjhar was identified as the location of one such television centre. But it is regrettable that the television relay centre has not been set up at Keonjhar so far. Demand has been at different times for the installation of a television relay centre at Keonjhar, but it is unfortunate that steps have not been taken in that direction.

The two television centres located at Cuttack and Sambalpur are situated far away from Keonjhar. Therefore, the

*Translation of the matter originally raised in Oriya.

people of Keonjhar are not able to see the programme shown by either of these two television centres. If a television relay centre is set up at Keonjhar, it will go a long way in the promotion of its culture and education. Besides providing entertainment programme, it will create awareness among the people. The poor and illiterate people will have clear idea of the centrally sponsored programmes which are being implemented in the backward area for the upliftment of those people. As such, I request that a television centre should be set up at Keonjhar during the 1988-89 financial year.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) Need to supply raw material at cheap rates to the weavers in the country

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : The weavers in the country are facing great hardship due to excessive increase in the prices of yarn. The prices have risen by 30 to 40 per cent whereas Government has not made any arrangements to provide raw material to the weavers particularly silk yarn. So the non-availability of raw material and the high prices is creating great difficulty in selling the finished products. Due to steep rise in the price of yarn, weaving work has almost come to a stand still and the families of weavers are on the verge of starvation. The yarn merchants are recovering loans advanced to the weavers, by auctioning their looms. We urge the Government to provide raw material to the weavers at cheap rates and make provision for the purchase of finished products.

- (v) Need to introduce a train between Delhi and Lucknow via Chandausi

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad) : The Railways has progressed a lot in the last few years and has started some new trains. But Moradabad Division has remained neglected in this regard. No addition in trains has been made here since long. There is a grain market and a Railway Training College in Chandausi, in my constituency. The people of that area have been demanding for years that a train should be introduced between Delhi and Lucknow via Chandausi. It would not only immensely benefit them but the

earnings of the Railways will also increase thereby.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government to introduce a train from Delhi to Lucknow via Chandausi, for the benefit of the people of my constituency.

[*English*]

- (vi) Need to tone up the working of Public Sector Undertakings

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : These days, privatisation is looked upon as a solution to many problems. The country is following the concept of mixed economy, but at the same time, it is well understood that in certain spheres private sector will have no role of significance to play. Principles in our industrial policy resolutions, adopted from time to time are also quite indicative of the areas earmarked, by and large, for the two sectors. Yet, even in service-oriented areas, where profitability is not and should not be a criterion, people are seen recommending privatisation.

The State cannot and should not shirk away its responsibilities of playing its role in the mixed economy. In a particular field, if public sector has failed to deliver the goods, there is no rationale in handing over the job to private sector and admit the inefficiency of the public sector. If private sector can succeed in a given area, the public sector has got to succeed. Identification of causes and finding remedies to the same is what is required rather than introduce private sector, the moment a public undertaking fails. Failure of public sector, it is now well known, is basically on account of human negligence and lapses besides the element of extravagance prevailing therein. All these matters are curable. We should not burn the house in order to kill a rat.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to tone up the working of public sector undertakings.

- (vii) Need to amend Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and Rules made thereunder

SHRI BHADRÉSAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 and its subsequent amendment and the rules made thereunder by the State

Government need immediate amendment in respect of certain provisions like, housing accommodation, drinking water, medical facilities, maternity benefits, creches, sanitation etc. The Government have totally failed to implement the Plantation Labour Act and the Rules made thereunder in the country, more particularly in about 800 tea estates in Assam, as a result of which, the tea garden labourers who have been employed in the tea estates in Assam have been deprived of the benefits provided under the said law. The said law is so lenient that the Government cannot compel the managements to implement the same. The labourers have lost all confidence in the said law as it is not being properly implemented. The labourers have been frustrated and there may be agitation by the labourers at any time. It is requested that the said law should be amended drastically by providing compulsory fine of rupees fifty thousand and imprisonment for minimum two years for violation of the said Act by the Managements of the tea industry.

(viii) Need to improve service conditions of
Coffee Board Employees

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Coffee Board Employees are agitating since long for their genuine demands for rationalisation of Pay Scales and reservation of posts for SC/ST community. But unfortunately these problems have not been settled so far. The Board is only adopting dilatory tactics by appointing Committees, sub-Committees, staff grievances Committees, vigilance enquiry etc. The reports and recommendations of these Committees are gathering dust in the archives of the Board but no action has been taken on these reports and recommendations. These documents are merely being forwarded to the Central Government.

The Coffee Board employees are neither treated as Industrial employees nor like Government employees thereby depriving them of benefits available to Industrial workers and also the benefits of Fourth Pay Commission available to the Central Government employees. Coffee Board employees have no scientific basis of work evaluation. They are even deprived of the benefits available to their counterparts

in the Tea Board and in the ICAR. Although they were paid bonus as per Bonus Act still they are not being treated as Industrial Workers for all purposes. Similarly their wages remain stagnant despite continued rise in prices of essential commodities. The mechanism available to Central Government employees to partially counter the price rise problem is not available to Coffee Board employees. As such nearly 4500 coffee board employees are suffering and agitating for a fair deal. I urge upon the Government to intervene and end their exploitation by the Coffee Board.

12.37 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA —
Contd.

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sittings held on the 21st March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

- (iii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

12.38 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89—
Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Human Resource Development—
Gond.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHARAD DIGHE) : Next Item. Further discussion and voting on the Demands for grants under the control of Ministry of Human Resource Development. Dr. Sudhir Roy.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants made by the Minister of Human Resource Development. This is a large umbrella and many small Departments have been kept under this umbrella but allocation is so poor. It has been found that during the Seventh Plan period only 1.8 per cent of the total outlay has been allocated for education. This shows the concern of the Government for education. It is a proof. There is a programme called Operation Blackboard. There are programmes like National Literacy Mission, Eradication of illiteracy etc. But with this paltry sum how can the Government reach the goal of universal education? Therefore, I demand that the Constitution should be amended and right to education should be made a fundamental right because unless there is a justiciable right, there will be only pious platitudes on the part of the Government. There is little prospect that we shall reach this goal of universal education. If there is no universal education, how we can expect that democracy would have sturdy growth, how we can expect

that people would have developed scientific attitude, how we can expect that children would be strong and healthy. Therefore for an all round development of the country, universal education is a must and for achieving this, Constitution should be amended and it should be made a fundamental right.

As regards secondary education, I beg to submit that instead of concentrating on Navodaya Vidyalayas, we should lay emphasis on Neighbourhood Schools where the sons of the rich and the poor living in the same locality can get themselves admitted. If this neighbourhood school concept is developed, then even the rich and the influential persons living in a locality would pay attention to the development of the schools, because this Navodaya Vidyalaya continues the same elitist bias of our education system. Specially I find that never before had we laid so much emphasis on the public school system. Unfortunately, since our Prime Minister came to office, the Doon School is being depicted as the most ideal school of the country, and all are singing in praise of the public schools. Therefore, these Navodaya Schools are being set up. It will simply strengthen the elitist tendency of our present education system.

In this connection, I would also say that sports and games should be compulsory in schools and colleges. When the Soviet Festival was inaugurated, we found that ten crores of people, out of 26 crores daily take part in physical exercises, sports and games in that country. In China also, crores of young men and women regularly take part in physical exercises, sports and games. But in India, there is little facility; and there is too much of politicking in the sports boards and the cricket boards. So, for a sound education system, sports and games should be made compulsory in schools and colleges.

It would also point out that teachers should enjoy the same pay scales in all schools, irrespective of their type or category. But unfortunately, the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission have been shelved, and they are gathering dust.

It has also been pointed out to us that 30,000 teachers serve in Kendriya Vidyalayas, but these teachers do not have an adequate mechanism for settling their grievances. There is no sound policy for promotion or transfer; and often, the leaders of teachers' organizations are victimized; and, therefore, I would request the Minister to look into the affairs of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

As regards higher education, I would like to point out that Dr. Kothari or Mr. Gajendragadkar, all laid emphasis on democratic management of the educational institutions, and said that teachers, non-teaching employees, students and guardians should run the educational institutions. But, unfortunately, our rulers do not like the idea of democracy in educational institutions. We find that UGC has sent a circular that for getting its grants, the University Courts or Syndicates should consist mainly of ex-officio or nominated members. Teachers must not send elected representatives. Students should have no representation. Not only this. The Vice-Chancellor should be selected by the Chancellor's nominee, UGC's nominees etc. and that the Chancellors should have the over-riding power of vetoing any resolution passed by the University authorities. Because the Vidyasagar University at Midnapore has not agreed to all these conditions, grants are not being released to that university, though the State Government has spent more than Rs. 3 crores for that university.

Now, I do not understand the logic. The Chancellors should have the overriding powers of vetoing any resolution adopted by the university authorities. But unfortunately, we find that the Chancellors are simply political nominees of the Central Government. They should have overriding powers of vetoing any resolution passed by the academic body.

I would request the hon. Minister to see why the Vidyasagar University at Midnapore is being refused grant year after year?

Regarding autonomous colleges, I am a college teacher myself. We college and university teachers are dead against autonomy, because we find that good colleges

like Calcutta Presidency College or St. Stephen College Bombay or Delhi are granted autonomous status. Then what will follow? The degrees of the universities will be devalued and the students reading in other colleges will not find employment opportunities. Not only this, taking advantage of these autonomous colleges, some academic record holders will start new colleges; they will charge high tuition fees and the academic standards would be diluted. I have been told that in Madras a reputed commercial college has been granted the autonomous status. Four-five students used to get First Class from that college when it was under the Madras University. But last year 70 students appeared and 69 students got First Class. Not only this, in the autonomous colleges, our UGC Mughals have laid down their rules that there would not be any election of representatives. The governing body should consist of teachers' representatives who would come on rotation. There would be so many ex-officio members. Therefore, we are dead against autonomous colleges though the UGC has fixed up the target that at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there would be 500 autonomous colleges, but only 67 colleges have got the sanction. I find that most of these colleges are situated in Tamil Nadu.

I would also like to point out my opposition against scheme introducing IES that is Indian Education Service. It would concentrate powers in the hands of the Central Government and this would distort the delicate Centre-State relations. At the same time, we are opposed to the proposal of national recruitment of college and university teachers. College and university teachers should be recruited only on the basis of merit and experience. We accept this. But let there be State Service Commissions as there is one in West Bengal; let this Service Commission appoint college and university teachers only on the ground of merit and experience; but there should be no national recruitment because it would distort the delicate Centre-State relations.

As regards development of major Indian languages, the amount is not at all very much rather the government spends much on the development of Hindi. We are not opposed to the development of Hindi; we

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

do accept that Hindi should be developed as a link language, but, at the same time, government should spend for the development of major Indian languages which are included in the Eighth Schedule.

Last year, all over the country, there was an unprecedented strike launched by college and university teachers. It continued for 32 days. And in this august House members belonging to all the parties supported the case of the teachers and there was an accord between the Government and the teachers' leaders on the 4th September, 1987. But, like all accords, for Punjab Accord etc., this accord had a similar fate because till now no G.O. has been issued by the Government and therefore the State Governments have not been able to introduce the scales. Only Punjab which is under the President's rule has introduced the scales, apart from Manipur and Goa. But no other State Government has introduced the new scales. The Central Government has not issued the G.O. and it has not issued the necessary funds. I would request the hon. Minister to issue the necessary G.O. so that the State Governments may implement the recommendation.

Lastly, I would like to extend my support to my hon. friend Mr. Mukul Wasnik who demanded that students should have representation in all educational managements. I may point out that in West Bengal in the universities and in the colleges the students have elected representatives on the boards of managements and we believe that each student body should have elected representatives. Then there will be cordial relationships between the students and the teachers. Then much of the problems will be solved, because Sir, you know, Chanakya Pandit has said :

“Prepte tra Sarosha Barshe Putrang
Mitra Badacharet.”

That is, students who are adults, slowly they should be looked upon as friends.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contra) :
Mr. Chairman, I stand to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There are number of departments

under this Ministry. So, it is not easy to cover all the departments. Even a few departments will take a long time. It is known to you that I always take my seat before you ring the bell. Today I may take a few minutes more.

It is difficult to select from which point I shall start. I shall take some points, which most probably will not be taken up by my colleagues in this House.

It is known that the West Bengal Government did not agree to start Navodaya Vidyalayas. I know from my personal experience that if opportunity is given to a boy from the street, he can develop in a wonderful way. I can give you hundreds of examples from my personal experience of my long life. But I will give you one example. Perhaps you know that there was a man-made famine in Bengal—not West Bengal, before the partition—in 1943. At that time there were a large number of people who were on the streets. We picked up a few bodys and girls from the street and kept them in our house for some time and we opened a number of children's homes in West Bengal. And, with reference to this I am telling you about the Home of Calcutta. One boy was a little boy when we picked him up. We thought that he was a boy of seven or eight years. But after some time, when he stayed with us, after he was fed well, we realised that the boy was not less than 12 years old. Gradually, we could realise that he is not only good in education but he is a wonderful singer and a good painter. A few years later, we took the painting of that boy to no less than a person, a famous painter.

Abanindra Nath Tagore of Santiniketan. You will be surprised to know that the boy was not educationally very sound but he took the boy in his institution at Santi Niketan because of his painting. You will be surprised to know that after 1947, when different colleges wanted a painting teacher, Abanindra Nath sent that boy to a college. This is just one example. If my friends want, I can give hundred of examples to show how a street boy or a girl can be developed as an asset of the country.

Now, I request through you, Sir, that the West Bengal Government should start this scheme. How they are denying the

people; they do not know. I do not want to go into that controversy. I request them to think over it. In this connection, I would like to point out that in 1942 movement, they did not agree, but later on they said, it was a mistake. In 1947, they said 'this independence is false', but later on they said, it was a mistake and they are taking advantage of independence'. So, they will come down. But I would request them to come quickly and without waiting for a long time.

Sir, I would like to suggest that a special programme should be introduced for girls in sports. Usually our parents are not coming forward to send their girls for sports. Special efforts must be made so that the girls could come to the sports.

I would like to point out that the scheme of stadium must be helped in the subdivision and even in the villages. In this connection, I would like to submit that I have tried my level best to get some money for the stadium in Contai Sub-division, but I was not successful. I hope I will be successful later on.

As far as I know, tribal dances are not included in the Dance Degree Course. It must be introduced and tribal people are to be appointed as tribal dance teachers. It is not that a person from outside should learn and come to the University or colleges. Tribal people should be trained and appointed as teachers.

Development of folk dance must be looked into. In this connection, I would like to submit that collection of folk stories and themes are to be planned from the remote corners of our country because as you all know, if those can be collected, we shall have a real treasure in our country.

I would like to suggest that 'yatra' is to be revitalised with patriotic and development themes. Teams can go from village to village to spread the message of secularism, national integration, womens' equality, etc. I may say that patriotic yatra in my early life helped me to develop myself.

There are a number of very good schemes under Department of youth Affairs, Sports and Women Child Welfare, but I am sorry to say that delay in releasing grant

spoil everything. I am forced to say that delay in release of grant gives scope of false accounts and even the situation makes for a few organisations not to use money properly. If money is not released for months, how the teachers are to be paid, how children are to be fed, how medical care can be given and where is the money for medicine.

13.00 hrs.

The policy of our Government is to help voluntary organisations. But I am sorry to say that sometimes many voluntary organisations do not get proper treatment. After the applications from voluntary organisations are sent, they are kept pending for a long time. My request is this. If the Government cannot give grants, let them say that for certain reasons, they are not able to give them the grant. Do not keep them pending and keep them hanging. Then money is not released in time. Of course, must say that I am the last person to suggest that the Government should assist voluntary organisations without proper enquiry. I further suggest that some organisations which get money from various foreign organisations Government should keep proper vigilance so that the money is spent properly according to the budget. In this connection I would like the Minister to take note of this and do the needful.

Government have decided that if no application for adult education is forwarded by the State Government within three month the Central Government will examine and release the grant directly. In this connection I suggest that the Central Government should extend this procedure for other schemes also. I am sorry to say that a number of schemes are not forwarded by the State Governments for years together. I request the Government to consider this suggestion of mine. I say this because of my personal experience not of one State but of different States. The schemes remain pending for a long time with the State Governments. So something should be done. The money is there. Why should the voluntary organisations suffer and the people should not get the benefit of the money which is already allotted?

Now, I would like to point out certain

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

things about the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The Central Social Welfare Board is to nominate half of numbers of membership of State Boards. I am not talking of the membership which are nominated by the State Government but of the membership which are to be nominated by the Central Board. Before nomination the Central Board should go into the details about each member. These members must have a good base of social work and some members must be village level workers. Workers of different types and categories must be selected so that the State Board can deal with different types of applications.

Lastly, I would like to point out that a number of laws have been passed, but they are not as effective as we want them to be. The status of women may have been raised a little bit, but it is far from satisfactory. Unless women are educated and they have economic freedom, it will not be possible to raise the status of women as much as we want. Through education we have to change the attitude of all the people, both men and women. Society should accept that women have equal rights in home and in society and in every sphere of life. In this connection, I request all the friends in this House to take a vow that women in their houses and areas are treated equally, because many people talk many things outside but inside their houses, women are not given equal opportunities. This is my personal experience. I request the Ministry to bring the report on the Status of Women in India upto date. We have to make it up-to-date and print it, as there is a demand for this Report. It is not available because it is out of stock. I hope, all the schemes, such as, the new Education Policy, Mass Literacy, etc., adopted by the Education Ministry, will be taken up with right earnestness and their implementation will be taken up very seriously.

As the time is short, I thank you, Sir, for giving me the time and I support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA

(Motihari) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource and oppose the cut motions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the new education policy was formulated in early 1986. The Ministry of Human Resource Development comprises departments like education, culture, art, sports, youth and women. As Shrimati Phulrenu Guha pointed out every thing cannot be discussed in detail here, but I would like to highlight some salient features. With the introduction of new National Education Policy a new chapter has begun in our education. Human Resources Development has been given a new direction in the Seventh Five Year Plan and a national debate has started on it. Our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has rightly pointed out in his foreword to Seventh Five Year Plan document that the construction of dams and roads might be helpful in the development of country but actual progress cannot take place without giving proper consideration to the various aspects of the development of human factor. Because man is the only medium through which work is accomplished. National Education Council consisting of nine sub councils has been set up to implement the National Education policy. It has already held several meetings. We are thankful to the State Minister of the concerned Ministry, who hails from Bihar our native land. He is an experienced man in this field and we hope him to do well.

I would like to mention some important points. Since National Education policy has been launched emphasis has been laid on making education compulsory, easily available and providing primary education to the children aged between 5 and 14 years. The target has been to make education compulsory by 1990 for children between 6 and 11 years. We are glad that after making a survey NCERT has stated in a report that 100 per cent success will be achieved within three years, as far as boys are concerned. But in case of girls the Central Government has decided that so far as admission is concerned the ratio between boys and girls at the primary level would be 5 : 3 and at middle level it would be 2:1. In spite of all these efforts and strict instructions by Government, admission

of girls has been quite low. 40% girls have been admitted for primary education in the last two to three years. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure compulsory education for girls, otherwise the target of educating all girls and boys by 1995 will not be fulfilled. Therefore, I request you to pay attention towards the reasons. The New Education Policy has been evaluated. The Hon. Prime Minister along with the Human Resource Development Minister—who is also the Education Minister—has been vigilant in this regard and have evaluated whether we have progressed in the past two-three years or not. The conclusions of the evaluation should be implemented. We should ensure that all are educated. I want to discuss many point, the Chief being the need to pay special attention towards the education of girls.

It is a matter of great joy that the number of women getting education has increased under the Seventh Five Year Plan. The number of women getting higher education has increased from 11 lakhs in 1986-87 to 14 lakhs. Even then the ratio of girls is quite less. The country cannot make progress until every child is educated. Mother is the first teacher. The Vedas say—

“Matrivaan, Pitrivaan, Acharyavaan.

Shiksha Deva Purushovdeshat.”

A would-be-mother has to become a teacher first. This requires special attention. The target of achieving 100 per cent success in providing compulsory education should be ensured by 1995. I am saying this because I do not think your evaluation will help much in achieving this target.

As far as adult education is concerned, laudable steps have been taken. A few schemes in this regard existed earlier also. A Literacy Mission has been set up at the national level and its meetings have been held on various occasions. Rs. 550 crores have been allocated for it and it is expected to be set up in every State. Every block is a unit. The evaluation report reveals that the target has not been achieved. Therefore, I would request you that in order to achieve the target of Literacy Mission it should be set up in every State by 1995. Not only this, if need be other schemes should also

be extended through this network. Attention has to be paid to all these things. Implementation of the scheme should be done in letter and spirit so that the evaluation report does not go waste. We hope that evaluation will be done in future also.

Operation Black-Board has been launched for providing education to all. It is a good effort. The number of primary schools should be increased to two in place where there is only one and two teacher including one lady teacher should be provided there by 1995. I urge the Government to follow the footsteps of Orissa Government and entrust primary education in the hands of women, because it has been felt that they can teach in a loving manner. Therefore, I propose that the Government should entrust teaching work at primary level to the women and girls. Besides, their pay-scales should also be revised and housing facilities should be provided to them wherever they go so that they may teach the children will full devotion.

