

Eighth Series, Vol. XVI No. 35

Wednesday, April 16, 1986
Chaitra 26, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

**[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]**

C O N T E N T S

No.35, Wednesday, April 16, 1986/Chaitra 26, 1908 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 701, 702, 704, 707, 709, 710, 714
716, and 717 ... 1-42

Written Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 700, 703, 705, 706, 708, 711, to
713, 715, 718 and 719 ... 42-51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 6743 to 6778, 6780 to 6797,
6799 to 6839, 6841 to 6876
and 6878 to 6891 ... 51-227

apers Laid on the Table ... 232-233

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

Sixth Report ... 233

Letters Under Rule 377— ... 234-240

(i) Need to provide funds for linking Satna in Madhya Pradesh with other important cities of India by S. T. D.

Shri Aziz Qureshi ... 234

(ii) Need to give financial assistance to the Maharashtra Cotton Federation for purchasing cotton from the farmers.

Shrimati Usha Choudhari ... 234-235

(iii) Need to ensure adequate and early payment to the farmers for their produce purchased by F. C. I. through its various agencies.

Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq ... 236

(iv) Need to declare Ravai Jaunpur areas of Uttarkashi and Tehri districts of Uttar Pradesh as tribal areas.

Shri Brahma Dutt ... 236-237

(v) Need to stop eviction of tribals settled in the forest lands of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Manku Ram Sodi ... 237-238

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(vi)	Need to shift the headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation to Maithan in Bihar. Shri Sarfaraz Ahmad	...	238-239
(vii)	Need for early completion of railway projects in the North-Eastern parts of India. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	...	239
(viii)	Need to provide diesel oil at subsidised rates to smaller fishermen of Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Shri Gopal Krishna Thota	...	240

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87—Contd.

(i)	Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd. Shri P. V. Narasima Rao	...	240-255
		...	241-254

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87—Contd.

(ii)	Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies Shri C. Madhav Reddi	...	257-328
	Shri Chingwang Konyak	...	261-271
	Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan	...	271-274
	Shri Anoopchand Shah	...	280-283
	Shri Syed Masudal Hossain	...	283-288
	Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq	...	288-293
	Prof. K. V. Thomas	...	293-296
	Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	296-299
	Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	...	299-308
	Shri Raj Kumar Rai	...	308-313
	Shri R. P. Suman	...	313-319
	Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	...	319-326
	Dr. G. S. Rajhans	...	324-327
		...	327-328

Discussion Re : Recent Bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by US Aircraft—

Prof. Madhu Dhndavate	...	328-400
Shri G. G. Swell	...	329-338
Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju	...	338-344
Shri R. S. Sparrow	...	344-346
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	...	346-350
Prof. K. K. Tewary	...	350-357
	...	355-362

	COLUMNS
Shri P. Kolandaivelu	... 362-363
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	... 363-368
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalja	... 368-369
Shri Bipin Pal Das	... 369-373
Shri Dinesh Goswami	... 373-376
Shri Sharad Dighe	... 376-379
Shri Indrajit Gupta	... 379-387
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty	... 387-390
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	... 390-397
Shri G. M. Banatwalla	... 393-394
Shri Piyus Tiraky	... 394-395
Shri B. R. Bhagat	... 395-400
Resolution Re : Recent Bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by US Aircraft.	... 400-402
Papers Laid on the Table— Contd.	... 402-404

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 16, 1986/
Chaitra 26, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Atomic Reactor in Kerala

*701. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an Atomic Reactor in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY & IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Sites in Kerala which forms part of the Southern Electricity Region have been assessed by the Site Selection Committee for setting up of nuclear power stations. Its report is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, the electricity produced in Kerala is solely based on hydro-electric projects. As we have seen, with a severe drought in 1984-85, the electricity production in Kerala will be heavily affected. Secondly by the end

of the Seventh Plan Kerala will have to face electricity shortage even if all our hydro-electric projects are commissioned in time. Thirdly any thermal plant in Kerala will not be viable. So my question to the hon. Minister is whether an atomic plant will be started in Kerala within the time target ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The electricity generated by using nuclear technology is fed into the grid. So wherever the plant is, the electricity will be available to all the States in the area for which the grid is created.

As far as setting up a plant in Kerala is concerned the Committee has looked into the matter of setting up the plant in Kerala and the report is under consideration of the Government. Before a decision is taken it will be difficult to say anything specific on this point.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Mr. Speaker, I need your protection because very often Kerala is offered major projects but they are never implemented and they go to other States. The answer is given that the Selection Committee has looked into the sites and no decision has been taken. In that case it may take ten to fifteen years. So I would like to know whether Government can put a time target for starting this plant ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As far as this question is concerned it depends on the availability of funds. If we select a site and the funds are not available, then it is not going to be possible to set up the power plant. As far as Kerala is concerned, many public sector undertakings are there in Kerala. Most of the Space Technology projects are situated in Kerala. So, it is not that we are neglecting any part of the country. As far as this question is concerned it depends on the availability of funds,

SHRI T. BASHEER : As the hon. Minister has stated, a committee has visited Kerala and they in their report, to my knowledge, have said that Kerala is a suitable place for locating an atomic plant. The name of the place is Bhoothathanketu. So I would like to know when a decision in this regard is going to be taken ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already said that taking the decision depends on the availability of funds also. Simply saying that we are going to have a nuclear power plant at a particular place is not going to help unless we have the funds to have the power-plant there. So, Sir, it is not proper for me to give any time-limit or time frame within which the decision will be taken and we would have this plant there.

Forest land in Kerala

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

(a) the total area of forest left in Kerala without clear felling; and

(b) the area of forest land which is now in the adverse possession of farmers in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The total area of forests left in Kerala without being clear-felled is 7870 square kilometres.

(b) An estimated area of 20805 hectares of Reserve Forest land is in the adverse possession of farmers in Kerala.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Sir, I understand that the Kerala Government have taken a policy decision that the forest lands in the adverse possession of the encroachers before 1-1-1977 will be assigned to them. I would like to know whether the Government of Kerala have approached the Government

of India for permission for the same and if so whether permission has been given.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In fact, the joint inspection has to be done by the Revenue Department and the Forest Department. They have already inspected the land and they are assessing as to how much land is adversely possessed by the private persons. I think about 16,000 hectares of land are already admeasured and assessed as to find out whether it is adversely possessed or it is in the possession of the Government.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I am extremely sorry to say that the answer to part (b) of my question, that is, only 20,805 hectares of Reserve Forest land is in the adverse possession of farmers in Kerala is not satisfactory. In one taluk, that is, in Udumbanchola taluk alone, in Idukki, more than one lakh acres of forest land is in adverse possession of agriculturists for a long time and since the Government of Kerala has taken a decision to assign the land to the encroachers before 1-1-1977, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the area encroached upon by the people before 1-1-1977 and the area under encroachment after 1-1-1977 and whether the Government has taken any steps to vocate those encroachers, that is, the latter category of people, who have occupied the land after 1-1-1977.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The area which has been allowed to be cultivated by the private persons is in the vicinity of 8,000 hectares and the remaining area is not given to the private persons. The report which we got from the Kerala Government is the basis for the answer given to your question.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, protection of forest is very important but the answer given by the hon. Minister is not in conformity with the facts because more than 20,000 hectares of land are under the possession of the farming. Sir, when I visited Idukki district, I went to one of the towns and I saw the buildings constructed there were more than 20 or 25 years old and those people told me that that town itself was a forest area as per your

record. I have found that a number of such areas where people are inhabited for the last 20 or 25 years are recorded as forests. It is these forests you are to protect. How can we protect these forests? Therefore, what is most important is the actual demarcation of forests land actually occupied. This has not been done. It is not correct that only 20000 hectares of forest land is under occupation of farmers; it is much more than that. I would like to know from the Minister whether he would initiate steps to demarcate the real forest land and also assess the extent of acreage under the possession of the farmers for a long time, and to assign them to the farmers

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The problems relating to the demarcation, preservation and conservation are generally looked after by the State Governments. We give them the help and technical assistance as also guidance. The laws which are in existence have to be implemented by them. The information which I am giving to this august House is based on the information which has been provided to us by the State Government. Whether much more land than what is stated in the reply is adversely possessed or not, we have to verify it, but the basis is information given by the State Government.

We are trying to find out as to how we can conserve the forests and at the same time, we are also trying to see that those who are having land in their possession and are dependent entirely on that land are not disturbed. These are the two things which have to be balanced. That is why a date has been fixed; before 1-1-1977 if anybody was in possession of the land, he would be allowed to continue in the possession of the land, but after that date, if he was not in possession of the land on 1-1-1977, then that land will be taken out of his possession and it will be given to the Forest Department.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I hope the Minister would take note of the information we members give. In spite of the Forest Conservation Act, systematic encroachment has been taking place in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it their speciality?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Yes, encroachment still takes place and it is a continuous process....

(Interruptions)

At the initiative of the Prime Minister, the Silent Valley was declared as a national park. But at the time of construction of the hydro-electric project, approach roads were built to that forest. Even after this Silent Valley has been declared as a national park, approach road from Agali to project site is still open. Encroachers get into the forest areas and cut the good old trees and go away. That is what is happening in Kerala. I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Minister and what action the Government propose to take regarding the encroachment of the forest land.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The importance of preservation and protecting the forests is very clearly understood at the national level. The hon. Prime Minister has written to all the Chief Ministers saying that they should take steps to see that the forests are preserved and no encroachment is allowed on any land. The forest land becoming deforested has actually come down. There was a time when 1.5 lakh hectares of land was used for non forest purposes; now it has come down to 60 to 65 thousand hectares of land. Because of the persuasion of the Central Government, the State Governments are taking some steps and they are trying to preserve the land.

As far as Kerala State is concerned, the rate of turning the forests land into non-forest land is little less than in other States.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : SIR...

MR. SPEAKER : Does your question happen to relate to Kerala?

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Yes, it is an all-India and also a Kerala question,

The hon. Minister has stated that 8,000 hectares are in the adverse possession of the farmers. According to the information supplied by the National Remote Sensing Agency, which had been forwarded to all the Members of Parliament on 28 August 1985 by the hon. Minister himself, at the behest of the hon. Prime Minister, it is to be noted that of the reductions, 1180 sq. Km. of closed forest have been completely deforested. The Total forest area has been reduced by 18.74 per cent in the seven year period, i.e. during 1975-82. This information pertains to all India. Now, will the Minister let us know what the percentage in Kerala is? Secondly, does he go by the figures supplied by the State Government or the figures of his own Department?

MR. SPEAKER : Whichever suits !

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In 1972-75, the forest land in Kerala was 0.86 million hectares. In 1980-82, the forest land was reduced to 0.74 million hectares. Now the estimated reduction is 0.12 million hectares. These are the figures relating to Kerala. As far as the figures relating to other areas are concerned, in 1972-75, the forest area was 55.52 million hectares. In 1980-82, it was reduced to 46.35 million hectares. The estimated reduction was 9.17 million hectares. This reduction is about 10 per cent of the forest in ten years time.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Then the information supplied to us is wrong. In this, it is about 17.4 per cent. Just now you have said 10 per cent.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am giving the information about Kerala. You are asking about the information as far as the entire country is concerned. Also, I did not say that only 8000 hectares of land is in adverse possession. I said 20,000 hectares.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I would like to know whether the information that is supplied just now is correct or the one that was supplied in 1985 was correct. Or are both correct?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would not like to put it that way. The information which is given by the Forest Department is a little different from the information that is given by the Remote Sensing Department. There is a difference of opinion. According to the information collected by using remote sensing technology, the forest cover is a little less than the forest cover which is said to be there according to the Forest Department. When the imagery is taken from above, only the green areas are covered. There are so many difficulties. To tally the figures of the Remote Sensing Department with the figures of the Forests Departments we shall have to understand the difficulties in between. If you have any difficulty, I can explain to you outside the House.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : That is what exactly I am saying. Information which is given by your Scientific Department and the information collected through old methods, i.e. with the help of old revenue records, between these two, which is correct?