I want to discuss one point regarding Navodya Vidyalayas. Central schools are already there, but the target would not be fully met with the help of these schools alone. This is because rich families admit their children in public schools. All the hon. Members present here, including the Ministers send their children to these Public Schools. How long will both these schools function simultaneously? I want to submit that as long as these two types of educational institutions are there two types of citizens will continue to be produced. We are the citizens of free India and therefore, we want that uniform education should be provided so that all of us are equal. I would urge the Government to stop privatisation of education and ban capitation fee which is being charged by Public Schools in Darjeeling, Shimla and Mussourie. All these institutions should be closed down and if need be, the funds allocated for educational schemes should be raised. Last year while presenting the Budget, the Hon. Prime Minister raised the allocation for education to Rs. 800 crores from Rs. 352 crores in 1986-87. But only Rs. 700 crores were spent. The remaining Rs. 100 crores were not spent. Why did the Government not spend this amount?

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

This year's Budget is an ambitious one. The amount allocated for Department of Education in 1988-89 is Rs. 1550 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs 1185 crores for 1987-88. This is a good sign. There is no doubt about the Government's good intentions. I know the Government is willing to do this, but a lot of dedication and devotion is needed for that.

Now I want to say something about Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Government aims at opening 'Navodaya' Vidyalayas in 442 districts of the country. 83 such vidyalayas were opened in 1986-87, 126 in 1987-88 and 50 more are planned for 1988-89. I want to know how the Government will go about realising this concept of Navodaya Vidyalayas. The funds earmarked for this purpose should be increased. I would also like to request that when the selection process for opening a Navodaya vidyalaya is set in motion, the Member of Parliament from the district should also be taken into confidence. The concerned M.P. should be consulted on the selection of site. The work can be done in a better way if M. Ps are inducted into the Governing Bodies and also involved in selecting teachers. The target for admission of girls to Navodaya Vidyalays is 33%, only 18% girls have been admitted so far. The Government's principle of keeping aside 80% of the seats in these vidyalayas for rural children is followed more in theory than in practice. May I know how many of the students in these vidyalayas are Harijans, Adivasis or of rural origins? When city-bred children fail to get admissions to schools of their choice, they declare themselves as residents of rural areas and get admission in these vidyalayas. Therefore, I want that the admission process in Navodaya vidyalayas should be streamlined.

I shall take one minute more. I want to say something about pre-primary education. A child's first teacher is mother. She gives the child the first taste of learning at home. To strengthen the foundation of children the Government should open Kindergarten and Montessori schools in

villages and cities. Montessori schools can be opened on the lines of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas.

The Government has plans for vocationalisation of education. 20% students will be admitted to these courses under the 10+2 system till 1990. I welcome the funds set aside for this purpose. The basic schools which used to function earlier have closed down. Shri Manot Pandey is present here. The school in Kumar Bagh has stopped functioning. The Government has not been able to achieve the targets in this regard. Kindly check the assessment report of the department in this connection.

I want to say something about sports. Our performance in the field of sports has been very poor. Who is responsible for this? The people who are responsible are those who are at the helm of sports affairs. They do not select the right sportsmen and women. How long will this continue? Only brilliant and talented sports persons should be selected.

I welcome the guidelines and policies formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in this regard. Only by following these principles will the country make progress and a revolutionary change come about on the economic and social fronts.

You have started ringing the bell when I have not even consulted my papers.

I want to say one thing about my constituency Motihari.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you are speaking how is not being recorded.

*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam) : Hon. Chairman, sir, I feel extremely glad to participate in this discussion on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Human Resources Development.

**Not recorded.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Sports activities must receive proper attention. Health education is vital for the development of a balanced personality. Hon. Dr. MGR gave due importance to the development of sports. Sports education is a basic education for the youth. I, therefore, request that a sports University must be established in Tamil Nadu. As a mark of tribute to the departed leader of Tamil Nadu, I would like to request that the University may be named after Bharat Ratna Dr. MGR. When the Hon. Minister Mrs. Maragaret Alva visited Coimbatore, she promised to set up a sports college in Coimbatore. I urge the Minister to adhere to her commitment.

About the development of languages in the country, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to emphatically state that the people of Tamil Nadu will stubbornly resist all attempts of imposing Hindi. These Navodaya schools which you propose to establish are going to serve as centres for propagation of Hindi in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister that Navodaya Schools should be established in Tamil Nadu only if these schools play a vital role in the development of regional languages. You are spending crores and crores of rupees for these schools and this money should not be wasted for imposing Hindi on unwilling Tamil people. You must give adequate importance to all the 15 languages included in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution. The assurances given by late Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi should not be flouted and the assurances should be implemented in letter and spirit.

About women education let me state frankly that this field requires improvement. As men move out of the villages to urban areas for education, women do not go. Unless you provide hostel and other facilities including concession in educational fees, these women in rural areas will not move to urban areas for study and will remain illiterate. Alternately you can improve the conditions in villages and set up standard educational institutions in villages.

Unemployment is a serious problem in Tamil Nadu. You must set up more industries. Stress must be given on vocational education. Millions graduating out of colleges and Universities do not get employ-

ment. They must be provided with necessary monetary assistance for starting their own ventures.

The conditions of teachers should be improved. The teachers placed certain demands before Dr. MGR Government and we accepted many of the demands. They have submitted a memorandum containing fresh demands to Hon. Ministers ND Tiwari and PV Narasimha Rao. Their demands should be agreed to. The recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Committee on the pay scales of teachers must be implemented in it to.

For removing unemployment in Tamil Nadu, the Centre must set up more industries in the State. By setting up more industries the backward State should be helped to limp back to its original position.

With these words, sir, I thank you for the opportunity given.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate. Firstly, I support the grants allotted to this Ministry. I personally feel the allotment is less as the Ministry and the Government are going in for the New Education Policy wherein Culture, Education and Sports have been clubbed together. It is a very big step for the Government and I personally feel that some more time should have been spent on assessing the whole structure and the results before actually put it into practice.

Sir, there are two major things which have affected our education and that is the rural and the urban people have got separated. They have different standards of living. It is one crux of the problem and the gap has to be bridged so that the youth living in the rural areas have equal opportunity, equal standing along with the urban youth and society.

Secondly, educational institutions like any other institution should have autonomy for achieving better standard. Whenever there is competition, there is always an attempt to do better. For that reason, to improve the educational system, to improve

[Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

better educational facilities, it would be advisable to give more powers to these institutions so that they compete with each other for better results. Further, the role of the Government should be that of an observer and not an active participant as it has been, now. Sir, there is too much of involvement—political involvement which hinders the development of the institutions and also the educational system.

The National Education Policy was adopted in 1986. Unfortunately, we have been having drought for the last three years. In spite of that, I very strongly feel that the allocation of funds for education should not have been cut. For, the education is a very important factor for a developing country like ours, specially where there is too much illiteracy and for development, it is very essential that a new awakening among the masses, specially among the backward people, the uneducated people is important. For that reason, the allocation, as I said earlier, is not enough. It should not have been cut either.

I would now come over to Culture where I want to say a few words. I was referring to the Dictionary to find out exactly what Culture means. It means trained and refined state of the understanding and manners and uptake. There seems to be a certain amount of confusion when culture is referred to especially in the Government. Culture is everywhere in whatever you do—eat, sleep, walk, talk. It is not only an art. Culture has to be inborn. It cannot be implanted into anybody just like you implant education. No doubt, the Government is doing a laudable job in trying to get the massive public interested in culture. But the biggest blunder they made—and I can quote—is the *Upna Utsav* that was organised in Delhi last year. No statement has been brought forward to show how much culture has been created in the city of Delhi. What was the idea behind so much expenditure and so much culture that does not exist? No doubt it was like giving a book on law to a two-year old KG-going student and telling him to study.

Culture can be brought into prominence. But, at first, it is necessary to understand

how much acceptance is there amongst the public. As you travel, you will see that most of the public listens to film music, *ghazals*, *geets*, light music, but suddenly you give them classical music by the top-most artistes of our country. Naturally, they are not going to understand what is happening. It is a gradual consumption which should take place from light music, which can be understood, gradually to better music and better arts.

Same is the case with the folk dances. Now, folk dance is not artistic—not all of them, but a lot of them are not artistically inclined. There are spontaneous activities which take place during festival or during other rites. They seem always right amongst their own atmosphere, their own surroundings. cannot be presented on a stage and ask people to accept them as a form of art.

All this should have been thought before organising these festivals. No doubt it is a very good idea to show what our culture is to other countries where it does not exist or where they don't have. We have a very rich culture in our country—varying culture. Culture is one thing which can replace words. It does not mean any words to convey something which our Government is trying to do.

We have got several museums in the country. All over the world, there are museums which are recognised as educational institutions. I have been shouting for the last five years, why this step has not been taken by the Government where our museums are taken as educational institutions, where our culture is housed. The Government has not come forward with any policy.

Today the museums, especially private museums, are finding it so difficult to maintain their artefacts, their exhibits, because of the heavy taxation that they have to pay. They are not held as charitable or public trusts. If the Government really wants to do something for culture to preserve it, this is one big step they should take. No doubt they should be careful whom they recognise and which institution they don't. But this is something they must encourage, where public autonomous bodies are encouraged to look after the cultural aspects. to look

after their own institutions. Government is not expected to do everything and should not. Even the museums have been allotted very little funds. I happened to be on the Committee. I know that very little has been allotted while, on the other hand, to send our artefacts and exhibits abroad, we are spending so much. But nothing has been given to preserve our museums which have a lot of valuable exhibits, which no other country has. I think this is something which the Government should do so that education and culture would go hand-in-hand. Through the educational system, culture should be imbibed and taught from an early stage. Unfortunately, sports is elaborate and expensive equipment. Why do we do that? We have our own cultural sports, we have our own games which are as competent and at the same time cheaper to organise and maintain but we don't do that. We give more prominence to games which are internationally renowned which are more popular. Why can't we make an attempt to have Olympic Indian Games or something similar to that? We have several games which can be played by very poor children because it does not need equipments like in tennis or badminton. I have also been trying to convince the Government that we should encourage our indigenous games but very little advancement has been made.

Secondly, there are several young, talented artists and sportsmen and renowned artists who have won international awards but their recognition also goes unknown. I will give an example. I have also given it last year. One of our poor artists from Baroda University has won in photography and in turn was gifted with expensive camera of Japan. That camera is still lying with the customs authorities because the poor artist has not been able to pay the tax and get it released. Why can't the Government come forward and help this artist? They do not have to do much except to give that camera to the poor photographer who has won recognition in this country. These are the little things which the Government should do and not the big things. Let the autonomous bodies do the cultural work. Let the Government be the godfather and see that proper distribution of work and allotment is done. I can quote the figures which I have and I do not want to reveal. I do not want to embarrass the Govern-

ment. During 'Upna Utsav' how much money was misused? It should not have happened so. For a country like ours, money is a very important factor and with better management and better thinking, we could have had better results.

Another medium is Television and All India Radio. They are also agencies of the Government which can do a lot for encouraging talents which they have not been doing. For years together, the All India Radio has been conducting competitions of all types. They give prizes but not a single person has really managed to come up through these agencies that the agency can take credit for. It is only after they have made a name abroad, they have been given prominence by the Government agencies. Don't we have experts to decide as to who is good and bad? It is only people and countries abroad recognise their talents, that we start recognising their talents? Same thing is happening in sports also. I would like to request the Government that these factors should be taken into account and all round involvement should be taken.

I would like to touch music which is my favourite subject. Gharanas which are very important are the basis of our music and are fast vanishing. What has the Government done today? Nothing. Gwalior Gharana and Agra Gharana are dying out. The Government claims that the archives has not been recording. Who are helping them? They are not helping anybody. The students can't take get any benefits from them. What is the good of having these archives, if they don't help anybody? For this sort of programme, the Government should come up with where they are helpful in preserving the culture and encouraging culture.

Sir, I thank you for allowing me to have given some time to express my views.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Not only that, I wish that the hon. Minister will come forward for substantial supplementary Demands by utilizing the entire money allocated to him in the Budget. The reason is that since the day the name of the Ministry has been changed from the Ministry of

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Education to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, possibly the Government has realised the importance of improving the human resources. As I said in the past, the entire ills of the society of the economy are because of not paying adequate attention to the improvement or skills of the human beings which are there in abundance in this country. If the Finance Minister were to say that he was lacking adequate revenues, I would say that these revenues had to come only from more and more generation of wealth which is possible only when there are competent people to generate that. Once again it leads to the human resource development.

Human resources are the key to solve the entire problems whether those belong to the Finance Ministry, Civil Aviation or other Ministries. If you take any Ministry, you will find that ultimately it leads to the right human beings that are required to manage or to generate wealth or to improve that.

I am of the opinion that the allocations made to the Human Resource Development Ministry are inadequate and obviously the importance is possibly not realised in right degree though it is realised to some extent.

It is accepted by everyone in this country that the system of education in this country is not suitable to the present needs, particularly if we look at it in comparison to the growth that is there outside the country. Many of the countries are moving very fast technologically. Let us take the case of Japan particularly; they have gone ahead in the matter of generation of wealth like anything. We must learn from them, we must think what made them rich, what made Japan to go ahead of even America in certain fields. It is purely because of the improvement of the human resources there. It was possibly the determination of the Government and the emphasis of the Government there on improving the skills of the human beings there as also the values, which is very important. It must be impressed upon the people that hard work, discipline and skills are essential for them to go up in the ladder or live better in the society. This must be made a part of the curriculum and enough emphasis has to be

laid on the value of education right from the beginning, from the primary school.

In the new Education Policy, it is stated that the thrust is more on improving the quality of education. Every word in the Education Policy is very important and interesting, but I would only urge upon Shri Shahi—Shri Narasimha Rao is not there—that all that is written in the Education Policy must be implemented thoroughly; not only thoroughly, but in a very radical and speedy manner. In my opinion, in the last two years since the new Education Policy was announced, that speed is not there in enough degree. I do not know at what level it is lacking, whether at the Minister's level or the officers' level, but the change that was expected by the hon. Prime Minister may not have come in the required degree.

If you look at the Reporters, who are now before us, and recording whatever is being said here, and if they were to be absent for a few days, I am sure, the work will come to a standstill. The reason is that there are no good Reporters available, there are no good interpreters available and there are no good people available who can work in the field of accountancy, technology or in the field of rural technology that is required. You don't have the skilled people, The dearth is only of the skilled people, the competent people. This Department and this Ministry should generate all these things. I agree that it is not entirely in the hands of the Government of India. The States have to realise. The States have to co-operate with the Government of India in implementing the policies formulated by the Government of India in this regard.

Vocationalisation of education is the best way for bringing in this radical change. There are sufficient number of people who are Graduates, Post Graduates and Doctorates in this country. But when we check them, whether they are suitable or not, it was found that they are absolutely not suitable for anybody's requirement. So why should we generate these Graduates or Post Graduates who are not fit for the needs of the country? Why not we divert our attention and resources for generating more people from the rural areas for

improving their skills by making them to adopt modern technologies for generating wealth. So somebody has to concentrate on education. They should not be drop-outs from the Schools. The parents must get convinced that the education which their children are going to have will get them bread. They look at the jobs. The jobs do not mean white collared jobs. So, the Government must give an emphasis on the education, for self-employment and not for white collared jobs. This will be possible only if you concentrate mainly on the rural areas. I am of the opinion—I mentioned this in my previous two Budget speeches—that rural training schools are more important. Boys of 8th Class or 10th Class or Intermediate level must be trained in the technologies or the skills that are required for a particular area. They are the people who will generate wealth. When we go to the constituencies, we found that hundreds and thousands of young boys come to us for some means of livelihood. When we ask them, on which subject we can help them or on which line of production we can help them, they say that they do not know. They do not know anything. So, it is our responsibility, it is our duty to train them in their respective fields. I wish the hon. Minister will also see that the loans given by the banks or any assistance that is being given to them under the twenty point programme—whether under NREP, RLEGP or IRDP—must be linked to the trainees who come out of the rural training institutes. Then only they will have confidence on the type of education which they are getting and say, “Yes, now we can live with respect and pride and can stand on our own legs.” The assistance being given to them is most important. Because of this only they can stand on their own legs.

It must be realised by all of us that today the problem of population is a major one. It can be solved by our Ministers. For raising the level of education or literacy in the country, first the problem of population should be solved. If this problem is solved, then automatically, the other problems will also be solved. It is because of illiteracy prevailing among our women-folk, this problem is going up. It is going up in a very unexpected degree. So, I would say, even the allocations that are made to the Ministry of Health can be

reduced and diverted to this Ministry. By doing so, it can do a very important job for reducing the population of this country.

I am of the opinion that for admission of boys to higher education, the standards should be kept high. It is not that everybody should be admitted to Post Graduate or Doctorate courses. Unless a boy proves that he is highly competent, he should not be allowed to join the Post Graduate or any other higher education.

Unless the boy has got an innovative thinking or research-oriented mind, he should not be allowed to go in for PhD. Today, we find umpteen number of PhDs. When they open their lips—barring a few—you can find how hollow they are. I suggest, these institutes should be opened for admission without any age limit. Even if a person is coming forward for admission at the age of 50 or 60 years, it should not matter. He must have confidence that he can go to any of these directions, so long as, it is proved that he is competent to go in that direction.

Similarly, take the case of privatisation of education. Many people want privatisation of education. I won't say that privatisation should be encouraged without any restrictions. But because we are lacking in the funds, in the required resources, the infra-structure and all that, for improving the quality of education, the examination by certain private institutions can be encouraged.

It is not that we must encourage them freely.

13.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Similarly, in regard to employment of teachers, I am of the opinion that the status of the teachers must be increased—particularly their social status. It has gone down during the last few decades. Their remuneration should also be increased. I am happy that their remuneration has been increased substantially. In spite of that, I don't understand why the teachers went on strike, last year. Possibly they didn't involve themselves in the task of the

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Government of India in formulating the new education and for improving the quality of education.

Coming to physical education—to the best of my knowledge—there is only one college, which is run by the Government of India and that is the L.L.C.P. Gwalior. The constituents of my district have asked me to start one college there, for which they are prepared to give the required land and also the funds. They will collect money from the people for starting this college. If the Government does not have sufficient funds, why not utilise the collections of my constituency people who are very much ready to give the same? It is also a basic requirement. It would request the hon. Minister to consider starting a college of physical education in my constituency in a place called Gudlavalluru which was adjudged as the best village in the country, a few years back. The people are also very progressive. That would be an ideal place for starting a college of physical education.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I really thank not only the Minister and the Deputy Speaker but also the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. In a limited way I consider this subject as most important.

I request the minister and the Members of Parliament to realise how important this Ministry is and how important the allocation for this Ministry is. So I would say that the allocation has to be increased substantially.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I take this opportunity to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards certain issues. Firstly, ever since India became independent, education has always been experimented with. During the last 40 years we have been experimenting in this field but we have not achieved any success.

It is being said that the New Education Policy is the best of its kinds. It has been

widely debated throughout the country. According to majority of intellectuals this policy is useless, keeping in view the prevailing situation and needs of the country. Our Constitutional commitment was to provide free and compulsory education within 12 years besides universalisation of education. The Government has miserably failed in this direction. The New Education Policy says that equal opportunities for education will exist for all be they a President's or a Sweeper's offspring. How much of this is a reality today? The same education system which existed before Independence continues even today. There is a vast gap between the education provided to rich and the poor. This has resulted in the formation of two classes. One is that of officers and the elitist class while the other consists of clerks and teachers. What I mean to say is that in matters of education the Government is adopting the same attitude which the Britishers did in the pre-Independence era.

The Government had made tall claims that children from rural areas would be admitted to Navodaya Vidyalayas so that they would get a chance to study. Ever since the New Education Policy has been implemented it is children from rich families and living in urban areas who are actually being admitted to these schools. The education system which is sought to be introduced cannot come on its own. Unless attention is paid to social and economic problems and we approach this issue with an open mind. We will not be able to achieve our objectives. Although these vidyalas have been named Navodaya but it would have been more appropriate if we call them 'Amiodaya', because it is the rich who are benefiting most from them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, an hon. Member of the ruling party has rightly said that due to present education system and other circumstances prevailing in the country the burden of unemployment has increased on the Government. Students seek jobs after completing their education. Therefore, a suggestion has been given and Government has accepted it—that emphasis should be laid on vocational education. I feel that this particular aspect is being ignored. Assistance for vocational education and training is not forthcoming from

the Government. Therefore, the hon. Minister to should pay attention in this direction.