New technology for dental health care

*704. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether technological advances in dental health care, equipment and materials, metal dental plates, making loose teeth firm and healthy have been developed by the Army Dental Corps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how common man will derive benefits in hospitals from the new technology and materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Materials for casting metal crowns and bridges, for providing support to teeth and dentures and for the regrowth of bone around loose teeth have been developed indigenously by the Army Dental Corps. The products are under trial. Further,

technical knowhow for fixing bone plates has also been developed.

When the indigenously developed materials and technology reach the application stage, they can be used for public benefit by the State/Central Government hospitals.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government and the scientists that they have developed the most advanced technique in the field of dental care indigenously. I would like to know the time by which the benefit of this indigenously developed advance technique would start reaching the common men. Has any special provision been made for the development and extension of this technique in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : The products developed are import substitution and are under trial at present. I am not in a position right now to commit about the time by which these will finally be developed. But this much I can certainly commit that they would be introduced as soon as the trials are completed successfully.

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : May I know whether Army Dental Corps are also conducting research on some preventive techniques for keeping the teeth disease-free?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Yes, Sir. They are doing it.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I want to know what type of research they are carrying out?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Their work is divided into three categories. Firstly, they develop the process for these products, secondly, they study the epidemiology in relation to dental surface and, thirdly, prevention and control of dental diseases.

Re: Question No. 707

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Sir, before I answer the question, I would like to make a point here that there is no such thing as Southern Headquarters of Air Command. I am assuming that the Member means Headquarters of Southern Air Command and I am answering the question accordingly.

Land for Southern Headquarters of Air Command

*707. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much land was needed for Southern Headquarters of Air Command;

(b) whether the land acquired by the Kerala Government was handed over to the Air Force authorities; if so, when and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is expected to be made available to Air Force authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) About 96 acres.

(b) and (c) About 82 acres of land has been handed over to the Air Force—62.9 acres in 1984, 13.75 acres in December 1985 and 5.41 acres in March, 1986. The remaining land will be handed over soon after its resumption/aequisition.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, I stand corrected. Thank you for that. Sir, the development of the Air Command—Southern Headquarters, I think I am correct, is very important especially in the context of the militarisation of the Indian Ocean and the developments in Sri Lanka. The earlier proposal was to expand the Trivandrum Airport for the purpose. I think, for this purpose a separate Airport is better—not better—but it is required. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if this mixing the civil airport for defence purpose is not good.

I suppose and whether there is any proposal to construct a separate Airport for the use of this Air Command's Southern Headquarters ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Sir, there is a considerable distinction to be drawn between the Headquarters of the Southern Air Command which is a major regional and territorial command of the Indian Air Force and the Air Force base which the hon. Member is referring to.

As far as the Headquarters of the Southern Air Command is concerned, the progress is good. There is a remaining 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ and odd acres of land left to be acquired and we are expecting to acquire it very soon.

As far as the using of Trivandrum Airport is concerned, we have not got any problem whatsoever for we can see that the Airport can be used both by the civil and military authorities when it is required. This is a common practice with many other Airports in the country. There is no proposal to build a separate air base in terms of an Airport and base facilities for Southern Air Command.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, still in the long run, I believe that a separate Airport is good. Anyhow, there was a proposal to set up a Radar Station as part of the Headquarters of Southern Air Command. Has the Government taken any decision in this regard ? If so, what are the details thereof ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : A P-30 Radar Unit is being installed in that area.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The headquarters of the Southern Air Command is proposed to be installed in my constituency. From the answer of the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any objection ?

SHRI A. CHARLES : From the answer of the hon. Minister, it is seen that about 14 acres of land is still required for the expansion of the Civil Airport; and initially, there was a lot of objection

because about hundred huts were there. But because of the importance of the project, we negotiated with them, and I am happy to inform the hon. Minister that the initial objection is no more there. But the real confusion is that these poor people are not able to do anything, because of the delay in acquiring the land. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether urgent steps will be taken to acquire the remaining land also—adjacent to the Trivandrum airport ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I assure the Member that the remaining 14.4 acres of land, left to be acquired, will be acquired at an early date.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question No. 708—**Mr. Kunwar** is not here. Now Question No. 709—**Mr. Jai Prakash Agarwal**.

Pakistani pilgrims for Ajmer annual Urs

*709. **SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of pilgrims from Pakistan participating in the annual Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : Two hundred eighty-seven Pakistani pilgrims visited Ajmer in March 1986.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker. Sir, in the present circumstances when we know that Pakistan intends to send many terrorists to India after giving them training and also it has appeared in the newspapers a few days back that some persons who come to India continue to stay here and some other persons go back to Pakistan on their passports, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government have taken to find out whether the persons who come over to our country are genuine ones and they are visiting India purely inspired by religious sentiments and whether they have gone back to Pakistan

or not ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : These visas are given to pilgrims and we examine each case before such visas are given. We always ensure that the pilgrims go back to Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I wanted to know was as to what were their movements? Are they supposed to visit Ajmer Sharief only or are they free to visit other places also? For how long do they stay here and for how many days stay the permission is issued ?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Well, I cannot give the exact number of days they are permitted to stay; but they have come here solely for pilgrimage purposes, and they are accompanied by our Liaison Officer and also the security staff; and we ensure that they go back to Pakistan, after their pilgrimage is over.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the pilgrims who had recently visited India had taken out a procession and waved Pakistani flag and had also raised slogans of 'Pakistan Zindabad' ? Is the hon. Minister aware of their anti-national acts and if so, what action he has taken ?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We are aware of an attempt during the procession by one of the Pakistani pilgrims to take out a Pakistani flag and wave it. This was noticed by the security staff and the Liaison Officer, who brought this matter to the attention of the leader of the pilgrim party; and he folded up the flag; and there was no further attempt to wave the flag or show it.