It is well-known that Bihar is backward in every respect, particularly, education. According to the 1981 census, the All-India average of literacy was 36.2 per cent. But in Bihar it is just 26.25 per cent. More than 50% of the students have to attend classes in the open. Their examinations are not held on time. If the examinations are on schedule the results are not declared for 2-3 years. Similarly, there is dearth of teachers in schools. I am referring to primary schools in particular. On one hand there is unemployment while on the other thousands of trained people are sitting idle. The manpower is available but it is not being put to good use. Affiliated colleges in Bihar are not being made constituent colleges. Consequently, the future of teachers is getting bleak and discontentment is surging in them. They do not get salaries on time, there is malpractice in transfers and housing facilities are virtually non-existent.

The much talked about 'Operation Black-Board' programme in the New Education Policy has remained on paper alone. In this connection, I would like to tell you about Bihar as I do not have information about other places. A survey was conducted by the State Council of Educational Training and Research Centre and according to the findings of that survey, more than 40% of the primary schools in Bihar lack proper building facilities, and more than 20% of such schools are in a dilapidated condition.

14.00 hrs.

The current financial year's survey of 9 urban areas and 120 blocks in 39 districts, says :

In 13270 primary schools children do not even have a mat to sit on, in 7 schools there is only chalk and duster, 6939 schools have no buildings; 2240 schools have only one room in all, only 114 schools have toilets, 9453 schools do not even have drinking water facility. Apart from these there is also the lack of library and sports facilities.

The report recommends the appointment of 3133 teachers including 277 lady teachers in the current financial year. It further recommends the construction of a minimum of two rooms in every school at the total cost of Rs. 72.27 crores. What has happened is that the Bihar Government has sanctioned only Rs. 18.68 crores on 27.3.88 for the implementation of 'Operation Black-Board' in the current financial year. What was needed in the current financial year was Rs. 72.27 crores for construction of two rooms in every school. But Rs. 18.68 crores were sanctioned for the entire 'Operation Black-Board' by the Bihar Government and that too on 27.3.88. You can yourself imagine how much can be spent in three or four days i.e. the end of financial year. What does this mean? I think this was done because the Government felt that nothing can be accomplished in three or four days and consequently money would be returned and Bihar will remain a backward State. It is also clear that the Central Government will finance the purchase of certain items under the 'Operation Black-Board' programme. As reported in the Press, the Centre will sanction Rs. 7215 to every primary school for the purchase of maps, charts and sports equipment. As far as I know the Centre has not released this amount to Bihar so far.

A lot has been said about adult education. So far as Bihar is concerned the adult education programme is on paper only. Crores of rupees are being spent on this programme and there is lot of bungling. Fake registers with fictitious names are being maintained. There are no students but the centres are functioning. Similarly, at places there are no centres but they are getting money. It has become a source of income and a means of livelihood for certain people. This can be investigated in Rajgir, in my constituency and in other areas also. Crores of rupees are going down the drain. Though Government's intentions are good, yet those who have been entrusted to implement it are not following it properly. In Bihar, Officers from top to bottom are in collusion.

Nalanda is an ancient university. There has been a long standing demand to make it a Central University but it has not been met so far. Though it is said that historical,

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

ancestral and old heritage will be preserved, but it is not being translated into action in the case of Nalanda. The university is famous not only in India but also throughout world. Even then the Government has not taken any steps to renovate it. It was decided to declare it an open university under the New Education Policy. But neither office has been opened there so far, nor any staff has been appointed. No funds have been allotted so far for the purpose. How does the Government propose to fulfill the commitments made under the New Education Policy? Obviously, there is a wide gap between what the Government preaches and what it practices.

I would like to make one more submission before concluding. In Bihar the condition of primary education is deplorable. The State lacks an adequate number of schools. Schools are being opened on political considerations. Before sanctioning a school, its future utility as a polling booth in the next elections is kept in view. People belonging to the ruling party maintain an upper hand in sanctioning the units and constructing school buildings. There are several villages with large population, but there is no school. An enquiry to this effect in Jahanabad constituency and in my constituency, Nalanda will reveal, how discrimination is being made there. The Government talks of universal literacy, but a partisan attitude is being adopted in this regard. The Central Government may say that is a State subject. But now education comes under the concurrent list. If the Central Government leaves the entire responsibility of education on the Government of Bihar and does not monitor or take any action against complaints received in this regard, Bihar can never develop in this respect. I would like to point out that the hon. Minister who hails from Bihar is aware of the facts. He knows the inside story. He knows what is happening there. Hence I hope that there will be improvement in the field of education during his tenure, and so far as education is concerned, Bihar will march ahead. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support

the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has rightly said in the draft Seventh Plan that development does not mean only development of factories, dams or roads, but the basic objective of development is the material, cultural and spiritual satisfaction of the people and, therefore, emphasis should be laid on the importance of human resource development. Human resource and human relations occupy the most important place in life. We will have to pay more attention to these points in future. In fact, in pursuance of the wishes of the Prime Minister the Ministry of Human Resource Development has made concerted efforts for the development of education, culture, art, women and children. Stress has been laid to further expedite the nation wide efforts relating to education, health, nutrition at the State level. In this connection, I would like to point out that the present national education policy has laid special emphasis on primary education. Just now an hon. Member said that the Government is constructing school buildings under Operation Black-board programme. But the problem is that the floor is *Kuchcha* in most of these schools. It is a very minor thing. I visited a number of schools in my district, Kanpur and found there is no provision of water and tap in the schools. The floors in most of these schools is *Kuchcha*. I would like that the Government should make improvements in the pattern of school buildings so that proper provision of water is made and concrete floor is laid.

I would like to submit further that the scheme of opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in the villages was proposed to benefit the rural poor and it is undoubtedly a good scheme. This scheme was proposed as an alternative to public schools. But unfortunately the progress made in this direction so far has not been satisfactory. In the first instance 50 schools were opened and a Plan to open 126 such schools in 1987-88 is under way. There is a proposal to open 50 more schools in future also. In this connection, I would like to point out that the Government should set up good schools so that the objectives behind this scheme could be fulfilled. For instance, a Navodaya Vidyalaya has been opened in Kanpur city

but it has no building. Admission is continuing in the school and the school is housed in a rented building, where no proper arrangements are available. In Kanpur Dehat which falls in my constituency no school building has so far been constructed. I had raised this issue before the House 8 to 10 days back. I am sure that Navodaya Vidyalayas will be opened in the no-industry and backward districts on priority basis. It should be ensured that poor and talented children get admission in these schools. The drawbacks of public schools should not creep in Navodaya Vidyalayas. In this context, I share the views of other hon. Members and urge the Government to ensure that urban children claiming themselves to be of rural origin do not get admission in these schools.

In addition to this, I would like to submit that the Adult Education scheme launched by the Government under the National Literacy Mission is a very good programme. In fact we should chalk out these programmes on the Chinese pattern. China formulated a programme in 1984 and within 5 years it made the entire country literate. But we have so far been able to educate only 36 per cent people. I request the Government to launch a 5 year literacy campaign on a war footing and educate the masses. The payment of Rs. 100, to male and female instructors who are engaged in adult education in the development blocks is a meagre amount. It is a very difficult task to teach old men and old women, but as it is very necessary to teach them in the national interest and in the interest of national unity the instructors should be paid adequate remuneration.

I want to add one thing more. Our education is not job-oriented. The Government has made efforts to make it job oriented under the new policy. It is, therefore, necessary to link the present schools to local industrial houses. The students who come out of schools after doing High School and Inter remain unemployed. There is no job for them. It is, therefore, necessary to link these schools to industrial houses for providing employment to them. Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes should be opened in rural areas so that boys may receive training in these institutions and set-up their own small industry.

I may further add that the five I.I.Ts in the country which promote technical education are not rural-oriented. The talented students of I.I.Ts demonstrate their talent abroad. Engineers, Doctors and Professors who are the products of these prestigious institutions bring laurels to the country when they serve in foreign countries. But the country is deprived of their talent. The I.I.T. products do not serve in the villages and go abroad. Out of these five I.I.Ts, one is in Kanpur, which falls in my constituency, Bilhaur and it is the best in the country. There are no local representatives in the Governing body. An M.P. or an MLA should be nominated to this body in order to solve the local problems. I want that the hon. Minister should consider my proposal. Regarding primary education, whatever I had submitted last year, I want to repeat it again. An hon. Member rightly said that there are two types of schools, one is the public school and the other the Government school. Consequently, two categories of people are being brought up. The time has come when we should close down these public schools. They run counter to the philosophy of socialism. We preach socialism but we do not practise it. If we allow this dual system to continue, it will shake our faith in socialism. Therefore, there should be such schools which could breed good citizens.

I want to submit one point regarding language. We are all aware and we accept that Hindi and other Indian languages are very rich. We speak in favour of our regional languages but we do not practise them properly. The English language which has come to stay in this country is mainly responsible for creating linguistic acrimony among people and is thereby destroying the fabric of country's unity. It is high time now that we stop the use of English at public functions and use the regional languages as the medium of instruction in schools. English should not be the medium of instruction. I am not speaking against English language but I want that it should not be used the way, it is being used today. Regional language should be developed in each State.

Finally, I want to submit one more point before concluding. The education imparted in the name of nursery school

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

education in cities, and the commercialisation of education must stop. I want that all public schools and other teaching shops must be closed down. Commercialisation of education must stop so that our educational endeavours are fruitful.

What is happening in our schools today? The teachers are engaged in private coaching. This has become a business in schools. The student who does not engage his teacher as private tutor is unable to qualify his examination. Those students who pay Rs. 200 or more to the private tutor they easily qualify the examination. This practice must be stopped.

I would also like to draw your attention to what is happening in our colleges and universities. Mass copying in the examinations has become more or less a practice. The students want to indulge in it and the teachers also do not restrict them from doing so. It is happening not only in my State but in every other State. I think the defects in our examination system should be removed and some radical changes should be brought about in it.

Our universities have become political arenas. There is lot of Unionism. Even teachers indulge in it. The universities are full of such people who have nothing to do with education whatsoever. They indulge in dirty politics there. They are behind the various unions. Everyone is aware as to how elections to these unions are held. The entire affair is manipulated from outside. Thousands of rupees are spent on elections. Thus, indiscipline is spreading among students and they are indulging in politics. This should be stopped immediately so that education is imparted smoothly.

With these words, I support these demands.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants. I have volumes of praise for the Human Resource Ministers and the Ministry for trying hard to reach the goal.

Last year the Budget Estimates on Education was Rs. 799.57 crores and the anticipated expenditure up to 31st March, 1988 is Rs. 751 crores. There must be some amount left for unforeseen contingencies. The expenditure is purposeful and meaningful.

In the report it has also been mentioned that :

“For all practical purposes the year 1987-88 is the year for implementation of National Policy on Education.”

So, the discussion that is going on in this House will certainly be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister and the Ministry and the loopholes should be plugged. There can be no two opinions on this Education Policy and this Education Policy besides development has laid, stress on national integration which is the need of the hour, and emphasis on science and technology, vocationalisation, black-board operation, self-employment and universalisation of elementary education. The schemes are meant for the needs of the society and the country. Teachers' training is certainly, the pivot round which this system revolves. Of course, steps have been taken in the field of culture which is of vital importance for human development. Attempts have been made to take culture to the people.

Education is now in the Concurrent List. It intends to modernise the whole educational policy to cope with the challenges and demands and in the right direction. From the discussion in the House it is crystal clear that there is awareness in this country and it must be made a people's movement. The people's representatives, the MLAs and the MPs should be involved and their views should be taken into consideration.

Coming to the Implementation of the National Education Policy, there must be cooperation, close cooperation between the States and the Centre. It is on partnership basis not by confrontation, I do agree. Partnership of the Centre should not be of a sleeping partner. It may so happen that certain States and universities may not come forward to implement the schemes and may block the schemes. At that

junction the Centre should not be a silent spectator. The Governors in the States are the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities. The University Grants Commission gives aid and assistance to different universities. So, there must be a supervising agency to see whether the funds given to the different States and universities are utilised in right perspective, for the proper implementation of the scheme. I would invite the attention of the Minister to at least one university in Orissa, that is, the Berhampur University. In Orissa, there are four universities including the Sanskrit University, and in all these universities there is no elected Senate or Syndicate. The Administrators are there and their term is being enhanced from time to time. I have no disrespect for bureaucrats, but in Berhampur University, a bureaucrat is the Administrator. Unless one is an educationist, one will not understand the system of education. You will be surprised to know, Sir, how Orissa is deprived of taking advantage of the Scheme. The aid and funds freely given by the Central Government and the UGC, are not taken advantage of by the State and the universities. While giving recognition, the State Government gives recognition to the private colleges and institutions because in Orissa, education is imparted mainly through private colleges. Government colleges are much less. So, they give temporary or provisional recognition and later on make it permanent. Similarly, the universities also give temporary affiliation and make it permanent later on. Because of this, such private colleges, which are far better than the Government colleges and which have got good infrastructure, are deprived of any aid or facilities by the UGC.

The universities never forward their applications to the UGC or when forwarding they write, 'provisional' or 'temporary' and as such the UGC also not gives any aid. This is a matter on which the hon. Minister will talk to his counterpart in Orissa and see that such 'provisional' or 'temporary' concurrence is not given. Give the concurrence or do not give the concurrence; forward the application or do not forward the application. For years together this system is going on.

Coming to the Berhampur university, it is better that much less is spoken about

Berhampur University. I have stated, teachers' training is the pivot on fulcrum around which the whole educational system revolves. The Government is against the collection of capitation amount. When the Government has given the thrust to this teachers' training, the Berhampur University is imparting this training through correspondence course. Sir, you can well imagine how through correspondence course teachers will be given training not having practical knowledge of teaching, and they will be appointed teachers. It is not in respect of teachers of Orissa only that this correspondence course is prevailing in the Berhampur University, but it is open for the whole of the country. The Government is against realisation of capitation fees. The University is charging more than thousand rupees. The teacher-students are victims of this malpractice. Teachers from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala etc. are given this correspondence course and lakhs of rupees are being collected as capitation fees.

The University which is near the cantonment area has practically become a part of the military cantonment. One M.L.A. of the Ganjam District in which the Berhampur University is situated, when he went to the University to ascertain certain facts and talked to the clerk there, the clerk was punished by the university authorities by degrading him to a lower status. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how this system could be implemented when people's representatives are not taken into confidence by the Universities and authorities. So, it is high time that the UGC sent a team to inspect, to find out how the Berhampur University functions and take suitable steps.

Sir, as I find from the Implementation Report of Orissa, nothing has been spoken about universalisation of elementary education. The elementary school teachers have not received the pay since three months. Nothing is there about the training facilities for agriculture. So also not a single college in Orissa has been given the autonomous status. Five hundred colleges are to be given autonomous status during the Seventh Five Year Plan. I do not think it is possible to do so and it is quite ambitious. At least 50 per cent can be achieved. I repeat, not a single college in Orissa has been given autonomous status. The

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Government is not interested to lose the administrative power on the colleges and the universities are not forwarding the applications of the private colleges which are eligible, which have got all the infrastructure to raise to the status of the autonomous college. The Berhampur University did not forward the application of KSUB Bhanjanagar college. I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to one matter. There are Committees. In those Committees a representative of the UGC or the Central Government remains. But who is the representative of the Central Government or the UGC? He is a man suggested by the concerned University or the State Government. So, justice cannot be done in this way. I suggest that when a member of the committee to be there from the UGC or from the Centre, let the Central Government or UGC send their representatives to the respective committee from here and not that they ditto the suggestion made by that university or by that State.

I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister in this connection. I wrote a letter to the then Minister of State for Education, Shrimati Krishna Sahi for which I received a reply on 25th June, 1987 :

"I have received a copy of your letter dated 16th June, 1987 regarding stopping the correspondence course for B.Ed. in Berhampur University, Permanent Affiliation to the K.S.U.B. Training College at Bhanjanagar etc. I am having these looked into."

But so far I have not received a reply as to what action has been taken. About the relevance of education, I quote the Prime Minister :

"Education must make our people the masters of technology and not slaves. We must not ape or imitate. We must understand, modify and utilise knowledge for our benefit, for the country's benefit."

There is no brain-drain in India. It has been amply proved by our indigenous production of surface to surface missile and remote sensing satellite. Of course, educationists and scientists go to different parts of the world. But our standing on

our own legs has been amply proved by our achievements made by our scientists and engineers.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister to give his kind attention to some of the matters in my constituency. UGC grant should be given to B.Ed. College and Savitri Women College at Bhanja Nagar. Since importance has been given to sports and camps necessary aid should be given to Nehru Memorial Association at Bhanja Nagar where there is stadium. Bhanja Sahitya Parishad at Bhanjanagar, district Ganjan, Orissa is a citadel of learning. It has published many works of Kavi Samrat Upendra Bhanj, poet laureate of Orissa. So, necessary aids and grants should be given to this institution to develop the regional culture. Similarly, I request that the Bhanjanagar College should be given autonomous status.

I suggest that there should be a code of conduct not only for the teachers of universities but also for the whole education system, beginning from secondary education up to college education and the achievements should be supervised and corrective steps taken where necessary.

As for Delhi, it is mentioned education survey is being conducted to identify unenrolled children and potential drop-outs and efforts are being made to ensure maximum enrolment and retention. This should be adopted in all the States.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whilst waiting for my name to be called, I could not help but recall the words of Shakespeare in. "As You Like It" :

"Time travels in diverse paces with diverse persons.

"I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, who Time trots withal, who Time gallops withal and who he stands still withal."

For the Member who is waiting for his name to be called, Time stands still withal; for the Member who is speaking, Time gallops withal. So as Time will gallop when I speak, I shall plunge into my subject straightaway.

I moved three Cut Motions but I believe the most important of these is in respect of the functioning of the University Grants Commission, I have made this observation based on a criticism of the Supreme Court in a case, judgment of which was delivered on the 13th August, 1987. I am quoting from the judgment :

“The Constitution of India vests Parliament with exclusive authority in regard to coordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education. Parliament has enacted the UGC Act for that purpose. University Grants Commission has, therefore, a greater role to play in shaping the academic life of the country. It shall not falter or fail in its duty to maintain a high standards in the University. It is hoped that the University Grants Commission will discharge its responsibility to the nation and play an increasing role to bring about the needed transformation in the academic life of the Universities.”

This is a strong indictment of our pre-eminent educational pace-setting organisation which is charged with the maintenance and coordination of standards.

No less a distinguished educationist than Dr. Amrik Singh has described this Body as “the academic cripple called the UGC.” Let me place on record briefly the background against which the Supreme Court judgment was given.

In 1986 the Government of Andhra Pradesh appointed a Committee to undertake a critical survey of higher education in the State. On the basis of the report of this Higher Education Committee, legislation was enacted and the State set up State Commissionerate of Higher Education to control higher education in the State. The Osmania Teacher's Association challenged this legislation on the ground that it was a duplication of the University Grants Commission Act. The validity of the Andhra Pradesh Act was upheld by the Andhra Pradesh High Court. On an appeal, the Supreme Court struck down the Act as being null and void, being beyond the legislative competence of the State. What did the Supreme Court go on to observe? It observed, “that the defects and defi-

ciencies pointed out by the High Power Committee in regard to higher education may continue to remain. Such defects in higher education may not be an isolated feature in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It may be a common feature in some other States as well.”

As a result of this judgment we have, what I would describe, a Pickwickian situation. The UGC is not acting and where a State Government wants to act it cannot act, what is the solution to it?

Apart from this, in practically all States, standards are deteriorating because of the uncontrolled establishment of sub-standard colleges which are eventually affiliated to our universities. One of the duties of the University Grants Commission is to lay down criteria, norms and requirements for the establishment of colleges. So far, the University Grants Commission has not done anything in this regard. This is a matter of grave national concern. Once Colleges are established by some means—I do not know how—persuasive or otherwise, they are affiliated. Once they are affiliated, because they are sub-standard colleges, our standards of education are diluted.

It is 35 years or more than 35 years since the University Grants Commission Act was passed. Now, the University Grants Commission in India is different from its counter-part in Britain. There, the main function is to fund higher education. In India, the primary task of our University Grants Commission—which is enshrined in our Constitution—is the task of coordinating and maintaining of standards. The secondary or minor task of the UGC is to act as a post office, as a channel for distributing these funds. But the objective of giving the funds to the University Grants Commission to distribute is to enable it to coordinate and maintain high standards. This has not been done. And I feel that there should be a high-powered Committee set up to go into the functioning of the University Grants Commission and to see whether it is failing in its primary objective of the maintenance and coordination of standards.

The National Policy of education has also made provision for the establishment of State Councils of Higher Education. The

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

purpose of these is to prepare programmes of higher education, scrutinise and monitor development programmes and—which is more important—to assess the performance of institutions of higher education. Sir, I would ask the Minister to enlighten the House as to what steps have been taken to establish these councils of higher education. When are they going to begin to function? Both the UGC and these Councils of Higher Education are the bodies which will be able to prevent the deteriorating standards in higher education and the proliferation of sub-standard colleges. Further, the Programme of Action has a chapter—it has a very significant and high-sounding caption “Making the System Work.” The National Education Policy refers to the necessity of introducing discipline into the system and I am quoting just six words: “here and now in existing condition.” I am not going into the rampant indiscipline in every sphere of life, but I would like to quote from a letter written to one of our newspapers by a boy of Class Ten. This is what he says:

“I for one do not know in which direction the country is going. Doctors go on strike, teachers go on strike, transport personnel go on strike, farmers go on strike and even lawyers go on strike”.