High Japanese technology transfer to India

*710. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Japan deputed a team for high technology transfer to India;

(b) if so, the mission of this Japanese team; and

(c) whether the team is visiting on the invitation of Government of India ?

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

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : There is a necessity for transfer of high technology from Japan to our country. Is there any talk held between the representatives of India and Japan or is there any contemplation of holding any talk by our government to get the technology transferred or any effort made to transfer the technology ? I would like to know *suo moto* the details instead of saying no. Will he be able to give them ? Has any effort been made or any talk is there or are they contemplating to hold any talk ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : An agreement had been signed between India and Japan for cooperating in the area of science and technology. That agreement was signed at the time when our hon. Prime Minister visited Japan or our hon. Foreign Minister and the hon. Foreign Minister of Japan signed that agreement. After that, no mission has come from Japan to India or no mission has gone from India to Japan. But a small delegation has gone to Japan and they have discussed certain matters. At present, we are cooperating and collaborating in the area of automobile technology, electronics

technology and other technologies. Now, in the course of discussion, when some scientists and others have gone from India to Japan, they have discussed about the cooperation between the two countries in the area of bio medical sciences, technologies as well as science and technology relating to energy.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Is some talk there or some agreement has been reached in respect of high technology ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramachandra, please speak a little bit louder.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The technology of the headphone is not proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are going to change it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We cannot really hear properly.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to change it; we will have the latest one.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: While Japan is producing rice and paddy in the fields, they are also—it is learnt—to grow some fish in the paddy fields. The Minister had said that high technology is there in Japan. Has our government made any effort to import technology from Japan or get it transferred so that our agricultural yield be improved ? Has any effort been made by our government in this regard ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : When the agreement was signed, we decided to cooperate and then we decided to cooperate in the specific area; the specific areas are demarcated and later on we will take the specific projects on which we work. Now, this is one of the areas in which Japan is certainly having some important technology; and as per our agreement, if it becomes possible for us to get some technology, well, it will be useful. But, at this point of time nothing can be said on that point specifically.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajay Mushran.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : He was with you, where has he gone now ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has stayed back there. He is quite safe there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Generally, he withdraws his amendments, but, today, he has withdrawn himself.

MR. SPEAKER : Since the last two days.

Voluntary organisations for the welfare of mentally retarded

*714. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voluntary institutions/organisations engaged in the welfare of mentally retarded in the country;

(b) the number of such institutions/organisations which have applied for grant from Union Government;

(c) how many of them received the grant; and

(d) the details of the amount granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) About 200.

(b) 42 applied for grant during 1985-86.

(c) 39.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Organisation	Grant sanctioned during 1985-86
1	2
	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Hyderabad (A.P.)	5,47,953/-
2. Radha Institute for Mentally Retarded, Secundrabad. (A.P.).	1,50,000/-
3. "Shishu Kunj" Special School for Mentally Retarded Children, Porbandar (Gujarat)	1,50,000/-
4. District Red Cross Society, Ambala City (Haryana)	1,513/-
5. Rotary Innerwheel Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Jammu (J & K).	35,069/-
6. Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore (Karnataka).	29,461/-
7. Apostolic Carmel Educational Society, Mangalore (Karnataka).	1,00,000/-
8. Social Welfare Centre, Trichur (Kerala).	2,57,949
9. Bala Vikas Society, Trivandrum (Kerala).	7,268/-
10. Young Women's Christian Association, Quilon (Kerala).	20,243/-
11. Spastics Society, Bombay (Maharashtra).	6,70,261/-
12. Society for the Vocational Reh. of Retarded, Bombay (Maharashtra).	30,870/-

	1	2	Rs.
13.	Prabodhini Vidya Mandir (School for the Mentally Retarded Children), Nasik-2 (Maharashtra).		1,00,000/-
14.	Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur (Maharashtra).		1,79,784/-
15.	The Poona Seva Sadan Society, Pune (Maharashtra).		37,602/-
16.	Society for the Care Treatment & Training of Children in need of Special Care, Bombay (Maharashtra).		1,52,648/-
17.	Vallabhdas Dagara Indian Society for the Mentally Retarded Bombay (Maharashtra).		50,083/-
18.	Centre for Mental Hygiene, Imphal (Manipur).		40,995/-
19.	Home & Hope (A school for the Retarded Children), Rourkela, (Orissa).		1,00,000/-
20.	Ambagam Institute for the Mentally Handicapped Children, [Madurai (Tamil Nadu).		89,232/-
21.	Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, Madras (Tamil Nadu).		2,32,910/-
22.	Andhra Mahila Sabha, Iswai Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre, Madras (Tamil Nadu).		1,75,942/-
23.	Pathway Centre for Rehabilitation & Education for the Mentally Retarded Children, Madras, (Tamil Nadu).		69,480/-
24.	Navijothi Trust, 14, Spencer Road. Bangalore (Karnataka).		86,734/-
25.	Bala Vihar, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras (Tamil Nadu).		4,708

1

2

Rs.

26.	Bureau of Child Welfare & Research, Lucknow (U.P.)	1,67,454/-
27.	RAPHAEL, Ryder Cheshire International Centre, Dehradun (U.P.)	66,995/-
28.	Chetna School for the Mentally Retarded Children, Lucknow, (U.P.)	5,44,187/-
29.	Prabartak Institute of Mentally Retarded, Distt. Hooghly, (West Bengal).	2,51,943/-
30.	The Spastics Society of Eastern India, Calcutta (West Bengal).	4,16,399/-
31.	Alakendu Bodh Niketan Calcutta, (West Bengal).	3,71,364/-
32.	Society for Remedial Education Assessment Counselling Handicapped, Calcutta (West Bengal)	2,28,483/-
33.	Abhinav Bharati, (Manav Vikas Kendra) Calcutta (West Bengal)	3,19,140/-
34.	Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (India) (New Delhi).	3,39,809/-
35.	Sanjivini Society of Mental Health, (New Delhi).	6,64,500/-
36.	Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, (New Delhi).	1,16,686/-
37.	Delhi Cheshire Home, (New Delhi).	25,000/-
38.	Spastics Society of Northern India, (New Delhi).	5,10,622/-

1

2

Rs.

39. Balwantrai Mehta
Vidya Bhavan,
New Delhi.

3,04,171/-

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : From the statement I find that three institutions did not receive any grant. Is it for bad report or no recommendations were received from the State Government; if it is for the non-availability of the report from the State Government, may I know the name of the State Government ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : That detail is not with me, Sir.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I could not bear.

MR. SPEAKER : That detail is not with her.

AN HON. MEMBER : It will be furnished to you.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The detail is not available. It will be furnished to you shortly.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : May I know on what basis these amounts are recommended and sanctioned ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The basis for giving the grant is that first the State Governments make the recommendations. Secondly, the activity in which the organisation is engaged, that is gone into, and whether the previous year's grant has been utilised properly or not, that is also considered. If they have utilised the previous year's grant, and if the department is satisfied then only we release the grant. As I had already said, in answer to some other question some days back, we have revised our policy about the release of these grants, and the institutions which are receiving the grant, will be receiving only 50 per cent of the grant in the beginning and the remaining 50 per cent will be released after receiving the report from the State Government. We release it only then.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yashwantrao

Gadakh Patil. The hon. Member is absent.

Next question; Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Safety measures against nuclear power projects effluents

*716 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nuclear power projects including heavy water plants slated for construction in the Seventh Plan have been cleared from the environmental angle;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to keep effluents from these plants within tolerable limits of radiation; and

(c) whether totally safe methods for disposals of the waste fuel rods and other byproducts have been enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Clearance from the Department of Environment is invariably obtained prior to start of construction of all projects.

(b) The effluents are constantly monitored to ensure compliance with prescribed limits in conformity with International Commission on Radiological Protection limits. Atomic Waste Management has been assigned high priority from the very inception of the Nuclear Energy Programme. Design of nuclear power plants incorporates multiple safety systems on the fail-safe principle to ensure that effluents from the plant including gaseous and liquid radioactive releases are well within the prescribed limits during normal and

postulated off-normal situations.

(c) Methods for disposing low and intermediate level radioactive wastes developed for their safe disposal is already in use all over the world and in all our nuclear facilities. Technology for vitrification and disposal of high level wastes arising from spent fuel has also been developed and proven in our country.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Is it a fact the Government wanted to set up a unuclear plant on the banks of river Kalia in Kaanataka and whether there were loud protests from the people there ? What was the reaction of the Government to it. ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is proposed to have a nuclcar plant in Karnataka, on the banks of the river Kalia in that area. Some citizens from that area had protested against the setting up of the plant there. But the stand of the Government is that precautions are taken to see that the plant does not cause any danger or any hazard to the public living there. All precautions are taken and we tried to expalin to the people that having a plant there does not cause any harm to the people.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Does the Government have any investigating safety body for monitoring the regulations to be applicable to the nuclear plants ? And if so, is this body on the same lines as the Nuclear Regulations Board in the U.S.A. independent of the Ministry so that the public could go to them with their grievances and have them redressed independently ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Under the present arrangement we have a Nuclear Power Board which is responsible for setting up of nuclear power reactors. There is a separate body which has nothing to do with the Nuclear Power Board. And this separate body looks after the safety aspect of the nuclear power stations. If there are any complaints, those complaints can go to them. They can examine them separately and then action can be taken. I would seek the permission of the Chair to inform this House that in