AN HON. MEMBER : Judges also.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Well, this youngster did not say that.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Nurses.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Sir, everyone goes on strike.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : you are doing less than justice to me because I had faced it.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : I know Sir, you had. But I believe I am not wrong; it was reported in the papers that in the Congress Party meeting there was a demand that strikes should be banned. I support this demand. Strikes should be banned in every service oriented organisation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even in production also.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : I am talking about service oriented organisations such as hospitals, schools, colleges, research institutes—whatever organisation is doing something for the service of society.

In December a Bill was introduced by the Labour Ministry called “The Hospitals and Other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances) of Employees Bill, 1987.” That Bill has a clause, 8.1(a) which bans strikes or retardation of work or working to rule during the pendency of a dispute or the redressal of a grievance. But I would like to go further and say that strikes should be banned in these institutions altogether.

Have your machinery for redressing grievances. As soon as there is any grievance let it be referred to the proper machinery. But let not the work of the institutions be impeded, hampered, stopped because people want to go on strike.

Other Members have made reference to the teachers’ strike last year. I am glad the Ministry stood up to that. I think it is unprofessional. I had been a school teacher, perhaps of a much earlier generation : but I don’t think that a teacher who has teaching as a vocation should consider going on strike and if teachers do not consider it a vacation then they must be stopped from going on strike.

The UGC and the State University Grants Commissions were also asked in the National Education Policy to set down criteria for the assessment of performance of educational institutions. Some of these suggested criteria include the number of days of instruction in a year. Our colleges work from 80 to 140 days normally without strikes. What work can be done in a college or university? Then there must be the regular conduct of examinations and declaration of results.

I have read, the other day in the papers that the practical examinations in Delhi may have to be postponed because some section is threatening to go on strike. The postponement of examinations goes on, it is in epidemic form in our colleges and universities. These were some of the crite-

ria which these bodies were asked to lay down. These committees were asked—I am quoting from the Programme of Action; it is just to remind the Minister, I know the Minister knows it by heart :

“To lay down criteria of evaluation in respect of making the system work.”

This is what I started with; ‘Making the System Work’.

. and these committees will also regularly monitor, at the initial stages, once every quarter, the extent to which the various parameters get operationalised.”

Here no extra finance is required. I would like to know whether these criteria have been laid down and whether monitoring is taking place.

Sir, I am a little worried that financially the New Education Policy appears to be undergoing a painful, prolonged, fluttering, floundering struggle at the chrysalis stage. What may emerge from the prolonged painful struggle may be a mere musty mouldy moth and not a beautiful, many-splendoured butterfly as the Nation dreamed because of lack of funds and bad planning. I think there has been bad planning.

Sir, lastly I had been very worried about our stand on the question of withdrawal of our Davis Cup team from the match against Israel. Dr. Narayanan said that it was a principled stand but the hon. Prime Minister went on to say that we will play Israel provided it is not on Israeli soil. The Minister knows and I know that Archimedes principle was quite clear because it was the displacement of water but what principle is involved in the displacement of our team because it is on soil, and Israeli soil. What I feel is that our stand should be clear. Let us not participate in any game or sport in which Israel is going to participate. Further I would ask the Minister that let the policy be laid down from the very beginning so that at the last moment our teams have not to withdraw from competitions like this. The Nation feels let down. Let the decision be taken early.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, education has

been the subject of discussion for the last 13 or 14 years and I have actively participated in them. Today, I am making my submission on the same subject once again. Even after 15 years it seems as if we have not made any headway in this field and we are still where we were 15 years ago.

The people living in the rural areas often ask as to what is there in the new education policy? I want to submit that if we want 80 crore people of this country to understand what exactly lies in the new education policy, which has been formulated after consulting nearly 5 lakh people, we shall have to involve a specific apparatus for this purpose. It is said that the kind of education imparted under the old education policy was not that bad. The people who were educated under the old system have achieved a lot in their respective fields. Our scientists and technologists have excelled in various fields whether it is atomic energy, installing heavy water plants, developing nuclear mineral, or fast breeder reactors, conducting research and experiments in Antarctica, exploring the ocean for mineral wealth and nodules. They have made us proud, and we can say that India enjoys a high position in matters of science and technology among 5 or 6 highly developed nations of the world. Whether it is the area of bio-technology, plant or animal tissue culture, electronics, computers, optics, magnetics, satellite technology, we are not lagging behind anywhere. The people who have achieved this for us, have been educated under the old system. As regards, the new horizons which we want to conquer through our new education policy, we will have to seriously think about the steps to be taken which would improve the quality of life of the ordinary citizen and enable him to lead a life of dignity and comfort. This is the crux of the new education policy.

Shri Rao Sahib, I think that so far as our Defence preparedness development of Sonars and Radars, Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles, surface to surface missiles or submarines equipped with Sonars and Radars is concerned, the work in our Defence Laboratories is of a high order. Our border are secure but how to ensure a life of dignity for our citizens within the

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

country and how to enable them to make progress, is, I think the ultimate aim of the New Education policy. It also refers to transfer of technology and various other aspects. I congratulate you for the magnitude of this policy but if education was directly linked to such sectors like agriculture, agronomy, animal husbandry technology development, soil and water management it would have made a definite impact on the new education policy. Today, when our attention is drawn towards the sources of non-conventional energy, it seems that these new branches of knowledge like the bio-mass, bio-gas, solar energy, improved 'chulah' etc. should have found a place in the aforesaid policy. Unless such things are brought to light, the people will not find any difference between the old policy and the new one.

I would like to submit one more point. The members of the Opposition particularly, prior to 1971-72 or 1975 used to shout slogans in favour of a new policy on education and for a radical change in the entire system. Now when we formulated it after consulting 5 lakhs people, they are saying that it is a useless policy and should be scrapped. I cannot understand as to what should be done in such a situation. Therefore, I request the Opposition parties to try and find out if possible some specific defects in the policy and in the intentions of the Government of India, Department of Education and the Hon. Prime Minister.

15.00 hrs.

Finding shortcomings at the implementation level is one thing but finding fault at the level of policy or a change in the intentions of the national leadership, is altogether another matter. Therefore, it must be clarified that our policy and aims and objects behind it are clear. If there is some lacunae at implementation stage, then that should certainly be brought to light because the machine-maker cannot be blamed in case there is some technical fault in the machine. The person who is operating the machine should be blamed. The people who are responsible for the implementation of policies at the grass root level and all such other people should be chastised. There cannot be any two opinions in this regard.

Now as regards the thrust areas in the education sector :

[English]

"In the Seventh Plan, the thrust areas in the education sector are :

- (i) Universal elementary education.
- (ii) Eradication of illiteracy in the age-group 15-35 years.
- (iii) Vocationalisation and skill-training programmes at different levels of education.
- (iv) Upgradation of standards and modernisation at all stages of education with effective links with the world of work and development with special emphasis on science and environment and on value-orientation.

[Translation]

I think the Opposition should not have any reservation in this regard. It should be accepted that the new education policy is a national resolution and we should comprehend the intention behind it. It is to build a strong and United India about which the Hon. Prime Minister has mentioned that "the New Education policy is a national resolution for the unity, integrity, prosperity and development of the country and to build a strong nation backed with science and technology."

I think that the leader of the nation has not said anything which could have created a difference of opinion. The words which have been used here are national integrity, unity, prosperity development and a country backed with science and technology. In order to build a strong India it is essential to implement the new education policy in letter and spirit and the Opposition will have to sit with the ruling party and deliberate on this matter seriously.

Now I came to Navodaya Vidyalayas. I have been in Tamil Nadu politics for some time. Some of my friends say that they do not want such schools in their State on the Plea that Hindi is being forced on them. If you go through the definition of Navodaya Vidyalayas you will find and I quote.

[English]

"In order to provide good quality modern education including a strong component of culture, inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas, without regard to their family socio-economic conditions, the Government of India have launched a scheme to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas, on an average, one in each districts of the country."

[Translation]

This is the objective of Navodaya Vidyalayas. If some short-comings have crept in this system, we should rectify them. I want to request the hon. Minister that he should not make haste and instead go slowly in this matter. When I was an Education Minister, I felt that before establishing schools, we should train teachers.

If teachers are not trained and four or five crores is spent on Navodaya Vidyalayas even then it will not serve the purpose. Running of schools whether they be Central schools, Navodaya Vidyalayas or any Public school depends on the capability, outlook and ideas of the Head Master not on the seniority of the Head Master. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been hurriedly set up and I would only say that when Central Government is fully funding these schools it should open them on the campuses of I.I.Ts, National Laboratories and factories and exercise control over them. Besides, Government should try to help the poor children who are both socially and educationally backward.

There is lot of bungling in Navodaya Vidyalayas. I would like to suggest that during admissions in Navodaya Vidyalayas voters list must be consulted and in order to ensure whether the parents of the child were residing in a particular block or village five years prior to the admission. Government must verify from the voters list whether they are of the rural or urban origin. What is happening is that the urbanites claim themselves of rural origin and declare that they belong to backward areas so that they can get admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The children who have not studied in the Primary schools of the area for three years are not given admission.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : I request the hon. Minister to go into the *modus-operandi* of acquiring Primary School Certificates.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This can be looked into.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : All these issues should be examined.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is possible that you may be speaking on the basis of your experience.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : I know about Bihar and not about Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, the policy of setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas is good intentioned.

Regarding vocational education, I had said last year and I would like to repeat that as long as this is not made relevant to rural life nobody can hope to succeed by merely concentrating on books and by working on kits. As far as the provision of academic support by the NCERT and setting up of State Council is concerned, it is justified and there are no two opinions about it. At this point, I would like to add that Government will not achieve anything concrete through orientation programme it is running for the 5 lakh teachers. Government may invest any amount but the output would not be satisfactory. Therefore, if instead of five years, ten years are taken in devising courses, curriculum, design etc. the impact would be felt definitely through proliferation.

As far as the question of educational technology is concerned, Government has chosen 22,500 Secondary schools. They will be provided with Rs. 75,000 worth of equipment and Rs. 15,000 in cash. Government may carry on with this programme, but it must remember that 8-10 years ago there was a big racket in the supply of science material to High schools in the country. Therefore, the equipment supplied should be of good quality. The equipment of the same quality should be supplied to these schools as is provided to Central

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

schools. It would be nice if the equipment is of ISI quality otherwise the supplier should be reliable enough to ensure that uniform quality is being supplied in accordance with the new scientific research and other norms of the Government.

In the end, I would like to state that there is need to strengthen NCERT. Government should involve NCERT in the new policies and programmes it is adopting.

I have observed one more thing that the centre wants to do many things on its own. This complicates the matter in some cases. I request the Government to leave something to the States in the subjects reserved for them so that in the end the States request the Centre to bring uniformity. There is need to pay some attention in this regard. The responsibility should be shared by the States.

We cannot implement that new education policy by sitting in Delhi or restricting ourselves to what is happening in Delhi. Every State, every district and every block has its own distinct features. If these features are not taken into consideration and the same policy as is applicable to Delhi is thrust on the areas which are very backward, they will not develop. They can be benefited only if the policy formulations are implemented keeping in view their capabilities. They need to be given a dose accordingly. They can be slowly built up.

With these words, I support the Demand for Grant.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit a few points to the hon. Minister. Some time back the Governor of Punjab Shri S.S. Ray wrote a letter and also gave a statement that more than 45 per cent of the Punjab University's Budget is borne by Punjab Government but even then it has no control over the University. It is true that Government should not interfere but the suggestions of the Government should be taken notice of. Many things have been overlooked in the matter of recruitment by the Punjab University. Similarly, Punjab University is reducing the budget for development of Punjabi language year after year and in not

cooperating with the Punjab Government in formulation of uniform syllabi for the three universities in the State having different syllabi and curriculum. Therefore, if the State Government under President's rule extends some suggestions to Punjab University these should be taken note of.

Secondly, I have had the opportunity to visit a few countries. In other countries there are thousands of young Indian Passport holders who have migrated 4 to 6 years ago after passing out matric. Now they want to do graduation from any Indian University, but they are not allowed to do so. You may suggest that they can complete their graduation through correspondence course, but the standard of many has gone up and they directly want to do graduation after matric. Therefore, Government must evolve some method to enable Indian Passport holders living abroad to do graduation after 4 to 6 years of matric, from any Indian University. This facility should be provided at any University to enable Indian Passport holders living abroad to improve their educational attainments and become degree holders.

One thing, I would like to say about Jamia Millia University. This University fulfills all the criteria for an institution. There has been a long standing demand to declare it a fullfledged University, therefore, I request that it should be assigned the status of a fullfledged University. My learned colleagues have emphasised on this repeatedly and therefore, Government should concede their demand.

Now-a-days Public Schools are coming up in a big way in the country. They have got their own system and syllabi which even challenges the education policy of the Government at many places. Government does not have any say in the matter of admission and in the running these schools. They are not ready to adhere to any policy of the Government. The Government should have some control over them since they are also part of our educational system. Even if Government has to bring forward a Bill in this regard, it should not hesitate, but adequate provisions should be made in this respect. Government must have some control over the autonomous bodies which run the Public Schools. These public schools are very arbitrary about appointing

or dismissing anyone at any time and also about the admissions of children. So something should be done to control them. As for the capitation fees is concerned, the vocational or professional institutions take an amount upto Rs. 2 lakhs from a student for admission in M.B.B.S. and Engineering courses. It happens in many states. Where does this amount go and how much amount has been legalised by the Government? Where this money is deposited and how it is spent? This whole system is running like a parallel economy. It deprives a capable man of his right. An hon. friend said that a particular state did not want Navodaya Vidyalayas. It might have been stated so by the hon. M.P. in view of the situation in his state. I request that the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Punjab should be doubled and we are ready to accept them. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and along with it I congratulate the hon. Minister, his Ministry and his officials for the fact that it is for the first time that under the National Education Policy coordinated efforts are being made for the all-round development of education, culture, sports, youth, women and children. When we study these names and programmes, I am reminded the words of our hon. Prime Minister, which is contained in the forward note of the Seventh Plan document :

[English]

"In the final analysis, development is not just about factories, dams and roads. Development is about people. The human factor, the human contact is of supreme value. We must pay much greater attention to these questions in future."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as time is very short, I will not go in details. But on going through demands for grants, we find a new turning point in the history of the Ministry of Education about science, environment, vocational education and quality of teachers training. I am thrilled to read the references made about Navodaya

Vidyalayas which brought a ray of hope to the rural areas which have been reeling under the darkness of illiteracy for many centuries and it will go a long way in providing quality education to rural people who have been hitherto deprived of it. Similarly, the technology mission launched under National Literacy Programme for adult education is commendable and also a turning point in the history for which no word of praise is found to be adequate. But I will like to submit that the Ministry of Education should get the whole literature distributed after having been translated into regional languages and the demonstrations held in big cities should also be held at district and panchayat levels so that the voluntary institutions also come forward to help the Government. Delinking of degrees from jobs in National Service System is also a historic and commendable step. But to implement this programme, the Centre or the States may not have the required number of trained hands and trained persons. So, arrangements should be made to make available adequate number of such trained persons quickly so that this aim is fulfilled. As regards primary education, a proposal had been put forward to give 100 per cent coverage, but it is regretted to say that the promise made forty years ago for providing education to every child of this country and the same was guaranteed in the Constitution also, has not been fulfilled so far.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : We said that we would achieve it within ten years.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : You were one of the framers of the Constitution.

[Translation]

This thing should be paid attention and this unfulfilled dream for providing primary education to every child of India be realised. I fully support the new pay scales, new facilities and new service conditions given to the teachers of schools and colleges. The way our hon. Minister for Education and Ministry of Education handled the last years' teachers strike, which resulted in national loss, deserves to be praised. He dealt the matter very efficiently. D. P.

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

Chattopadhyaya Commission, which was approved by both the Houses of the Parliament, was set up to look into the matter. Its report has come. But the recommendation made in the report about uniform pay structure and service conditions is not being applied in the case of teachers of our schools. The Government must pay attention to it and get it implemented at the earliest. So far the teachers of colleges and universities are concerned, they have got a good status in the society, but the school teachers do not enjoy that much status in the society which they deserve. The hon. Minister and the Ministry should pay attention to it. Now, I would like to say a few words about your annual report, in which a mention has been made about Aligarh Muslim University at page 38 by terming it as a historical university, but it is regretted that the working of this university does not conform to its name attached to it. The Parliament has passed a special law for the universities to protect the rights of minority of the country. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi accepted their demand and managed to set up a special court for this university. But unfortunately, that court has become a dead body. No decisions of this court are being executed. The vice-chancellor and officials there, are totally neglecting it. The hon. Minister should see to it that separatist tendencies, which are gradually gaining their ground there, are not allowed to flourish. Recently, a leader of Kashmir was invited there by the Vice-Chancellor and officials and there he delivered such a objectionable speech that Kashmir is not a part of India and merger of Kashmir with union of India was not final and it required to be reconsidered. Such a leader was invited and honoured by the Dean of students Welfare there. Likewise, decisions taken by the court is not being executed. More prominently, I would like to know under which rules the vice-chancellor is empowered to automatically increase the marks of the students belonging to universities in Delhi, U.P. and Aligarh and decrease the marks of the students coming from Bihar or many other states for the purpose of admission in the university. God knows what type of justice it is that you increase the marks of candidates of some universities and decrease the others at

your sweet will. The hon. Minister is requested to rectify this injustice as soon as possible and the vice-chancellor of the university should be instructed to abide by the decisions of the court.

In annual report at page 50, a mention has been made, about Jamia Millia University. My friends as well as I have raised question about it many times. It ranks to that category of institution which was established in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to fight the communalism spread by Muslim league there and in fact it succeeded in its mission which was evident from the fact that Mahatma Gandhi himself sent his son Shri Devdas Gandhi to serve as a teacher in this university. Shri Devdas Gandhi not only taught there, but when he died, he was buried in Jamia Millia on the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi. His grave is still present there. This proves that Mahatma Gandhi wanted Jamia Millia to make a front to wage war against all the communal forces. But it is regretted that till today, Jamia Millia has not been accorded the status of a fullfledged university though many other universities of less importance from historical as well as campus points of view have been accorded the status of a fullfledged university. I fail to understand the rationale behind it. This institution which has all along been struggling for upholding secular ideals and fought against communalism in this country should be given the status of a fullfledged university.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say a few words about the cultural activities. The efforts of the Ministry in this field is commendable but the cultural activities taking place in Delhi have no comparison to what is going on in states. If you look into the matter, you will find that the grants given to the states by the centre for cultural activities are grossly misused. For example, Urdu Academy of Madhya Pradesh, which is a part of Department of Culture there, has brought out a book on late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which costed Rs. 2 lakhs. I would like that the hon. Minister should set up an enquiry to find out the facts as to whether there is any printing press in India of the kind, which makes uses of such a costly materials as to involve an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs on

printing of only one thousand copies of a book. I don't think that you will find a more scandalous example of corruption in the history of world than this.

Recently two festivals, one festival of U.S.S.R. in India and other festival of India in U.S.S.R were organised, which deserve all praise, but the things taking place here in India in the name of cultural activities must be stopped immediately. For example, a Russian girl, who married to an Indian here, is a very good artist, but she was not allowed to work in Garhi Colony for ten years. I wrote to the hon. Minister and the Ministry about this matter but nothing was done. Later I was told that the wife, of a highly placed official who was also an artist, was doing that job and so the official did not want that the Russian girl should get the job. Such injustice done with the talented artists, should be stopped at the earliest, because in our country cultural activities are confined only to a few capitalists, bureaucrats or their wives and families. Cultural activities of this country is required to be so shaped which may bring benefit to crores of workers and farmers and poors of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is over.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : I will continue next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, you cannot continue. I will not allow you further time.

15.30 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY PAY COMMITTEE Second Report

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) on Amenities, Facilities, Special Allowances and other general matters (along with other connected documents) of the Committee of Parliament appointed to report on the

structure of pay, allowances, leave and pensionary benefits for the officers and staff of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fiftieth Report

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 29th March, 1988."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th March, 1988."

The motion was adopted

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding Centre-State relations moved on 18th March, 1988.

The Mover of the Resolution, Shri H.M. Patel, was to continue his speech. Since he is held up some where, the House may treat his speech as finished. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move ;

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

That in the resolution,—
after “Centre-State relations”

insert “on account of rigid attitude of
certain State Governments even
to the extent of considering
Centre as a myth” (1)

That in the resolution,—
after “Constitution”

insert “and the approach of the State
Governments towards the
Centre” (2)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Which State considers Centre
as myth? I think, that is a frivolous
amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : In this
process of democracy that we are in, we
have got a beautiful and ideal federalism
in our country. We have got various
States as also Union territories with varied
powers given under various Lists of our
Constitution. It is indeed a very ideal
democratic structure even for other devel-
oped and democratic countries of the world
to adopt. In fact, we have had several
elections at the State and Central level.
And in a way, we are proud that in certain
States we have got Governments of political
parties which are opposed to us, who have
defeated us and are ruling in various States
of the country. But it is very unfortunate
that certain State Governments do not
adhere to the provisions contained in our
Constitution or they do not respect the
federalism which is inherent in our struc-
ture. One of the State Government chief
executives has gone even to the extent to
say that he would consider the Centre as
myth, which is very unfortunate. He con-
tended at a stage that there is nothing like
a Centre which exists, only the States exist
and the Centre is a myth. If this is
the attitude taken by a State Government
or by any Chief Executive of the State
Government, what will happen if others
start following it? That is why I have
proposed that amendment to the main
Resolution.

Secondly, although people have given
mandate to certain State Governments, in-
cluding the one which I have referred to
rule the State, because of their attitude they
have not been able to fulfil the aspirations
of the people given under the Constitution
and given under the promises which we have
made to the people. In Southern States
we have now realised and the facts will
come—that at least there are two States
which have now virtually become bankrupt.
In one State I may mention that I have
read reports that they do not have even
sufficient funds to pay to the employees
after each month.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipuduar) :
Which is the State, Sir?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : This is
the State . . . ** This is happening because
certain State Governments behave in a very
irresponsible financial manner. For in-
stance, we, as Members of Parliament,
receive booklets and pamphlets issued by
the . . . ** Chief Minister in very glossy
paper—I do not know how much it may be
costing the State exchequer—every fifteen
days, to say how Centre-State relationship
should be governed, why the financial powers
given under the Constitution should be
changed. And who tells this?—the Chief
Minister who has made the State bankrupt.
It was not bankrupt before and it has never
been so before. They do not mind spend-
ing lakhs of rupees on glossy booklets to
tell us these things. If the intention of
the hon. Chief Minister was to make his
views known to the hon. Members of
Parliament, there is nothing wrong in that,
but they could have done it in an ordinary
way, in simple booklets or some other
cyclostyled things or whatever it is. So,
this is how the State Governments are
running their administration. . . . (Inter-
ruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can-
not criticise the Chief Minister.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I will
answer your objection, Sir. Very nicely,
these two volumes discuss the Centre-State
relationship and I am supposed to discuss
this. If I cannot refer to the Chief Minis-

ters, then the Sarkaria Commission also cannot refer to any Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot criticise individual Chief Ministers in particular.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I will avoid that, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a telephone directory ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : It looks like that.

Another aspect which has been dealt with by the Sarkaria Commission which relates to Centre-State relationship is the Governor's role. They have been contending time and again that Governors are appointed without consultation. First of all, when they contend so, they must see whether there is any provision in the Constitution to that effect. And I do not think there is any provision to the effect that a consultation is required. It is not so. Article 155 of the Constitution simply says : "The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal." Article 157 says : "No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India. . .". (Interruptions). Now come conventions. When the articles do not support them, when a plain reading of the Constitution does not support them, then they find out these conventions. And if you sometimes quote a convention, they will say this convention goes against the rule of law, or something like that. So, this is the manner in which they treat it. The question is whether the Constitution requires a certain procedure to be followed or not. It is sometimes not possible, especially when we have got certain Chief Ministers—I am not mentioning the names—with an attitude that in whatever manner you may consult them, they will never cooperate. When you have got persons like this, then it is very difficult for the Central Government to have consultations.

Then comes the question of appointment of Governors. It is true, Sir, that one of the paras quotes even Jawaharlal Nehru with respect to selection of Governors, and I do not deny that these principles

should be followed as far as possible. These principles have been reiterated by the Sarkaria Commission, and I quote :

"We recommend that a person to be appointed as Governor should satisfy the following criteria :

- (1) He should be eminent in some walk of life.
- (2) He should be a person from outside the State.
- (3) He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State, and
- (4) He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past."

All these conditions necessarily cannot be followed at all times and therefore, with necessary regard things can be modified. Say, for instance, there has been a Minister who has been active and he is appointed as a Governor. It does not necessarily mean that he will go or play a role which is something beyond the powers given to him by the Constitution. In fact the Constitution does not give much role to the Governors at all except in some situations, although we may say that when opportunity arises the President of India has got this much power and the Governors have got this much of role. In fact the President and the Governors, we have to admit, are titular heads. Irrespective of the fact that Leaders of Opposition approach the Governors of States sometimes, nothing happens. In certain matters the Governors do not have discretion to be used. And it is an admitted fact that Governors and the President under the Constitution have got titular or nominal powers the fact of which has been admitted by the Sarkaria Commission and they have quoted even the constitutional authorities. They have quoted certain constitutional authorities to specify the role of the Governors. In this Report of the Sarkaria Commission, one thing I would like to state is that the roles of the Administrators have not been properly scrutinised. In the Union Territories we have what are known as Administrators,

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Here they are in fact powerful. Under the Union Territories Act, if a decision is given by the Council of Ministers, it is not binding on the Administrators in the Union Territories. An Administrator can override the decision of the Council of Ministers. I have been submitting in this case time and again that this position has to be reviewed. The powers which are vested in a Governor in a State have to be given to the Administrators, wherever at least Assemblies are there. This is because since we have got an elected Assembly—the Union Territory of Pondicherry only remains now—if the Council of Ministers in a Union Territory advises the Administrator in a particular manner, we should have a provision or we should amend the Union Territories Act to the effect that that advice should be binding. Otherwise, it means that we treat the Union Territory which has also an elected Assembly in a different manner, different from that of the State. In order to avoid this discrepancy I would submit, Sir, that our Union Territories Act should be amended to that effect to give more powers to the Council of Ministers in the Union Territories. In fact, I am of the opinion, which I reiterated before also, that the entire Union Territories Act 1963 should be scrapped and all those provisions which are there in that Act should be incorporated in the Constitution by adding a new Chapter. This is because when Parliament has passed the Union Territories Act in 1963, this Act governs the Union Territories whereas the States are governed under the Constitution. Therefore, this gave them in a way a status below that of a citizen of a State. In order to avoid this discrepancy again, I would suggest that the Union Territories Act, to the extent, may be modified and the Provision may continue to the Union Territories, with modifications, as suggested in the provisions of the Constitution.

Secondly, in the process of Centre-State relationship, always consultation with the Opposition Parties are required. In fact, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajev Gandhi in the initial stages had consultations with the leaders of the Opposition Parties But our experience in this regard was very bitter. It may be some persons like Mr. Dandavate might have been cooperating

with the Government with respect to certain aspects. But subsequently, the role of the Opposition Parties has not been to that cooperative.

Now, for instance, let us take the case of Punjab. We read in the newspapers that they are firing this rocket and at this nick of time, we had the Constitutional Amendment for emergency But they have opposed it. They opposed the provisions to amend the Constitution for this purpose, when things had gone to the extent that actually war is waged, practically in Punjab by terrorists. This is the way, they try to oppose tooth and nail every aspect of Government decision. If they cooperate sincerely, perhaps the things would have been better.

About the electoral reforms which are part and parcel of the system, same thing is happening. Although we have got independent body to deal with electoral reforms, it is we the Central Government, in consultation with the Election Commission and various Parties, who have to achieve this process of electoral reforms. I would, in fact, urge upon the leaders of the various political parties to go into this matter. It is because everyone is interested in free and fair elections, May-be in some pockets, certain things may work. But everyone is interested in having a system which is very much free and fair and we are also interested today in reducing the role of money power which is there in the process of elections. They are also interested; the ruling Party is also interested. In fact, some of the Members have spoken about this aspect this morning. Therefore, supposing if we coordinate our thinking and put our heads together, I think, a well-documented programme or scheme of electoral reforms can come. Therefore, I would urge upon the leaders of various political parties to cooperate with the Government in this regard.

Lastly, I would come to the three lists which are also part of the relationship. The subjects are well laid down in the Union List, State List and Concurrent List. Many times what we do is, for instance, take education which being a concurrent subject, we are having national education policy.

But what happens is, in the case of education, about the education policy, if a State Government does not comply with that policy, we are handicapped. Therefore, in such matters of concurrent list, we can have some sort of guidelines rather than policy. When we say, it is a policy, it has to be effectively implemented in full and we should give no scope to anyone to violate that policy. In that matter of Union List, we can have a policy and get it implemented because the Centre is in full charge of that subject. But as far as concurrent list is concerned, this problem arises. We enact a policy on a subject falling in the concurrent list and some States do not cooperate, and then the failure comes on the Centre. In fact, the Centre is not fully responsible because the actual execution or implementation lies with the State Government. Therefore, in this list, I would like to make a suggestion that not only education but wherever concurrent subjects are there, let us have some sort of guidelines instead of policy so that we do not give any scope for the State Government, specially in the education field. Certain State Governments like West Bengal, as far as educational policy is concerned, are not willing to cooperate to any extent. They pretend that they have not been consulted. I have found out that they have been consulted. The draft policy was sent to them. But they pretend that they have not been consulted. They find fault with every point of the policy. To avoid this, I would say that we can have guidelines on this subject. As far as Union List is concerned, we can have this policy.

I would say that I mentioned only three or four points on the Centre-State relationship. In any case, we will have a thorough discussion on Sarkaria Commission report and in this discussion, let us hope that some valid points will emerge from both sides and Government will be able to fortify this relationship in future.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : I am thankful to Mr. H. M. Patel for moving this resolution which has given us another opportunity to discuss the present position of Centre-State relationship.

Through the years, we have developed some established policies, some principles and above all, there is our Constitution which can safeguard the Centre-State relationship.

I can refer to the resolutions of the Congress-I party before independence. What they have said during the freedom struggle against the British imperialists about the Centre-State relationship? In different resolutions, it was clearly said that after independence, there will be a Government at the Centre but the State Governments will be given more powers so that they can function well. But if we go through the history after independence, we see that the Government at the Centre is making a continuous effort to disown State Government and to make the State Government weak in different ways. This is their continuous effort. Both are elected Governments. Government at the Centre and the State Governments both are elected and they are elected by the people of our country. Guided by the Constitution, the Government at the Centre and the State Governments have different roles to play and different responsibilities to discharge. In practice, our experience has to be discussed elaborately.

Our Central Ministers, when they go to different States, particularly to non-Congress-I States, their only activity is to condemn the activities of the State Governments. That has become the only activity of the Central Ministers.

You know there is an Article 356 of the Constitution. All the Central Ministers when they go to non-Congress-I States, always give lectures that they will use Article 356 to dislodge the elected State Government there. That has become the practice of the Central Ministers at present. They act in a way as if this country has become their personal property.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : This is not correct, I am sorry.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : He is making a false statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister says that your statement is not correct.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I am very happy if my statement is wrong. But I ask Mr. Buta Singh to go to Calcutta once again. Shri P. R. Das Munsî requested him to go Calcutta. I would also like to request him to go to Calcutta. (*Interruptions*). Please go to Calcutta and ask your own people; please go through all the daily newspapers published in Calcutta during the Panchayat elections. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Will you kindly yield for a moment ? This is the problem with the opposition. I have been repeatedly saying that do not go by the rumours of press reports. You quote any Central Minister having gone to Calcutta and said what you have said just now that we would use Article 356 against the Government of West Bengal. Quote any Minister.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : I am very thankful to Mr. Buta Singh. But our experience is otherwise. We have seen Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhary when he was the Central Minister. (*Interruptions*). We have heard Shri P. R. Das Munsî. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : He talked of Bay of Bengal. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What has happened in Tripura ? Before elections, army was deployed without the consent of the State Government. Even without the consultation with the Election Commission at the Centre, army was deployed. In this way, our Centre-State relationship is going on.

You see the loan melas are going on. It is very good. If you give loans to the poor people, nobody will object to it. But do it in a proper manner. The RBI is there, its instructions are there, banking system is there. You give loans to the poor as much as you can. But do it in a proper way. In the non-Congress (I)

Governments, one particular party, the ruling party at the Centre will collect applications along with some money and then the banks will be asked to distribute loans. The Minister at the Centre will go and himself distribute loans in an undemocratic manner. What is happening ? Before the Panchayat elections in West Bengal, the Minister incharge of Rural Development went to West Bengal and sanctioned some money for rural reconstruction to a particular club belonging to a particular political party. Is this the way ? (*Interruptions*).

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is not true. It is a social organisation. (*Interruptions*)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : ...It sanction was before the election was declared. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : It is true. It has happened in my district. I know it. If I am wrong, you can bring a Privilege Motion against me. In this way, they are maintaining the Centre-State relationship at present.

I have heard Mr. Shantaram Naik. He has given a philosophy by which there should be no State Governments. Even, there should be no Central Government. One person should dictate and that will go on. He has given that idea. He was saying about the bankruptcy of some State Governments. I would like to ask him why has it happened so ? Why some State Governments are financially weak. Whose fault it is ? What do you do here at Centre ? Are you not financially bankrupt ? You deficit financing is rupees 700 to 800 crores which is going up year after year. (*Interruptions*) Have the State Government any machinery so that they can print notes ? You say : "you have to stop all overdrafts." Have this Central Government got any moral right to ask the State Governments to stop overdrafts when they themselves go on for deficit financing year after year and the amount of deficit financing go up every year ?

Then what happens when some natural calamities arise like some floods or some drought ?

16.00 hrs,

According to the Finance Commission, some margin money is left with the State Governments but when the margin money becomes insufficient, then one Central Team will go they will see and at their sweet will they will sanction some money to the State Government. In this way can a flood situation or a drought situation be saved—whether it is in the Congress-I rules States or in the non-Congress-I rules States? It should be done in a proper manner with the consultation of the respective State Government, so that the flood situation or the drought situation can be tackled in a proper way.

The Finance Commission is consulted from time to time and according to their recommendations some reorganisation in financial matters is done. But what happened to the last Finance Commission's recommendations? The recommendations of that Finance Commission were rejected by the Government at the centre and particularly the State Government of West Bengal was deprived of Rs. 325 crores. Why did it so happen? Usually the recommendations of the Finance Commission are taken into consideration. But in that case when the West Bengal State Government was the beneficiary, at one stage the Central Government took a decision not to accept the recommendations of that Finance Commission.

Sir, let me discuss to the question of the post of Governor, Mr. Shantaram Naik has said so much of the activities and appointments of Governors. It has become a political rehabilitation centre of the persons belonging to ruling party at the centre. Some persons lose their election and they are rehabilitated at the office of a Governor. Some Ministers lose their jobs and they are rehabilitated as Governors. They are acting in that way, in a partisan manner. This has started since 1957 when the duly elected State Government of Kerala was dislodged. In some newspapers it was published that some CIA money was floated to dislodge the Kerala Government.

Now, the ruling party at the centre is making discrimination against State Govern-

ments. Over the years two irrigation projects were taken up by the Central Government—one was Bhakra-Nangal in Punjab and the other was Tista in West Bengal. Both these States had to suffer because of the partition of our country. Bhakra-Nangal was constructed with the financial help of the Central Government. But what happened to the Tista project? Bhakra-Nangal was completed, that is good, we have no objection. But for the construction of Tista project, uptill now they have given only Rs. 5 crores out of a total cost of Rs. 450 crores. This type of discrimination is going on.

Much was said about freight equalisation. It was accepted by the Central Government that the freight equalisation Act will be withdrawn. Year after year is passing away. How much time will it take? When we ask this question they say that there are some differences among the State Governments. You ask the Chief Ministers to come and have a free discussion and take a decision. How long can we go on waiting for the freight equalisation policy to be withdrawn?

Similarly what about the consignment tax? The State Governments are deprived of the consignment tax. Year after year it is going on and the passing of the Consignment Act is still pending. I don't know when it will come.

Sir, yesterday in the House the hon. Minister of Industry said that everything has been cleared in respect of Haldia Petrochemical complex. Since 1977 we have been trying to have a petrochemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal but till now we have not got the industrial licence. Yesterday the hon. Minister of Industry gave a vague answer that everything has been cleared. What has been cleared? I would like to know whether the industrial licence has been issued or not?

In the mean time some petro-chemical complexes in other parts of the country have come up. We have no objection to that but what has happened to petrochemical complex at Haldia. In this House Mr. P. Siv Shanker when he was incharge of this

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

Ministry categorically assured us that Haldia petro-chemical complex will come up but so many years have passed and the fate of this project is still hanging in the air. I do not know when the industrial licence will be issued.

Sir, a lot has been said about the electronics complex at Salt Lake, Calcutta. West Bengal Government has acquired a valuable piece of land and reserved the same for the development of electronics in West Bengal. Although electronics complexes have been sanctioned in other parts of the country yet as far as West Bengal is concerned the reason given is that West Bengal is a border State and, as such, electronics complex cannot be set-up at Salt Lake whereas in some other border States like Haryana and U.P. electronics complexes have been set-up. We have no objection to that but why the State of West Bengal is deprived of it? That is the main question.

Sir, in U.P. in the current plan some fertiliser units are coming up. That is good. But what has happened to the Haldia fertiliser complex? When will that project be commissioned? Time and again we have asked the question but no categorical answer has come and in this way the Government at the Centre goes on discriminating with the non-Congress (I) States. Therefore, a situation has been created in the country where the safeguards for the upkeep of the Centre-State relationship in our Constitution have gone down and a deliberate attempt has been made by the Central Government so that State Government cannot function properly. A clear discrimination is going on so that the non-Congress (I) governments may not function. Their projects are not sanctioned. Money is not released in time. Therefore, time has come when the matter should be dealt with properly.

Sir, when the country-wide agitation was going on this subject then the Central Government constituted Sarkaria Commission. They have submitted their report recently. We have got a copy of the report but till now the Central Government has not taken any decision as to which of the recommendations they are accepting or

rejecting. So the fate of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission is hanging in the air and I do not know how long it will remain hanging in the air. In this way, the Government have centralised their functioning. Their attitude has created a confusion among the people at large in our country. In this respect, I want to make some positive suggestions. Both the State Governments and the Central Government are elected. Both of them should be made stronger. Nobody wants that there should be a weak Government at the centre. There should be a strong government at the Centre. At the same time, I suggest that there should be the strong State Governments functioning properly.

All the financial resources should be distributed in a proper manner. The subjects like Defence, Transport, Communications, Banking, Foreign Affairs, should remain in the hands of the Centre. They will deal with these matters. Other work should go to the States. They should function and discharge the other responsibilities, which the Centre is enjoying at present.

As regards financial resources, 75 per cent of the funds from the Central exchequer should be distributed among different States. It may be West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh or any other State. With the remaining 25 per cent of the financial resources, the Central Government will discharge their duties. If we go in this manner, we can have strong India with strong Centre and strong States. I hope my suggestion will be taken up.

Even after 40 years of Independence, politics of confrontation is going on. I can repeat it again. Mr. Buta Singh is there to react on it. Every time when the Central Ministers go to the non-Congress States, they go on accusing the State Governments. That has become their routine affair. They are afraid that if they do not function in that way, they might lose their ministership. Such types of things cannot be tolerated. A time has come when we should define the Centre-State relationship in a very meaningful way. Therefore, the resolution moved by Mr. H.M. Patel can be accepted. Thank you.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard very carefully the two speeches that have been delivered today. I would like to say, in the very beginning, that our Constitution is neither federal nor unitary. It is a unique thing by itself. It was formulated for a society as well as a country which is continental. True, we had the example of England on one side and America on the other. But we developed this structure in order to suit our conditions. There is no such thing as finality about it. It is a evolving process of approach towards our practical problems.

In the beginning, when the Constituent Assembly was convened, we were thinking of only very few limited powers for the Centre. At that time, we had to negotiate with the Indian States, their princes and their autocracy. On top of it, there was Great Britain also. Slowly, Indian States were liquidated. The princes and their autocracy were removed. India became one politically and came to be devoted to

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democracy. As a result, under the able leadership of Sardar Patel we began to think, first of all, of having strong Centre. Then the whole of the Constituent Assembly agreed that there should be a very strong Centre and at the same time a number of States with certain powers which are to be exercised in an autonomous manner with the aid of their own elected machinery of Legislature and all the rest of it. But in between, we also had to think of a contact between the State Governments, the State Legislatures and the Centre. Therefore, we adopted the British system. The earlier precedent we have had, it is the system of appointing Governors. Who used to appoint Governors? Of Course, the Centre through the President. But then we conceived the idea to first of all consult the State Governments before we appointed the Governors. At the time of Pandit Nehru, in all the States, there were only Congress Governments. It would be a sensible thing to consult their Chief Ministers in regard to the appointment of Governors because at that time we were all acquainted with

each other. We were brought up in our political life as a kind of a great giant family and so we knew each other. The Chief Ministers in their States, when they were consulted, they knew all available ones as to who will be appointed as Governors. But then the Chief Ministers in the respective States would know who is who in the whole of the country, to be good enough, to be fit enough, to be big enough, to be experienced enough to be chosen as Governors. Therefore, how can we carry on that kind of experiment which Jawaharlal was able to make for over a period of 15 years? Since then changes, came. We think of so many people. Administrators may have a bio-data. We think of politicians and political leaders. Because of our differences in political approaches, between the States and the Centre, they may not be willing to accept anybody at all who had never been a Member or an important leader or as a ruling partner at the Centre. Today it is the Congress. Some time back, it was Janata. Therefore, we cannot very well depend upon that kind of a practice which Jawaharlal initiated, not as a well-established convention but he hoped that the condition should continue to be in the manner they faced at that time, but today it is not possible.