India we have taken all the steps which are necessary to provide protection. One more fact which I would like to bring to the notice of this House is that I am told that in about 4000 reactor years of operation of power reactor, nuclear power reactors in the world not a single person has died because of radiaton from nuclear reactor. The safety measures which are adopted in having these nuclear power stations are very very stringent and all precautions are taken. It has become very much clear to us that having nuclear power by having nuclear power reactors is not dangerous.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Much is being made about the danger of rediation in these nuclear plants. It is right and proper. We cannot be too cautious. But I would like to know whether it is a fact that the people are exposed to much more REMS; (REM is rediation dosage) from the coal fired plants than from the nuclear plants & that people are also exposed to the rediation in certain industrial plants. I would like to know what measures you are taking to ensure that the people in the coal-fired plants and other plants are not exposed to unaccep table dosages of radiation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This problem of rediation has to be clearly understood by us. I am told that the man is exposed to natural radiation to the extent of 87.0 per cent, because of medical tests (x-rays, radiography) 11.5 per cent, because of weapons fall-out 0.5 per cent, occupational 0.4 per cent and because of miscellaneous reasons 0.5 per cent whereas discharge from nuclear power stations is 0.1 per cent. This is the manner of the rate of radiation to which men is exposed As far as radiation from coal power stations is concerned, it is a fact that the waste which comes out of the thermal power stations also emits some radiation. But that is not under the Atomic Energy. We are not looking after this. Moreover, the radiation from the waste of thermal power plants is not hazardous to the life and it is much below the prescribed limit.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the highest number of atomic reactors are in the U. S. A. and according to my information, even the orders already placed are being cancelled now. A number of States in the U.S.A. have banned atomic reactors. U.S.A. being the most advanced country, will the hon. Minister visit that country to make on the spot study there and then take a decision in the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : Would you like to accompany him ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You take Purohitji with you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I would like to say that atomic energy has assumed a greater importance in the field of energy generation now-a-days. So much so that in France, efforts are on to generate upto 75 per cent of the total energy through nuclear technology. Even in Japan, the energy generated through nuclear technology is more than 25 per cent. It is said that in Japan efforts are being made to generate 60 per cent energy of its total requirement by using nuclear technology. Japan is one such country which knows very well what the radiation is. There are a large number of atomic reactors in the U.S.A. even today and they are generating more than India's total generation of energy through nuclear technology. Their rate of growth can be slightly less or more than ours, but their number is increasing steadily. U.S.A. have today more nuclear power stations as compared to our thermal power stations and hydel power stations taken together. Not only that, their number is continuously increasing there. Keeping this in view and also keeping in view our future energy requirements and the potential of nuclear energy, we can say that 75% of the total energy requirements of the world shall be obtained from nuclear technology. Secondly, we also want to increase the use of solar energy and have yet to develop suitable technology for that purpose. That technology can be developed in the next 70 to 80 years and then we would be able to get 20 per cent or more of our total energy requirements from that source. Till then,

we shall have to depend on the present technology and it can work well if fusion technology is developed.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, the research scholars say that because of the presence of the radioactive elements in the atomic power, handicapped children are being born. I would like to know whether it is a fact and supposing it is so, what are the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already explained that this entire atmosphere of ours is not free from radiation. We get radiation from the sunlight; we get radiation from so many other things. I have explained the percentage of the total radiation existing in the atmosphere itself and I have already said that the radiation from natural source is more than 80 per cent. Having explained this fact, I would like to make it clear that no child is born crippled because of the radiation from the nuclear power stations as such. But the fact remains that when radiation enters the cell and it mutates the gene, some deformity can occur, but the amount of radiation which is required for this purpose is much higher than the amount of radiation the man is exposed to because of these nuclear power stations.

11.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Only ruling party and allies, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, he is Opposition. Who told you so ?

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that our country has prepared a comprehensive programme of radioactive waste management and this was visualised quite earlier when the India's nuclear programme was planned. I would also

like to know whether any study has been made to evaluate the hazard potential of the radioactive wastes generated at different stages of the nuclear fuel cycle starting from mining and milling, fuel fabrication, reactor operation and finally to the processing of the spent fuel, & secondly...
(Interruptions!)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, you put one supplementary only.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : It is very relevant, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. I am not allowing.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : It is very much relevant to the radiation problem, Sir. As we know, our country has developed the fast breeder test reactor and we have developed this technology in our country. Reprocessing of spent fuel, an essential requirement for the recycle of plutonium in fast breeder reactors, generates significant quantities of aqueous high level wastes which contains practically all the radioactivity of the spent fuel. So, I would like to know what effective steps our Government and our Nuclear Power Board are taking to store and dispose of such high level and alpha-contaminated liquid wastes.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, in the area of nuclear technology we have become self-reliant. The entire fuel cycle is mastered by us. We have the technology for establishing the reactors, we have the technology for producing the heavy water and we have the technology for disposing of the nuclear waste. As far as the radiation is concerned, in all the areas which relate to these activities, the radiation activity is also examined and we have developed the processes and technologies to see that nobody is affected because of this kind of radiation.

I have already said that we have developed the technology for disposing of the radioactive waste. Now the waste is liquified and it is put into a glass and then we have certain other procedures to be followed for dumping it deep in the ground. That kind of technology is available with us. We feel sure that nothing hazardous

is going to come out of this. At the same time I can assure the House and the hon. Member that at every stage we have taken precautions. We try to see that the prescribed limit is not crossed. The prescribed limit in India is for some of the items more stringent than the limit which is internationally prescribed. We have taken all the precautions on this count. There should not be any fear in the minds of the hon. Members on this point.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am in agreement with the Ministers position that there is no escape from atomic power production. The most relevant thing is how we can tighten and streamline safety and antipollution measures in this area. Sir, the Minister knows fully well that nuclear fuel complex is located near Hyderabad. There are complaints about the radiation hazards exceeding the permissible limit from the wastes of this factory. Such complaints have been logged number of times, I would like to know from the Minister as to what has been done about this complex.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am thankful to the hon. Member for saying that the nuclear technology is going to be useful for us in the future for producing energy. At the same time, we are very particular to see that no danger is caused to the human life and animal life and plant life because of the radiation. I can assure the hon. Member that no limit is exceeded in the Hyderabad area also. Wherever we have received complaints we have examined what is the position over there. It is found that the limit is not exceeded at all. We have the procedure to see things inside the unit and outside the unit to ascertain whether the limit is exceeded or not. If it is exceeded there are certain procedures to be followed. No limit is exceeded at any time and that situation has not arisen.

Allocation of fund to Orissa for wasteland development and social forestry

*717. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated for wasteland development and social forestry schemes for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and

1986-87 and Orissa State's share for each of those schemes;

(b) the achievements so far made in implementation of these schemes;

(c) whether the amount allocated for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 could not be spent fully, if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the special measures being taken by Government to implement these schemes during the year 1986-87 fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Allocations have been made

for social forestry to Orissa under centrally sponsored schemes of forestry sector and Department of Rural Development. The details of the allocations and achievements are given in the statement I given below. The focus on wastelands development started with the establishment of the National Wastelands Development Board after May, 1985.