Secondly, there is a move on the part of some of the State Governments and leaders that we should not appoint people of administrative experience. Some others say that we should not appoint anyone who had any political career. All these are conditions which cannot be fulfilled. Some of them would be administrators, some may be politicians some of them will be spokesman and some may be philosophers. It all depends upon circumstances. Did we imagine that we would come to have a philosopher like Dr. Radhakrishnan and an educationist like Shri Zakir Hussain as President? We did not. But it came to be that way. Therefore, I do not agree with the kind of criticism that is emanating from some of the eminent leaders in the States which are being governed by parties which will not see eye-to-eye with the central party. At the same time, we must also agree to look upon the Offices of Governors with some consideration and respect. There was a Governor in Madras. He took some objec-

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tion to the kind of diet that had to be provided for some dignitary and then within 24 hours he was removed. I was shocked and I could not understand it even upto this date. I cannot reconcile myself to the rationale of that act. This is one extreme on one side. On the other, recently in some Cabinet a resolution was passed against the Governor and a political party has gone on record criticising the Governor. This is not the way this high office is to be treated at all. Then, they want to judge the Governor by the amount of money he spends. What are the functions of a Governor apart from the functions that are charged on him in the Constitution? There are so many non-political functions like the Red Cross Social activities, organizations working for the welfare of the minorities, tribal people, scheduled castes and under-developed sections and areas and specially the disabled women and disabled people. To these people, it is not the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister who is really the Godfather, it is the Governor, because he represents the whole of the State there and he represents the whole of the nation in that particular part of India. Therefore, the Governor has got to be social and has to meet the organizational needs of such organizations and provide leadership also to these people but in a non-political manner, non-factionous and in a statesmanlike manner. These are the conditions which should be fulfilled, which should be respected both by the Governors on the one side and the Ministers who happen to be there in power in the respective States on the other.

Having said that about the Governors, now about the division of powers. There was the Rajmannar Commission appointed by the Madras Government at one time. Recently, on the pressure from opposition as well as from regional sections and sectors, Sarkaria Commission was also appointed. They have now made a report to us. I do not think that report can be final at any time. Nor can any report be final because it is in the evolving process of political life that we are having in our country. But for whatever it is worth, it is a very important Commission. We should certainly

pay a very high regard to their recommendations. I agree, but then when it comes to separation of powers, look at the manner in which some of the States have behaved in regard to water resources. It is supposed to be a State subject. We made a mistake in the beginning. Education also we thought should be a State subject. Why did we not pay greater attention to the needs for Central responsibility also in regard to these things? At that time we did not pay sufficient attention, and we were guided by earlier experiences under the British. So, we left at that. Agriculture, forestry, education, water resources, irrigation and so on are all State subjects. During these forty years have we not found it necessary to give more and more powers, not more than what the States are expected to exercise, because the Centre did not have any power to start with in many of these things. We have done that. Therefore, this division of responsibility as well as powers has powers has also got to be a flexible thing, made to depend on the experiences we gain. Environment now has become an all-India responsibility, Can anybody object to that? But a State Government which is so very keen for an irrigation project, or some other project, which is too impatient about it, may take objection to the environment being with the Centre and saying that the project should not be in this area. It should be in some other area, otherwise pollution there would be, environment mischief there would be. Then the State Governments go on quarrelling with each other. These are all practical problems. Water resources we have left to the States. What has happened between Maharashtra and Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala over Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery? They are not able to settle it. Therefore, the Centre has got to come again and again. One after the other—our own Members of Parliament—go on asking day after day the Central Government to have, if necessary, a special legislation in order to force the State Governments to come to some kind of an agreement or to accept the decision of the Central Government. We did go into this matter, We passed a legislation in regard to the appointment of a Tribunal. Then there was a complaint from here saying that it should not be appointed.

The Central Government comes around and then says, we must make the concerned State Governments agree to that before we can appoint a Tribunal. These are practical difficulties. How are we to get over them? We have got to get over them by trial and experiment. That means there must be harmonious relationship between the Centre and the States.

What happens when the Chief Ministers themselves indulge in walk out from the National Development Council? You just think about the enormity of it. Only this morning we were discussing educational policy. We want to see that students are taught how to be disciplined. But Professors, Lecturers, teachers, everybody, have no discipline at all. Now here, at the very top of it, the people who have got to set an example to the rest of the population in our country, they themselves indulge in indiscipline, by simply walking out from the National Development Council. How many of them participated? May be 27 or 28 and at the most 30—including every kind of administration that we have in our country. These thirty people could not very well sit together, discuss things in a patient manner with mutual respect towards each other. Now with such personnel that we have as leaders in our country, we cannot very well have cut and dry division of powers and responsibilities between the Centre and the States.

Then comes the question of languages. There is a question regarding Belgaum, I was very much worried about it, as much as the concerned Chief Ministers—the poor people. What is the use of blaming the good old Indiraji for having delayed the solution of that problem? They are highly educated, trained, experienced and aged Chief Ministers, who are not able to sit together and come to any kind of a settlement.

One side says, “we are prepared to give Rs. 100 crores in order to get one city” and the other side says what is this Rs. 100 crores? It is a matter of honour. You just see this kind of madness. What is the solution for it? Not by legislation. The solution can only lie in the hearts of the leaders from both sides.

In Sri Lanka there are two areas—Southern and Northern. In between these two areas, there lies one Buddhist area. The Southern and Northern areas are predominantly Tamilian areas. We have agreed to let those two areas be put into one province and we provide them with provincial Governments. Have we not done that? Can we not think of our own solutions on some such lines? If we do that, would we not be able to solve this problem, here in Punjab—problem regarding two taluks? But they begin to quarrel. We are having all these troubles in Punjab. There are three or four villages where some other languages prevail. What does that matter? If a solution is possible in Sri Lanka, why should not similar solution be possible here in our country also? But people must be sensible-minded, co-operative-minded. They must be statesmanlike. They must behave in a statesman-like manner, but they do not. What is the difference between an ordinary man and a statesman? Ordinary man would not have any patience until his case is settled by the Supreme Court.

He is so curious, so factions. But a statesman is prepared to follow the policy of give and take. That is exactly where I insist that statesmanship should be allowed to prevail and that can happen only when Parliament exercises wisdom and Legislature exercises wisdom.

There was a Chief Minister who said that he must have complete freedom to draw upon the RBI. Now to call upon the RBI to place all the money that he needed for his own various schemes, nobody objects to these schemes. But there is a limit for finances, so the Centre says; his own people say and he says, look at the Centre. It goes on having welfare schemes, defence expenditure and all the rest of it, indulging in inflation, indulging in deficit financing, indulging in asking the RBI to go on printing more and more notes. “If it is possible for the Central Government, why should it not be for me?” he says. Now, who is going to tell him the A, B, C of the Constitution, A, B, C of political life. If a village panchayat rises against a mandal panchayat, mandal panchayat rises against zila parishad then zila parishad rises against the State

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Government ! Let him think about these issues. Not only himself as, one man, let all the Chief Ministers think about it and then they would realise the need, the wisdom for them to abide by the Constitution. But let the Centre carry on its work according to the Constitution and to make the State Governments also behave themselves properly. Oh, they do not like the word 'behave' They say, "Who are you, the Centre, to say that we should behave ?" That is the trouble we had about Tripura. I do not wish to go into details. What was Tripura ? True, we give them the Statehood, but, at the same time, how many million population, what is the size of it ? In the whole of this great country, it is only a infinitesimal thing. Therefore, they must go on dictating to the government in regard to security also and they must find fault with the government because Centre finds it necessary to interfere there. With regard to movement of population between that State and a neighbouring State, if we go on in this way, we cannot make any progress in our country. My hon. friend, the author of this resolution was a great friend of mine at Oxford and here in India. During the decade, when we were carrying on our Swatantra Party, we ourselves were sitting on that side where Prof. Dandavate is now sitting. He is one of the most responsible politicians in our country and advisedly he has formulated his proposition. He says, early re-structuring so that federalism underlies. . and so on and so forth. He did not say straightway that the State Government should have so much power Already, they have so much of it. Certainly, we are all in favour of early re-structuring; it is not early; it is an eternal thing, but, then from period to period we should be re-structuring. But, as the times comes, the time, I am prepared to say, is coming; it would come provided, firstly, the Chief Ministers in the States; secondly, the Prime Minister and, thirdly, the one which was not included at that time when we were passing the Constitution, the National Planning Commission, along with it other commissions which are also cooperating in order to see that our country is held together; all these people are willing to cooperate with each other in a statesman-like manner, not in a manner in

which some of the State Chief Ministers have behaved or misbehaved in the National Development Council by indulging in that rowdy fashion or students' fashion or trade union fashion of walking out. So, the time is coming, time is there provided that atmosphere is there. As long as that atmosphere is not there I wish to swear by the Constitution that I am not prepared to depart from it.

Next thing, some chief Ministers say Oh! Inter-continental international powers also, we must have There were proposals coming from one of the State Governments that they should have power to raise loans in other countries, to invite industrial concerns of other countries to come and become partners in their own industrial concerns! Where do we go then in this direction ? I would like my hon. friends also to give a serious thought to it. If you allow a thing like that, then this country will go to dogs. It will go back to the Mughal period, when one great Peshwa was here, — was he a Peshwa, what was he ? — one great Emperor simply trounced down and another fellow, his own Sardar sat on him, pulled out his eyes one after another, that is after Aurangzed had gone away. A thing like that ought not to be allowed to happen here in our country and that was the reason why I was very glad indeed that Indiraji at that time put her foot down and then said, "Nothing doing; if you want, come and deal with our Planning Commission. If they agree that such and such an industrial concern is absolutely necessary for the development of industries in your own State, then you negotiate with the Planning Commission as to wherefrom you are going to get the money If there is an American concern, or a Russian concern, or any other foreign concern, which is willing to come into partnership with your own local concern, let them discuss it. But under our auspices, under the auspices of the Planning Commission. Then let us decide. All that foreign capital should also be treated as national resource. Then it can be divided between one State and another. One State cannot go on like that, borrowing from abroad when all other States are crying for money. The whole country is one when it comes to the question of money, investment, industrial development,

national development and educational development."

Now I am coming to Education. What is the position ? Here is Navodaya scheme. Excellent scheme ! The Prime Minister has put it very nicely the other day. I do not wish to repeat it. The backward classes were never tried. Harijans, even the minorities, Muslims and others, women—they were all neglected. You depended upon one caste for providing the national genius for our country. Therefore, the country went down. Slowly the British came and broadened the seed bed of education. Now here again is the Prime Minister. Here is the Education Minister coming forward with this revolutionary scheme of Navodaya, in order to help, give special preference to the children of all those minorities, of all those undeveloped people, suppressed people and also especially the rural people, to send their children to get the best possible type of education, better education than what you are supposed to be getting at Doon or at any public school or any of the places abroad, Cambridge or Oxford or in America. They would get that education. In that way we would be able to open up just as from borewells underground water comes up, so much of underground, where the huge social mass of people who had not been invited to make their contribution to the national well being, national thought and national wisdom ? This is the great vista for intellectual development.

What does one Government say in their own wisdom ? Wherefrom do they get it, God only knows. We are not going to use Navodaya. They have got some wisdom. Is it from the East or is it from the West ? God only knows. But they do not want to have it. In such circumstances, what is the kind of solution that you can get either from Rajamannar or Sarkaria or that Gurdwara, of Anandpur where they hatched that evil plan for Khalistan ? Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we should certainly have re-structuring, but not now. When ? When all these people are prepared to behave towards each other in a statesmanlike manner, in a progressive manner and in a manner in which we made the Constitution last time. Thank you.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, at the dawn of our Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar cautioned us and said that we need gentlement to run the Constitution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Ladies also.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : suppose gentlemen includes ladies also.

When I was listening to the speech of our revered colleague Mr. N.G. Ranga, I really felt touched and I think that a time has indeed come when we should see where the Indian State is proceeding; the way which way we are going; whether we have lost the way and what should we do to bring us on the rails in order that we really evolve and mature into a functioning-federal, secular, democratic socialist order.

Sir, politics has always been defined as a system under which you determine who gets, what, how much and how. Politics is concerned with the distribution of assets, resources and goods and services of the society. But politics in our country has been reduced to a game of competitive acquisition and we politicians perhaps are very acquisitive animals. We are always confronting each other in order to get wealth, very hopefully, for our States, for our regions, for our communities, a bigger share of the cake. Some sort of a struggle is essential; certain degree of competition ought to be there; but when it is carried to a point where we start encroaching upon the legitimate aspirations of another region of our country, another community in our own country, then perhaps we give rise to situation a which does not augur well for harmony to which Prof. Ranga referred.

Sir, we have two ways of looking at the problems that are with us today. One is of course, to go into contemporary reality—hard solid facts. The other is to take a conceptual view and that is what I imagine Sarkaria Commission has tried to do, what is ought to be, what is the pattern that we should proceed towards. Of course, the real test will always be, how we can change from the contemporary reality to that ideal which we are harping on. But the ten-

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dency that we find today, whether it is the Central Government or the State Governments, the overall tendency over the last forty years has been that every political party in our country and every political leader has been speaking in terms of decentralisation of power, keeping in view that renunciation is the ultimate test. But the actual fact, we must admit that the trend has been towards centralisation. More and more power, more and more authority, and more and more functions have flown upwards even from the level of the local bodies or municipalities. The functions that we at one time carried out by Panchayats, they have all become concentrated into the hands of, what you call, bureaucracy or the District Administration or the State Governments. In fact, if I say so, to a large extent, many of these functions have also in effect been concentrated in the hands of the Central Government.

There are ways of doing it. When you have control over the resources of the State, you have sordid processions in my view, of Chief Ministers on their annual pilgrimage of obeisance to Delhi and arguing for a crore or two crores or ten crores, getting as much as they can. Some are blessed with favours and some are looked at with disfavour. And that creates, to my mind, a situation which, I think, in the larger national interest we should avoid. So, how do we reverse this trend? This is a question, to my mind. We must start with this confession that this trend of 40 years has to be reversed. Gandhiji talked of the gram panchayat. And that is why, when I think of the Centre-State relations I am not confining myself to just the relations between the Centre and the States. I think, you have to think of the Centre-State relations in the larger perspective of decentralisation of power when it logically follows that a State Government must be prepared to share its power with the district level and whatever authority we have at the district level that power should be decentralised to the block level and right down to the gram panchayat level. And I was very happy the other day when the Prime Minister did talk about reversing the planning process. That is what we have been

arguing for so many years that economic and social planning of this country must not be carried out in the ivory towers of Delhi. It must begin from the grassroot level. A combination of village plans must give us a panchayat plan. A combination of panchayat plan must give us a district plan. A combination of district plans must give us a state plan. And similarly a combination of State plans must finally give us the national plan. Of course, I am not taking into consideration those specific areas of authority in which, for example, the Centre is supreme. There, of course, the Centre has to plan by itself. I will come to that later. But broadly that should be the pattern.

Having said this, I would like to say that from a purely functional point of view and by virtue of geography and history by virtue of the very size of our country and by virtue of the plurality which is a gift of history, efficiency in administration and accountability are just not possible without a due degree of decentralisation. If the village teacher is not working, the Education Minister at the Centre cannot control. It is impossible. Even the State Minister of Education cannot control. If a Medical Officer in the primary health centre is not paying due attention to his job, it is only at the level that his performance can be controlled and he can be made accountable. Therefore, there has to be monitoring at that level. And for that monitoring to be effective, there has to be authority vested at that level. Therefore, from a purely functional point of view, we have got to define areas of responsibility for each of these levels I have mentioned. No doubt, we have thought about these Central subjects. And I think, we have always agreed that there are certain functions and we have no disagreement on that, which can only be carried out in respect of the sovereign State only by a central authority. The maintenance of independence of the country, the protection of its territorial integrity, its defence from foreign enemies, its national network of communication, its national monetary system, even its broad economic relations, the economic system and its relations, with the outside world, because no economy in the world today operates in a vacuum; it has to

operate in the world environment, all these can only be carried out by a central authority. The trouble is something with the psyche. I think, this much is granted and conceded by everyone. But our minds are clouded by our experience of history. We have certain psyche fear and apprehensions in our minds which move our thought in that direction that decentralisation or autonomy might ultimately mean disintegration of the country. This is the fear. We have always said and I have heard many speakers say so in my very brief political life, that India has been India or India has remained India only when there was a strong centre and the moment the centre was weak, then India had disintegrated. I think a lesson should be learnt from the history. But at the same time, the Governments of the past did not perform all the functions that we expect the governments of the present hopefully to perform, and, therefore, there cannot be a comparison on all the fours. That is why I am taking a functional approach that there are certain functions granted that can be performed only by the Centre. But you must equally grant that certain functions can only be performed at the village level, certain functions can only be performed at the Panchayat level, or at the district level, or at the State level. Only those functions which cannot be performed at the lower level should be taken up at the higher level. That should be our axiom. that should be our conceptual framework, without which we cannot really come to a proper balance, in my view.

There is also this problem, again arising from geography, of a certain heartland of the country and its relationship with the periphery. Forty years after Independence I am very much concerned about it that somehow the way we have run our polity, we have not been able to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of our periphery. The people who are living in our peripheral areas somehow feel that they are not in it, they are not participating in it, they have become marginal to the scheme, they make hardly any contribution to the formulation or resolution of national policies. It is the heartland which sets the tone, that makes the rule, and they feel as if they are the objects of this system and not equally

the subjects of the system. Now, this fear may not be wholly well-merited, but this fear and apprehension does persist and it is our national duty to see to it that the people in our peripheral regions do not continue to nurse such sentiments or feelings.

I would like to make another general point. Any set of problems which persist in our country, any phenomenon of a national nature, has to have through consensus a certain national approach for dealing with it. It requires a matching national consensus a national norm, a national standard, a national way of dealing with it, because the problems do : erupt from place to place, from time to time, but they are basically the manifestations of the same phenomenon. For example, whether you are dealing with social violence, or you are dealing with the linguistic minorities or you are dealing with the problems of health care, or you are dealing with the problems of, say, primary education, you must separate these two—the authority and the norm. The norm must be uniform, the norm must be universal, the norm must be national because we regard all our people as one, we regard all parts of our country to be deserving the same treatment. Therefore, when I apply this thought to the concept of Centre-State relations, I have said in the Parliament in the past when I was speaking on Punjab, that much as I favour the quest of autonomy, and greater autonomy, by various States, I cannot agree to a separate regime for any State of India. Kashmir, yes, because of historical situations, historical conditions. In any case, you cannot reverse the history. It is there. But then all States of India must be subject to the same pattern, must be subject to the same degree more or less, of the Central monitoring, Central authority or Central control, or whatever it is. It cannot be loss in the case of one State or more in the case of the other. So, that is where I apply this principle of uniformity, not only to a specific problem but also to a larger equation like that of Centre-State relations. However, where I find something amusing is we lay down uniform standards and yet when it comes to actual situations, somehow we tend to become arbitrary in our dealings,

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somehow we tend to become not very forthright. We really do not treat every situation equally. We do not react to every situation with equal concern. We do not look upon the grievances or the aspirations of different areas with the same degree of care. Somebody is ours, somebody is not. Some governments are being run by the same Party which is in the Centre and some States are not. Therefore, some are in and some are out and this game of in-laws and out-laws goes on in our polity. This is where I object. There should not be any arbitrariness because arbitrariness will always lead to rowdiness of which Prof. Ranga complained.

SHRI RAM PYAREP ANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want one information. Mr. Shahabuddin, you are time and again, in this speech even, saying that the Centre is not giving equal opportunities to the States so far as allocation and other things are concerned. Kindly give us some examples where the Centre has done like that.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Well, I don't think the Chairman will give me that much of time, but I am sure that those who understand will understand. Those who understand, they know.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : This point is again repeated by him. So, let us have the exact thing. (*Interruptions*). I want to know which State. Kindly give one example where the State has been neglected. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I said, some are in and some are out.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are out ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Give an example. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : When you deal with the demands of States, somehow you feel that you are at odd squib or you do not politically bear the same colour. A certain degree of differentiation creeps in. May be it is part of human nature, may be it is part of the quasi process

of a State, I don't know. But an objective observer of the Indian political scene today will concede this point that while we lay down uniform standards and uniform norms, when it comes to applying them, we don't deal with the same degree of equanimity or with the same sense of equanimity. I do not have to give out anything, here there are learned men, they understand my point.