(c) The reasons for shortfall in 1984-85 are being ascertained from the State Government. The final expenditure figures for the year 1985-86 have not been received yet.

(d) Statement II giving details of the Action Plan drawn up in relation to implementation of these schemes is given below.

Statement-I

Name of the scheme	Total Central Allocation (Rupees in crores)	Orissa's Share in (%)	Actual Expd.	Area plan- ted (Hect- ares)	Seed- lings dis- tributed (Lakhs)	Total Central alloca- tion (Lakhs) (Rupees in crores)	Orissa's Share	Actual Expen- diture	Area Plan- ted (hect.)	Seedling distribu- ted (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FORESTRY SECTOR										
1. Social Forestry Including rural fuelwood plantation.	19.00	0.91	0.76	6846	66.25	26.00	0.95	@	7593	32.75
RURAL DEVELOP- MENT DEPARTMENT										
2. National Rural Employment Programme	22.98	0.79	0.63	4516	—	45.75	2.07	0.95	13406 (upto 31.12.85)	—
3. Rural Landless Employ- ment Guarantee Pro- gramme	No specific projects earmarking approved for social forestry	0.20	0.17	1870	—	63.50	3.48	3.13	1611 (upto 31.12.85)	—
4. Drought Prone Areas Pro- gramme (inclusive of all components)	76.65	5.85	2.68	1373	—	73.80	4.68	@	3329	—
Total	118.63	7.75	4.24	14605	66.25	209,05	11.18	4.08	25939	32.75

Name of the Scheme	1986-87	(Budget Proposal) Total Central Orissa's allocation share (Rupees in crores)
Forestry Sector	12.	13
1. Social Forestry including Rural fuelwood plantation	20.00	1.00
Rural Development Department		
2. National Rural Employment Programme	55.33	2.53
3. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	158.41	4.10
4. Drought-prone Areas Programme (inclusive of all components	92.25	5.85
Total :	325.99	13.48

©Final figures awaited

Statement-II**Action plan for development of wastelands****1. Identification of wastelands :**

The State Governments/U.Ts. have been requested to identify wastelands in their territories, whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farmlands.

2. People's Involvement:

This will be ensured by the following measures :

- (a) **Decentralised Nurseries** : People's nurseries i.e. Kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc. will be motivated to meet the increased demand for seedlings.
- (b) **Farm Forestry** : Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational seedling distribution policy should be evolved.
- (c) **Tree Growers' Cooperatives** : Tree growers cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.
- (d) **Voluntary Agencies** : The grass root agencies, Mahila Mandals, Youth Groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.
- (e) **Tree Pattas** : Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc. and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands;

3. Nodal Agency :

The States/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme

which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

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

5. Leasing of Lands :

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

6. Forest Based Industries :

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

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

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

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

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

9. Forest Development Corporations :

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

10. Government departments :

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

11. Media and communication :

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

12. Monitoring and evaluation :

The State/UT Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I am thankful to the Minister that in his reply he has given the details of the scheme and the utilisation in the Annexure enclosed to the reply.

Sir in part (c) of my question I have categorically asked whether the fund allocated for the State is fully utilised and if not the reasons for the shortfall. He has said that it is being ascertained.

Sir, may I know whether the Govt. of India has asked the State Government as well as the Union Territories to identify one nodal agency for monitoring and implementation of the scheme as per the Action Plan ?

Also, may I know, what is the nodal agency identified by the State Government of Orissa, who are monitoring this scheme for proper utilisation ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the State Government created the Corporation for the Wasteland Development. This Corporation came into existence and it had to spend a lot of money which was given to it. We were told that the Corporation was not in a position to spend that money. They had no paraphernalia created or established for that purpose. Moreover the IRDP work & other works were given to the Corporation at that point of time and the money could not be spent.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, my second Supplementary is : What is the criterion and the basis by which such allocation by the Centre to different

States is made for wasteland development, whether it is being considered on the basis of the area of the State or the population of the State ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We generally try to develop the area which can be easily developed. Sir, the criterion is generally the wasteland available. There are different kinds of wasteland. Some lands are saline, some lands are degraded and there are other kinds of lands also. So, depending on the kind of land, depending on the area which is available, the money is allotted and there are certain other criteria also which are adopted, about which I will inform the hon. Member in writing.

SHRI SARAT DEB : Sir, if you look at page 2 of the Statement that has been given to us. you will find that it is stated that by spending Rs. 0.95 crores, the plantation that has been covered is 13,406 hectares whereas in the same year by spending Rs. 3.13 crores the coverage is only 1,611 hectares. What is the reason for this sort of disparity ?

Secondly, when there is such a huge amount unspent and the State Government has also failed to supply sufficient information as to why it has not been utilised in 1984-85, under what circumstances without examining it again the Central Government has given so much of money to the State in 1985-86 ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, as far as spending the money on a particular area of the land is concerned, it depends on the quality of the land, what kind of land has to be turned into forests and all those things. I have already said that a certain amount of money which was made available to the State Government was not spent and the reason which is given by the State Government to us and which I am passing on to the hon. House is that they created a Corporation for developing the wasteland in that area and that Corporation, because it was not having the paraphernalia necessary and necessary administrative apparatus for the purpose....

SHRI SARAT DEB : That is as far

as the Corporation is concerned. ERRP, IRD and RLEGP are, executed by the local bodies separately.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : About IRD and ERRP, they have said that that job was given to the Corporation also later on.