Now, Sir, on this point I would like to make one observation. I am for small States because it helps in one way because when you have got smaller States which are comparable to each other, the degree of differentiation that will be there in the treatment of a powerful State and a weaker State, that perhaps will come down. And it is another historic and cultural reason. We know that some of these States at least in the North are really in a sense accidents in history. They combine together areas over a vast stretch of land in which there is hardly any commonality of interest, there is hardly any sense of belonging to one area and therefore, when you look back into history you will find that there were distinct units in our history which have a certain cultural relevance, which have made a unique contribution to our history, whose names echo through the corridors of time apart from the question of manageability and therefore, the people of that region have a certain understanding with each other, have a certain possibility of working and cooperating with each other for a common cause. That is why I plead for smaller States. Once you have smaller States, the possibility also of striking the right balance between the Centre and the States will be much more. That is also another aspect of the matter because sometimes the Centre which has to deal with a variety of States which vary from a population of 120 million to the population of less than a million finds it very difficult to apply those uniform standards that I talked about. That perhaps can be sorted out to some extent by taking into consideration history, geography, culture, language, and then trying to create socio-cultural units which have a homogeneity, which have an aspiration to which people respond, and that is one reason, Mr. Chairman, I feel why the development of the smaller States

has been much faster. Even a State like Haryana which in resources is much less endowed than my State of Bihar has moved faster.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are supporting Jarkhand.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I am only making a conceptual presentation.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Minda-pore) : Don't be a Jarkhandi, any way (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I am a born Jarkhandi, any way.

17.00 hrs.

Now as far as the Constitution and legal provisions are concerned, of course, we will get an opportunity to go into in detail when we deal with the Sarkaria Commission report. I am hopeful that it will be presented to Parliament with the views of the Government and we shall have an occasion, as the Home Minister promised, to discuss the recommendations in detail and in depth and coming to a national consensus on that point.

One question that is in my mind and that is always a debatable question is, where should the residuary power reside. I think, that has dogged us from 1920 onwards ever since we started looking for Constitutional devolution of power. I feel, when I start from the bottom and I want a functional allocation of responsibilities and duties—starting from below—then it is obvious and logical that the residuary power must ultimately reside in the Centre. It is because, I am defining from below and functionally going up, stage by stage, step by step. Therefore, in my view the residuary power must rest with the Centre. But we must be fair to each level and we must not try to make any short cut. We may must be very fair to them and see that whatever is possible for them to do justice to them; whatever is possible for them to deal with effectively in the interest of the people, keeping the welfare of the people as our ultimate objective. We should be generous in defining those powers and then conceptually certain residuary powers will remain and that will of course come up and flow at the Centre.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is no atmosphere of secularism in a village. It is all casteism. Kindly remember what horrors have been committed in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : It is those villagers who elect us and send us to Parliament.

I cannot say, I am a villager. But I must say, had been to the villages also. (*Interruptions*.)

I must, however, refer to one institution, the institution of Governor. There is a point of view and I think a legitimate case can be made out for abolishing this post. But perhaps an equally good case can be made out for keeping them. But unfortunately, the Governor who is a Constitutional post as defined in the Constitution; has been in practice made into an agent of the Central Government. I am not using a harsher phrase. I could call him, hand-maid of the central Government but I would not do so. You can have any number of examples of command performance and I think, this is what is eating into the institution. We have, of course the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission that at least active politicians should not be appointed as Governors. The Sarkaria Commission says, retired Ministers should not be appointed....

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) : Should we appoint inactive politicians ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Those politicians who have renounced politics.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am willing to take the entire front row.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what he says : when the candidates are defeated in the elections, they are inactive.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : Do you want bureaucrats to be appointed as Governors ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : It can be anybody. There are eminent people in every walk of life. We politicians think that we are very important. No. The country is really being run by the people who are not politicians.

Similarly, on the question of emergency provisions of I have a feeling that there has been not a very scare use of emergency provisions. I think, it has become far too generous and I would only point out to this House to take 40 years, of independence by decades. Look at the example of first 10 years, the next 10 years, and then the next 10 years and then the latest 10 years. You will find perhaps the number of times that we have invoked the emergency provision in the last 10 years, is perhaps more than we did in the last 30 years. So, either the polity has deteriorated to an extent—that is really a matter of concern—or the power is being misused. All I am saying is emergency provisions have to be there in the Constitution but they have to be used with great care.

I would like to make two or three more points. As far as the Services are concerned, I think broadly there is a national consensus that the Services should cover more functions. There should be more All India Services. For example, there is much talk of All India Judicial Service. About judiciary, I would like to caution here. I had submitted in my last incarnation in the Rajya Sabha a Bill about the formation of a Supreme Council of Judiciary in order that the influence that the executive today exercises in the choice of judges should be reduced. It should be a purely judicial function in which the High Court concerned, the Bar Council, the Chief Justice of India play a role but, as far as possible, the President comes into the picture only for signing and sealing the document. That is there. This idea brings in politics. I am sure it is coming in and as Prof. N. G. Ranga very correctly pointed out those stalwarts which had tried to establish good conventions are no more on the scene.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are stalled now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : On the question of economic and social planning, I have a point. This whole idea of a Centrally—sponsored scheme is anathema to me. I would suggest that the broad concept of the Centre should be collection agency and then the distribution of those resources, whatever formula the Finance Commission might suggest, the national consensus might prove, and then the State should be supreme in their domain. Here I find a Ministry which has no executive function. For example, the Ministry of Education. It does not build any dams, it does not have any flood control scheme. It does not operate anything. It only doles out money. It is only a money doing agency. I do not approve of the agency. If the function is to be carried out by the State Government, then that money should be made available to the State Government. If they like the Tista project or Mahanadi basis, the State Government should not come and beg for money.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : This work is being done by the Ministry of Irrigation. That is more important.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have got the point. I have said on the floor of the House that technical expertise should be available. That is not so. I am talking about the financial aspect.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : It is to be seen whether that technical expertise is sound or feasible.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : It is where the States complain. Sometimes you can approve a project in no time. Sometimes you take decades. That is where politics come in.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : You should settle the disputes also.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The Ministry's Budget does not consist in paying for the technical expertise. The Ministry's Budget, the allocation that is available, 90% of it is finally used by the State. I say "Give it ab initio to the States. Don't make them beggars at your door."

This idea that the Prime Minister visits a place and generously announces a grant-in-aid or generously announces a project I think, again it is very political.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the eve of elections.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : He may have his other compulsions. That apart, after all, we are running a Government, an administration. A Project must be appraised, must be studied, as my friend pointed out, and the State Government must come into the picture and so on and so forth. This must be done in the normal course. But why make a political**

I have one more point about the mass media. I have spoken on this subject in the past and suggested that there should be a three-tier arrangement. Even the Parliament makes**... some times.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKAR : Don't use the word.. **...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : It takes two to make a **...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will find out whether it is parliamentary. Then we will consider.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : As far as mass media is concerned, I feel that it has enormous power. We are tending towards a total control.

In fact, I have argued that a democracy does not need Ministry of Information. A democracy does not need Ministry of Information. Either the mass media should be totally free or at least it should be decentralised because from a national network, you cannot go into the grievances and the aspirations of the people at the grassroot level. I have argued, therefore, why can't we have three channels. There can be a state channel ; there can as well be a district channel. Because then only we shall be able to harness the energies of those people for the cause of development for the cause of education.

Finally, I just end by saying that once we can see that resource mobilisation is the responsibility of the Centre but the distribution must be according to certain uniform norms and the execution largely except those areas of exclusive authority of the Central Government must be in the hands of the State. Then it follows that our present system of planning, our present system of allocation leaves much to be desired and leaves a lot of bad blood in the course of this confrontation which must be avoided if we are to have a Centre-State relationship on a proper key. With these words, I stand here to support the Motion.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening my friend Shri Shahabuddin for the last one hour very attentively but I could not make out anything from his speech.

[English]

I admit that my comprehension is poor.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I can take the horse to the water but I cannot make it drink.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : He has said a very good thing that history is not every thing. There was a time in the history when it was said that there should be a strong Centre but now the time has changed.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The Centre must be strong, who said it otherwise?

[English]

But on its own sphere.

[Translations]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : But I have heard that.

[English]

Those who do not learn from history, they are condemned to repeat it.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

[Translation]

It will be our bad luck if we do not learn lesson from our recent history. What was the political situation of the country before the arrival of Britishers in India and their departure from this country? Just now, hon. Shri Ranga has just explained lucidly what was in the minds of the member of the Constituent Assembly at the time of framing the Constitution. Our Constitution is neither unitary nor federal in character but it is unique in itself and this form of the Constitution must be maintained.

You please forget this petty politics for a while and search your soul and ask yourself as to whether the Centre should be weakened in view of the present happenings in this country? Would this be in your or our interests? If the Centre is allowed to be weakened then the country will be fully disintegrated and all of us will remain nowhere.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How the Centre will become weak by giving some more powers to states?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I am telling you how it will become weak.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : The existence of the States depends on the existence of the country.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : There is no use of making the pillars of a house strong without a strong roof. If there is no strong roof, what is the use of strong pillars? What you are advocating is to have a human body with strong feet and hands and weak head. But it is not good. To my mind, we should make efforts to strengthen not only our feet and hands but the head also. (Interruptions).

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HUSSAIN (Murshidabad) : We want that the Centre and the States both should be strong (Interruptions)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I beg your patience to hear me and let the Centre be

strong because this is the need of the hour. I would like to tell you a fact. The people in Bihar think that wherever the Centre has some interference there is stability but the spheres which fall under the jurisdiction of State Government, are full of weakness and the work is not being done properly in those spheres. The people of Bihar publicly say that education should not be kept in the concurrent list, it should be in the union list. The educational systems in Bihar is the worst in the country. When the boys of Bihar come in Delhi for employment after getting the education, they find themselves unable to compete with other candidates. What is the fault of these unlucky boys in it? We will have to draw a line anywhere and have to accept the interests of the country as supreme. Instead of raising the question of Centre vs. State we should see the interest of the nation.

When law and order problems assume serious proportions, it is the C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. which create fear in the minds of wrong doers. The people at that time think that the State police is partial. I will only say that you may please give an opportunity to make the Centre strong.

Our opposition colleagues have also referred to the question of over drafts. (Interruptions).

In support of it, a well reasoned argument is given that when the Centre can resort to the deficit financing and print as many currency note as it wants, why the States can not resort to over draft? It means that Central Government will continue to meet the extravagancy of the States Governments by printing more and more currency notes. It is a lesson to be learnt that those Congress ruled States which resorted to overdraft have to pay its price in the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the action was taken against them. The State Government utilise the facility of overdrafting to spend the money on their publicity. Thus, you tell me as to what is the use of this overdraft facility? You should keep national interest in mind. This does not give the State Governments a right to resort to overdraft in the manner they like, they should also think about the interest of the nation.

When the States take funds from the Centre, is it not their duty to furnish details of account of that fund to the Central Government? I want to tell you that there are some non-Congress ruled States which were provided more aids than Bihar at the time of floods but when they were asked to submit account of funds received they began to say that the Centre cannot ask for the accounts. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I will go on repeating the same thing. Previously, I went to China and Russia for some days, there, I found that both the countries were of the opinion that a strong centre was must to make the States strong. Yes, I was saying that there should be no overdraft facility.

The Centre must be more strong and States should not be allowed to resort to overdraft in a free manner, rather stringent measures should be taken to check it, so that the poor people of the entire nation are not put to suffer due to the spendthriftness of one State.

Now I come to the second point; My hon. friend has said that we have not taken any lesson from the Geography. In this regard, I would like to say that a strong Centre is must due to the Geo-political reasons and if a strong Centre is not created then we would be nowhere.

You referred to appointment of Governors. (*Interruptions*) The Administrative Reforms Commission and the Sarkaria Commission have also made certain recommendations in their respective reports about the office of the Governor and I also say that if you go through the post-independence history of India you will find the kind of persons appointed as Governors or for that matter even Presidents they were either educationists or trade unionists e.g. Dr. V. Giri was a trade unionist. Then,

how can you say that a particular class of people should be appointed and a particular class of people should not. All are of the opinion that such persons should be appointed as Governors who have the experience in one or the other field and could be impartial in his dealings. In fact, only such persons are appointed Governors but you will always have the objection whoever may be appointed as Governor. These types of things should be avoided... (*Interruptions*) No doubt, the Central Government have appointed Shri Ram Lal as Governor but it has withdrawn him also. I would like to say in this regard that the office of the Governor is a very sacred one and there should be no controversy on this sacred office. Whenever, we talked about the rights and powers of the Governor, we have always tried to strengthen this institution but the opposition have always found faults with it. Now, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very funny thing which has also attracted the headlines of the newspapers. It is said that the Prime Minister should have no right to convene the meeting of the District Magistrates of different States and make direct report with them. You tell me, what is harm in it. The Prime Minister belongs to the whole nation. If a person wants to work for the development of the whole nation, then why you got disturbed? When the public and the District Magistrates have no objection, then what objection the opposition can have?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution is almost over. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by another two hours?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, with the consent of the House, time for this Resolution is extended by two hours.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Therefore, to call the District Magistrates and have consultation with them by the Prime Minister is a step in right direction and I want that

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

this consultation should be held at a larger scale so that the Prime Minister may be able to know what is happening in this country. This types of consultations should be held in every State and the non-Congress ruling States should have no objection to it. The Prime Minister should call any District Magistrate of any State at random and may ask him what is happening.

I have already mentioned in this House and again I say that the money granted for development is not being spent for right purposes. I have mentioned in this House time and again that the responsibility of the Government does not end only by granting money and leaving its execution on State Government. The State Government doesn't execute it properly, whether it is a Congress ruled State or Non-Congress ruled State. Railway and Post and Telegraph which come directly under the Central Government are working very efficiently. But the Government granted money for Kosi Project and handed over it to the State Government and as a result of it their expenditure has increased and they have created a mass out of it. Therefore, my suggestion is that if the money is granted by Centre for any project either to Congress ruled States or Non-Congress ruled States, it should be executed by the Centre itself as is being done in the case of Railway and Post and Telegraph projects. The efficiency can be increased if the Centre takes the responsibility of execution of those projects in its hands.

I would also like to say some thing about the Financial Resources and Financial powers. There is a Finance Commission and if there is any problem, it can be referred to it. It will certainly take action but there will be no use of representing irrelevant things.

With regard to Mass-Media, the people demand to have two or three channels of television. But when the Government is unable to manage successfully even one channel, it would be very difficult to manage more channels. I impute motives of those people who are in favour of handing over Mass-Media into private hands. When the country is moving forward on the path of

progress, the people should make contributions to it, they should not create chaos as is prevailing in political parties. The country gets direction through Mass-Media and the people of remote areas become aware of the thinking and policies of the Government at Centre. The different channels of Mass-Media will create nothing but only confusion. We are already facing a great difficulty in those areas where the parallel system of Centre and State is working side by side. What advantages can be gained out of it except creating more complications and troubles?

Our of our colleagues talked about Tripura. Frequent discussions have been made about Tripura in this House. In this concern there is a proverb in Hindi :

“Hath Kangan Ko Arasi Kya,
Pade Likhe Ko Farasi Kya”

which means a self truth needs no evidence. In the past, the people of Tripura were not so happy as they are at present. In this country, the three fourth of the newspapers are playing the role of opposition. Even the newspapers did not write to the effect that the people of Tripura are not happy after elections. Thus it is not reasonable to level wild allegations that Military was deployed, elections were rigged and the people of Tripura are not happy etc. It is very ironical that even the Ministers of the West Bengal Government levelled charges of Poll rigging at Panchayat Elections held in West Bengal, what to talk of others people. There cannot be more unfortunate thing than this.

I would like to conclude with these words that we will make separate discussions in details on Sarkaria Commission and will discuss and ponder over the all the varied issues like Centre-State Relations and Financial Relations, appointment of Governors, calling of district Magistrates for discussion, the issue of Mass-Media, and the issue of judges mentioned there in Sarkaria Commission. But I would like to mention only one thing that the views of opposition Members should be clear. Our country is making progress, therefore, contributions should be made towards it and you should desist from spreading

rumour that the Centre is becoming more strong at the cost of States are becoming weak day by day. The Centre is becoming strong as well as which the States are also becoming strong and with it the country is becoming strong.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Private Member's Resolution. It is a very good Resolution brought by the ex-Finance Minister. After hearing Prof. Ranga who is a well experienced man, who lived at the time of Gandhi and is living at the time of Rajiv Gandhi, has touched at the end on the restructure which is inevitable for the present India. Basing upon that point—I am only an agriculturist, I am not a lawyer to speak on the legal side of the relations between the State Governments and the Central Government—as a common man, I would say that the relations between the States and the Centre should be like a mother and the child and not like a father and the child. Father will have likes and dislikes towards the child but mother will not have such things. Whether our attitude is right or wrong, looking to the present condition of the soil where Bhagat Singh was born, what is the problem today? Considering such things, Centre-State relations is not quite healthy. Even though we are united, the relation is not healthy. Everyone here, the lawyers and others often speak of a strong Centre. Centre is strong from 1947 uptill now. Our masters, our voters have made India, the Central Government as strong as possible, even when the Government changed in 1977. They never made the Central Government a weak and loose Government. We, the political people should say that our masters have made India strong. I will say that a strong Centre with stronger States will only lead to the strongest people of India. That should be the theory. I cannot understand what you mean by strong India. 401 MPs on the Rajivji side does not mean a strong Centre. Laws alone cannot bring strength. For example, consider the NMEP, the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The name is 'National'. They were eradicating malaria mosquitoes which lives everywhere. I say that the Centre is

over-burdened. We must let loose our burden to the youngest sons who are sitting at the high end of the country. When I come to Delhi by flight, I see a number of IAS officers flying from all States to Delhi. This shows that they are not able to take decisions of their own. Prof. Ranga was referring to Rajmanner's Commission which was from Tamil Nadu. We are proud of it and today we are having Sarkaria Commission. The number of Commissions will not bring unity but only the feeling matters.

Language spirit is inborn in any human being. Everyone's mother tongue should be given equal opportunity. When I climb Tamil Nadu Express, I must hear Tamil in Delhi. I must hear Tamil in Bombay. A man coming from Madurai to Maharashtra after visiting Meenakshi Temple, should hear his language there. A man coming from Bhubaneswar to Bangalore, must hear his language there. Only then the unity and integrity of the country will grow and the feeling of oneness will grow. You have the three-language formula. Whatever be the formula, the formulae are there only in chemicals, not for human beings.

I am a common man and I can only make an appeal to the intellectuals. As an Indian I feel proud. If India is disintegrated, we cannot live. In the present international situation, we should be united from Cape Camrin to Kashmir, otherwise we cannot survive. Only if we are united, we will be strong in culture and our existence will be fully possible.

Again, in the end, I would like to appeal to all the intellectuals that let the relations between the States and the Centre be like the children and the mother and not like children and the father as it is today.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the circumstances in the country our Constitution is so framed that we can say it neither a fully federal nor a fully unitary. It strikes a balance between two and it stood the test of time in all situations so far cropped in the country. We have so far successfully thwarted all kinds of challenges posed to our political system and we have

[Shri Harish Rawat]

remained stable amidst such pressure on our system. I do not think that any new development has taken place, warranting reappraisal and detailed analysis of our political system.

Often our friends, particularly from opposition parties, raise the demand for redefining of relations between the Centre and States. I think whenever any political development takes place in a particular state or a particular party of a particular state feels any pressure on it, in that situation the only one slogan is raised that the Central Government is committing excesses on it, be it his political issue or a financial issue.

Generally, such things are raised on three counts. Firstly, it is raised on account of the institution of Governor, secondly on account of prevailing financial relations between the Centre and the States and thirdly such things are raised by different regional parties for their personal political gains under the compulsion of situations in their state. If a detailed analysis is made with regard to it, one comes to the conclusion that behind all these three factors, it is mainly the political compulsion that forces them to raise such issues.

Sir, if we take an example of the present West Bengal Government which often holds Central Government responsible for any lapse on their part so that they could hide their failures they often level charges against Central Government of not granting that much of autonomy which is required by the their State Government to undertake the job. While the fact is that our constitution is neither newly formed nor it is a creation of recent past. At present, whatever equation between the Centre and the States is prevailing, it has been prevailing under the constitution since long ago. It was formed long-long ago by our Constitution-makers. So long as the same party ruled at the Centre and the State no such problem arose but as soon as different parties came into power at the Centre and States, such problem began to arise. Of en, the states make complains against Central Government for not paying attention towards their financial needs and for not

providing them the required financial resources as a result of which development projects remain incomplete. Basically, it is the governments of states which are responsible for making developments in their States and in order to fulfil this obligation, they need money. States have been presenting their case before Finance Commission and the financial resources are distributed accordingly and this thing is clearly mentioned in Constitution also. But we see that whenever some State Governments become unable to generate required financial resources to fulfil the requirements of development works and also to function according to the aspirations of people of that particular State, then such State Governments blame the Centre for not providing them required funds.

I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs that the present Finance Commission shall devise a formula as to how the states could be provided their maximum share in the financial resources. A serious thought is required to be given to it and the formula so evolved may undergo minor changes but major changes in it creat imbalance and generally some people try to shirk their responsibility on this pretext.

Some days ago, some suggestions were given to the Hon. Prime Minister by the Chief Ministers of some States. When they called on Hon. Prime Minister, they talked on different subjects. They did not have any concrete proposals with regard to their recommendations. Even then, the Hon. Prime Minister assured them to forward it to the Finance Commission and advised them to contact directly to the Commission. But when they came out after meeting the Prime Minister what they told to the Press was totally contrary to that. They tried to emphasize that the point put forward by them was quite justified and the Prime Minister did not pay attention to it. I do not want to go into depth of it, because in politics a number of things can be said and are being said but the only thing just I want to submit that the Chief Ministers of non-Congress ruled states should understand a point as to how the congress ruled states are, after all, functioning under the same financial frame-work fixed by the

Central Government and the Planning Commission.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : They also speak against it here and there.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : They don't speak against it but they give suggestions only. Previously the Congress Chief Ministers offered a suggestion to give states more percentage of share in the amount of small savings than what is being given to them at present. This was a concrete suggestion but such solid suggestion was never given by the Government of West Bengal or for that matter the Governments of Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka. To give such solid suggestions is quite in keeping with the spirit of federal system. The Chief Ministers of states should give such suggestions and the Central Government should consider it. If the Centre refuses to consider the reasonable suggestions given by State Chief Ministers then I think that definitely our relations should be reconsidered.

Their reasonable suggestions can be considered and accepted. I don't think that any good can be done to the State or for that matter to our policy if one instead of offering some reasonable suggestions, goes on levelling charges and casting aspersions on others. I was making submission that some of our Chief Ministers of the States have totally politicized it. Be it a conclave organised by them or a meeting of head of the parties called for considering the issue of their merger or problem of discontentment brewing within the Party or for that matter they are experiencing difficulties in making adjustment between Janata Party or between the different constituents of the left front, they raise the bogey of Centre-State relations and level a variety of charges against the Centre to hide their failures and divert the attention of the people. If the Central Government provides some funds to them and if the Central Government ask for the details of expenditure incurred by them which have not been utilized properly ... (Interruptions)... If a scheme is launched, the responsibility to implement the scheme lies with the State Government. It the Central Government or for that matter the head of the Central Government ask for some details about it,

how it is justified to give a political colour to it. You are recalling when our Prime Minister has said a few days ago that the state should spend the funds given to them by the Centre in a proper manner. It is his duty to see as to whether they are spending it properly or not. I don't think any wrong in it. In this statement not a particular state has been pinpointed. Our Political parties made a lot of hue and cry for it. They tried to emphasise that the Prime Minister were trying to meddle with their internal working.

Can there be a Prime Minister who will not want that his country should march forward? It is the duty of the Prime Minister to ensure the well being of the entire country and he is committed to that. If the Prime Minister calls for a meeting of the Chief Ministers and advises them to make proper utilisation of the funds as per plan programme in a bid to fulfil this commitment, it should not be construed that he has done anything wrong. If this thing is discussed with the opposition parties face to face they will also agree that there is nothing wrong in it. It is totally unbecoming on the part of some of the Chief Ministers and political parties who have tried to impute motives in it. When some States spend the funds allocated to them under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. schemes on such work which will benefit a particular party only, it is quite but natural that the Prime Minister should express concern for that. It will be a matter of concern not only for the Prime Minister but also for the whole country. I am not referring it as an allegation. There are a number of State Government which do not abide by the approved parametre of the scheme while spending money given by the Centre. Funds are diversified to different heads. Funds are being spent on such heads, with which country is not benefited at all. There are some States which are spending the funds providing rice at subsidised rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram. This may enable them to get some votes by selling rice at the subsidised rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram and applause from people for the time being but no body tries to make an assessment as to how much the people of the country and the State concerned are being benefited by this practice. There are some State which

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spend the funds on different names such as 'Soubhagyashali' etc. In West Bengal, the funds are being spent on strengthening their cadre. It should be ensured that once the plans are approved, the funds sanctioned for a particular item should be spent on that item only. If some State Governments feel that the act of ensuring is an interference in their internal affairs, this aspect should be considered. There should be a factual evaluation of the financial position of the State. Here is also a need to make an indepth study on delegating more powers to the States for mobilising their own resources. It may be that some States may misuse the funds, but most of the States are not like that. The more the States are given funds, the more the welfare schemes will reach to the people and it will bring economic prosperity to them. If the States achieve economic prosperity, the country will also get its benefits alongwith them. Some of our colleagues have been trying to emphasise on the point that the Centre will become strong when the State are made strong. For example, our body will become strong when other limbs like hands and legs become strong. This factual system is prevalent in our country. With the development of the States, the whole country will develop. Now a days, new trend has developed with the formation of regional parties. Different regional parties are emerging in Assam, Andhra Pradesh and several other States of the country. They are being given such names which make one to feel that these are not only mere regional parties, but also spreading regional feelings. A regional party with the name of Telugu Desam has been formed. When we have already one country, Bharat, what was the need of creation of the 'Desam'. Regional parties are raising their heads at various places. There is a need to give a serious thought to this aspect.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is due to failure of the Centre.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It is not our failure. Had the Central Government failed, our federal system would have collapsed. It seems that it has not so far been able to make dent on the political

system of our country, but in due course, it will have its effect. Several regional parties are trying to boost this objective, owing to which the situation is becoming more unfavourable instead of becoming favourable. Now a days, regional feelings are gaining momentum. The image of national parties is gradually declining. Once a party comes to power, it makes all out efforts to remain in power by hook and crook. Their way of thinking and style of functioning is becoming totally regional. Whatever slogan they may give, but their internal working system has been becoming like that of the regional parties. I would like to submit the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that there is need to think it seriously as to the extent to which the regional parties are allowed to preserve their existence under the present electoral system. I do not say that the regional parties should be banned. But the way irresponsible regional parties are mushrooming in the country is a matter of great concern. These irresponsible regional parties are giving slogans of regionalism. Anyone, after becoming a rebel and revolting from a party form his own regional party. In the process, a number of regional parties come into existence. Now a time has come when we should apply a break to curb such activities. Assam which was divided into several parts and as many as 6 to 7 States were created out of that one States There are still demands to further divide it. Two to three regional parties in that State are making such demand. The same is the position with Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and several other States. Except a few smaller States, there is a demand to bifurcate all the States in the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, such a demand is coming up from your State also. It is quite but natural that it will be a matter of concern for us. I fail to understand as to where the end of it. The Congress Party is not going to lose in any way of such activities. Nor will it be able to destroy the Congress party. Rather it will cause harm to some regional parties. For example the ruling party in West Bengal has been badly involved in Gorkhaland Movement. That party is fully responsible for the movement. Whatever might be the reasons for regional parties coming into powers, but now it is time that we should give a serious thought to it in

view of the prevailing situation. Otherwise, it will put a very bad effect on our political system. The situation at the time of independence was quite different from the situation prevailing today. Before independence there was a generation which was fully devoted to national cause. They were ready to make every sacrifice for the country. But the new generation did not see the hardships of pre-independence era. They were born in independent India. They saw a developing India. They think that the India of today has not undergone any changes from what it was earlier. A number of people among us mislead them. Regionalism is being encouraged at various places. It is exercising overbearing influence everywhere. It is mainly attributed to discontentment among youths, which has been created due to many factors such as non-availability of employment etc. Discontentment has spread everywhere among the youth. All these people are joining the regional parties which raise some sort of anti national slogans. Through you, I request then hon. Minister of Home Affairs to ban all such regional parties which are fully based on regionalism. which have parochial views which have no economic policies behind them, which have no political philosophy and which spread the feelings of regionalism. Formation of all such political parties should be banned immediately.

A lot of things have been said about the institution of Governor in this House. We know that the institution of Governor has discharged its duties in a most responsible manner when any constitutional crisis arose in a State. This institution has proved very helpful in preserving democracy in our country to a great extent. It will be treated as politically motivated if any allegation is made or any aspersion is cast against this institution. It is not wise on the part of anyone who raises hue and cry on the decisions of the Governor taken for maintaining law and order in a particular State. It is not necessary that the Governor should always agree to the views of the ruling party in the State. Because, every political party takes decisions keeping in view its political interest. A tendency of making allegations and casting aspersions against this institution has been on the increase in our country. This tendency needs to be checked.

I would like to request the opposition parties to think deeply on this subject.

18.00 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Railway Schools

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : I want to raise half-an-hour discussion in relation to the reply of the hon. Minister for Railways to my Question No. 3429 on 17.3.88. I do not want to embarrass the Government in this regard nor do I pinprick the Government. I want to bring to the notice certain obligations lying with the Government regarding the education of the sons and daughters of Indian railway men. The Minister has dodged the answer. He has stated that there are 51 High, 34 Higher Secondary Schools, 7 Intermediate Colleges and 1 Degree college run by the Railways. My question was : what is the curriculum that is followed by these railway schools and colleges ? Is it not a fact that they follow the curriculum of the Directorate of Education of various States in which the schools and colleges are located ? In the matter of appointing teachers, their standard, their numbers, do they not follow the standards set by the Board of Secondary Education and Board of Higher Secondary Education of various States ? But the Minister did not answer it properly. It has been stated that the pattern prescribed by Department of Education for Centrally Administered Schools is adopted for Railway School Teachers, with regard to qualifications and pay scales.

So my first question is : Of the schools and colleges mentioned in the reply, how many are affiliated to WBSE and how many are affiliated to Board of Secondary Education and Board of Higher Secondary Education of various States ? I am from a railway colony—Kharagpur—which is the biggest railway colony in India. I am a student from a railway school, BNR Indian Railway High School. All throughout my life I have seen that these schools have been following the curriculum of the State Government. Even the standard of education is

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of the State Government. The number of teachers to be appointed are according to the State Government formula. But in these days of economy drive, you are not appointing adequate number of teachers. What is happening? You know that when the officers of the railway school department apply to the Directorate of Secondary Education for seeking affiliation for getting recognition of the schools, while they make an application, they categorically assert that they would be following the curriculum, the standard of teachers, the yardstick of teachers as accepted by the Board of Secondary Education of the State. Suppose a man is transferred from Bengal to Bihar, then he will be following the curriculum of Bihar. If he is transferred to Bengal, then he will be following the curriculum of Bengal...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Ignorance is ignorance. I am also ignorant of many things, but not of this (Interruptions)

SHRI CHAIRMAN : Mr. Choubey, go on now. Go on please.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the schools are visited by the School Inspectors of the States. Inspection of the schools is done by the Inspectors of the State Government. Recently, the Inspector of Schools, Midnapore district, visited the Railway Schools in Kharagpur and he pointed out that there are not adequate teachers there. He recommended to the Railways that the teachers should be appointed. I cite an example from my own experience. Railways have given me a reply that they follow their own standard. The Railways have a standard to run the railways. How can the Railways have a standard to run the schools? The Railways either follow the State Government's standard or they follow the standard of the Central Board of Education. Either of these two standards they follow. Again I want to stress that because in the name of the

economy drive they want to appoint less number of teachers, that is why they are doing this thing. My appeal to the Government and to the Minister is that although they have stopped the recruitment of many clerks, many artisans, but at least for imparting education to the sons and daughters of the railwaymen, let them not bring the economy drive and let them appoint the adequate number of teachers. In Kharagpur Railway High School, there is no teacher who had a subject like Geography while he was in B.A. or in M.A. There is no teacher at present who has passed with Biology; but he is supposed to teach Biology. I want to know whether the officers of the Railway Board or the Railway Minister allow their sons and grandsons and daughters and grand-daughters to be taught in such schools. For them there is the Doon School, for them there is a school in Kursiang, for them there is a school in Kalimpong, for them there is a school in Dehradun, but for the railwaymen...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So, Sir, my question is straight. When the Railways are following the curriculum of the State Government, are they going to appoint the teachers as per the yardstick defined by the Directorate of Education of the State Governments; since the schools are in various States? This is my question. If they do it, heavens won't fall. If they do it, crores of rupees won't be spent. If they send one officer to London and Japan and U.K. for buying locos or rakes, they spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees. In the name of modernisation, they are doing many things which are not required for the Railways, but at least for imparting education to the sons and daughters of the poor railwaymen, let them have this thing done. I want to cite one case of Adra from where Camrade Basudeb Acharia has come. In such a big colony, where at least thirty thousand railwaymen are living, there is only one primary school, and that primary school is located at a place where young kids have to go three-four kilometres to attend the school. At the instance of Shri Basudeb Acharia, a new school building

** Not recorded.

has been constructed but it is half-built and is not being completed. Now they say that that building is not for the school. Sometimes the Government says Education is a State subject. Yes, Education is a State subject, but the Government have been running the schools and they are bound to run the schools. In Jamalpur, in Kharagpur, in Adra, in Bilaspur and in Chakradharpur, there are Railway schools. So, I enjoin upon the Railway Minister to do appoint sufficient teachers in Railway schools as per the yardsticks of the State Governments. This is number one. No. 2 is this. I am glad that we have 7 Intermediate colleges and one Degree college. But the biggest railway colony in India is...

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : What is the medium of instruction ? Why don't you tell this ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Medium of instruction is their own language. Don't worry.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : From State to State ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : From State to State it differs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please Don't disturb. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have colleges, but we have been urging on the Government to have a college at Kharagpur, the biggest railway colony in India where more than 30,000 to 40,000 railwaymen live and the number of railwaymen and the members of their families is more than two lakhs. You have a college at Kharagpur. We have suggested that even without making a new building; if you start with a night college at Kharagpur, that can be even with Commerce or Arts, if not Science. I would request the Minister to kindly give replies to these questions of mine so that we can be assured that the Government will be serious regarding the education of the sons and daughters of railwaymen, as the Minister is quite serious regarding the education of the sons and daughters or grandsons and grand daughters of his own.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, because I have been called 'ignorant', I should be

allowed to express my 'ignorance'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I don't allow. The hon. Minister may reply to Mr. Choubey.

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the learned hon. Member through his brief statement about railway schools wanted me to answer several questions. One question was asked as to whether all Railway schools are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education. It is not so. Except five schools which are situated in Bilaspur, Bhusawal, Jharpani, Gorakhpur and Itarsi, remaining other schools, whether they are in Bihar, West Bengal Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, are governed by the syllabi of respective State Governments.

As regards his 2nd question about the courses of study, I would like to state that all of our schools are being run on the pattern of the State Governments and since people of different States go on transfer, the courses of study and other curriculum procribed by the respective State Governments are followed.

His third question was about the appointment of teachers. He said that the Government is observing economy drive in the matter of making appointment of teachers. Through you, I would like to inform the learned hon. Member, Shri Choubey that some norms are followed in this regard. The question of maintaining unity and uniformity in Railway schools is raised. In order to bring uniformity in all the schools managed by the Railways, 29 periods have been prescribed for teaching in a week. Different State Government have prescribed different norms with regard to number of periods to be taught in a week. For example, in West Bengal it is 25 periods in a week. On the basis of our norm, 73 teachers are required for Higher secondary school, Kharagpur, whereas on the basis of their norm, 90 teachers are required. Thus we fall short of 17 teachers. If we take this as the basis we can see that different standards exist in

[Shri Mahabir Prasad]

Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. We cannot bring an uniformity in the appointment of teachers on this basis. A norm of 29 periods per week has been fixed for railway schools. This is taken as the basis for the appointment of teachers in railway schools and no reduction in number of teachers is allowed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Please mention it subject-wise. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD : Shri Choubey, I had also been a teacher. I have been a lecturer since 1958. I know that teachers should be subject-wise. I have noted the hon. Member's point. I shall tell him later how it is being done. The hon. Member also said that an Inspector went to Kharagpur and then submitted a report after inspection. The findings of such reports are taken into account and action is initiated accordingly.

Another question which the hon. Member raised relates to lack of adequate educational facilities to the children of railway employees. I understand that the hon. Member is a socialist but he used a word 'Doon' school. But I can say that in the Congress (I) party as well as in our railways there are no arrangements to that effect. The Government tries to act according to standards. As I have said before, the Government believes in uniformity. (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me patiently. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I do not want the 'Doon' arrangement to be applied here. The Government should appoint teachers on a subject-wise basis.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD : The hon. Member may please listen to me first and afterwards ask for clarifications. As I was saying, in the entire Indian Railway system there are 684 schools run by the railways and 48 by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Hence, there are a total of 732 schools which are part of Indian Railways and the Government wants to bring uniformity in all of them. (*Interruptions*) I have noted the hon. Member's point and if

something is amiss at any stage the Government will do the needful.

The hon. Member asked a question regarding admissions. The Government would like to set a common standard for all schools. The hon. Member talked of opening a school in Kharagpur. The matter relating to the college in Kharagpur has been noted down and further action will be taken after a survey has been carried out.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir firstly I want to say with utmost politeness that the railways spend very little on the welfare of its employees. The salary and bonus may be good but very little money is spent on welfare activities. May I ask the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to open more schools for the employees of Indian railways, and whether there is any proposal to run these schools on the pattern of Central Schools? Will the Government consider granting the status of Kendriya Vidyalayas to railway schools and linking them with the Central Education System instead of the State Education System?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall take one minute only. Nearly 40,000-50,000 employees work in the Jamalpur under the Eastern Railway. Yet there is no Intermediate college there, let alone a degree college.

The second thing I want to say relates to the transfer of railway employees from one State to another. The curriculum of study in each State is different. So efforts should be made to frame a standard curriculum at the secondary, higher secondary, intermediate and degree levels, so that students moving from State to another State do not suffer from discontinuity in the study process. The plight of the railway employees is a pitiable one. It is said that they have to look for other sources of income to supplement their meagre earnings. There are so many other things too, but I do not want to get into them. Drivers, ticket-collectors, ticket-checkers and sweepers are some of the many employees whose life revolves around the railways. They spend an entire life-time travelling on trains. They are

cut-off from their home-life for long stretches of time. These people cannot spare the time to see to the education of their children. The least that can be done is to provide proper education to their children, so that these people can be happy in the feeling that their offspring are following the right path. Once upon a time railway schools enjoyed a big reputation, specially in the sport of football. Promising players of football used to emerge from the railway schools of Bihar and West Bengal. That traditional is now a thing of the past. If students fail to get admission elsewhere, they turn to railway schools. So I urge the hon. Minister to set a high standard for railway schools and keep this standard uniform throughout the country. Intermediate and degree colleges should be opened wherever the number of railway employees is very large.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : In fact, the hon. Minister was replaying to the earlier questions in a very high tone! I was wondering for a moment whether the hon. Minister was a participant or we are participants. Who is the Minister? We are the Minister or you are the Minister? In any case, your enthusiasm is appreciable.

I would just like to know one point. In the answer which has been given to the question by Mr. Narayan Choubey, the original one, there it has been said that "railway schools generally follow the curriculum prescribed by the State Government where there they are located in CBSE affiliated." Generally, in the sense, whether there are other schools where local curriculum is not made applicable or whether schools where local State Government curriculum is applicable and whether there are other schools where this is not applicable

In reply to the second part of Shri Narayan Choubey, it has been stated that "the pattern prescribed by the Department of Education for Centrally-administered schools is adopted for railway school teachers." Now if you are following State curriculum for students, why are you for Central pattern for teachers? What is the status of the schools? I want to know

whether our new education policy has anything to do with these schools administered by the railways. Has your Ministry approached the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the purpose of any specific guidelines to be issued with respect to schools managed by railways or your schools have nothing to do with our educational policy?

It appears so from this Report that we should have schools managed by railways. Are our students who are in the railway schools completely aloof from the National Policy? Please state.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD : Mr. Chirman, Sir, our hon. learned Member Shri Harish Rawat asked whether railway employees are getting a raw deal. I would like to inform him that Rs. 262.14 crores are spent by the railways on welfare amenities and Rs. 20.65 crores on educational facilities. Perhaps Shri Rawat did not hear my reply. I have replied that the railway administration spends a lot of money on the welfare of railway employees. So the hon. Member should be satisfied to know that both the Central Government and the railway administration are a live to the needs of railway employees.

Our respected colleague Dr. G. S. Rajhans raised a question pertaining to the transfer of railway employees. It is true that transfers are a normal feature in the railways. But, as I said in reply to Shri Choubey's query, Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country have one and the same curriculum. This common curriculum fully serves the needs of railway employees affected by transfers. I had clarified earlier that the schools in five places i.e. Bilaspur, Bhusaval, Jharipani, Gorakhpur and Itarsi are of uniform status. So employees on transfer are not allowed to suffer in any way. Uniformity is adopted only for the salaried classes which is a Central pattern.

Our learned colleague from Goa, Shri Shantaram Naik, who was perhaps a Minister there. (Interruptions). I want to assure him that my voice does not lack in strength. I have talked in this voice to

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lakhs of people I want to tell him what I told Shri Choubey who is not present at the moment. That all his suggestions have been noted and I will certainly consider them.

With these words I conclude the half-hour discussion.

18.29 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday April 4,
1988/Chaitra 15, 1910 (Saka)*