SHRI SARAT DEB : They have not given that money to the Corporation, Sir. It is for your information.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the 12-point action plan was formulated and it was communicated to the State Governments and the Union Territories for implementation. May I know what is the response of the State Governments and the Union Territories? Will the hon. Minister tell here what has been the response and what is the progress of the work in respect of all the 12 points? My submission is that if the information is not immediately available, will the hon. Minister place on the Table of the House this information including response plus progress?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The importance of wasteland development has to be realised at every level, at the Central level, at the State level and at the people's level also. It is only after getting the response from the people as well as the local authorities as well as the State Governments, this can be done. Attempts are being made from the Centre to impress upon the minds of all concerned that wasteland development is a basic development in the country and we find that there is a progressive increasing response to the suggestions made by the Government. Of course, a particular level which is acceptable and which will really be very efficient and useful has to be created. But there is a progressive and increasing response given in this matter by all concerned.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : What is the progress made in respect of each State and Union Territory? That is my question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That information can be given.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the time by which the scheme submitted through the Wasteland Development Corporation regarding checking of desert spreading in the Aravalli Gap, upto Delhi and U.P., the photographs in respect of which were taken through INSAT-I, would be sanctioned?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Remote sensing survey of U.P. hills

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

(a) whether a remote sensing survey of the U.P. Hills has been done;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do the survey in the near future to harness the national resource including forest wealth in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) & (b) A number of Remote Sensing Surveys with Satellite imagery have been completed for the entire U.P. State including the hill areas for gross forest mapping and wasteland mapping. A Remote Sensing Survey of the upper Ganga catchment for delineating priority areas for conservation, estimating sediment yield and predicting the run off, is underway.

The forest mapping with Satellite imagery was done for the period 1972-75 and 1980-83. The estimatrds of area under

forests after ground checks come to about 32,000 square Kilometers as of early 1980's which is about 11% of the total geographic area of the State. These maps have been found useful as input to forestry planning and change detection.

The wasteland map for the U.P. State in the Hill areas shows snow covered areas and forest blanks. These maps are being used by the forest department of U.P. for wasteland development.

Topographical surveys on 1:50,000 scale with the help of aerial photographs have been completed for the complete U.P. Hill areas and most of the maps have since been printed. Topomaps have been prepared.

A number of detailed surveys have also been conducted with aerial photographs in many U.P. Hill areas. Examples are detailed forest cover type mapping, assessment of forest type and identification of afforestation sites in parts of Almora district and parts of Dehradun forest; Soil and landuse survey in Alaknanda Catchment in Chamoli district; integrated surveys of Doon Valley covering 2000 sq. km.

Under the Indian Remote Sensing Statellite Utilisation Programme, the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, U.P. has carried out aerial photography in a part of the Catchment areas of Rivers Ganga and Ramganga in the Himalayan region. The project is at preliminary stages now.

(c) As a follow up of the above, a number of surveys may take place besides completing the surveys undertaken already.

Health hazards faced by employees of atomic power plants

*703. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several employees of the various atomic and other electronic plants have been affected due to excessive radiation during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which are the most affected plants by radiation and other hazards affecting the health of the employees; and

(d) what steps have been taken to safeguard the health of the workers working in these plants ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The radiation exposure doses in all plants are well within the prescribed limits in conformity with the International Commission on Radiological Protection recommendations and hence the question of affecting the health of the employees does not arise.

(d) Radiological surveillance by the Health Physics Division and Division of Radiological Protection, BARC and medical surveillance of radiation workers have been in vogue in all atomic energy plants from inception of the plants.

Scheme for economic upliftment of disabled

*705. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has appealed to the people to give the disabled persons their due places as equal citizens of the nation and help them in their economic uplift;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any new scheme in regard to economic upliftment of disabled persons in the country;

(c) whether a list of benefits and strategies for aiding the disabled in the country has been or is being formulated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) (a) Yes, Sir. Extracts of the Prime Minister's Message are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2641/86]

(b) (c) & (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

There are several schemes for the economic upliftment of the disabled persons in the country, as briefly detailed below :—

Employment

3% of group C and D vacancies in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings are reserved for handicapped persons.

22 Special Employment Exchanges and 41 Special Employment Cells have been set up across the country to help handicapped persons in job placements.

14 vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange for their training and place them in regular emp'oyment. 11 Rural Rehabilitation Centres have been added to the VRCs to promote the placement of the handicapped in rural areas.

Government of India helps voluntary organisations in setting up programmes for vocational training to the handicapped and for getting up sheltered workshops. Voluntary organisalions are also given financial assistance for appointment of placement officers to help the handicapped in open employment.

To encourage private sector employers to employ handicapped persons, the Government of India gives national awards annually to outstanding employers of the handicapped.

Self Employment

7½% reservation in petrol pump outlets/gas dealerships has been made in favour of the handicapped.

Nationalised banks provide loans to physically handicapped persons at a nominal rate of interest (4%) under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme.

Ministry of Communications give public telephone booths to physically handicapped persons through which they can earn a living.

State Governments and local bodies allot kiosks, vending stalls to handicapped persons to help them earn a living.

Ministry of Welfare has launched a Scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres under which comprehensive and coordinated services for the rural handicapped are provided. The emphasis in the DRC, so far as economic upliftment of the handicapped is concerned, is to tap the unorganised sectors of the economy like petty shops, vending stalls, service centres and self employment in agriculture and allied sectors.

Investment in ele ctronics industry

*706. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the Government investment towards electronic industry in the Sixth Plan and the proposed investment during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the foreign investment in electronic industry is expected to increase during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The total actual expenditure by Department of Electronics during Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 171.10 crores. The financial outleys approved for the Department of Electronics during the Seventh Five Year Plan are Rs. 471 crores.

Of the various schemes/programmes being pursued by the Department of

Electronics, a number of them are directly industry-oriented and other programmes are in the nature of upstream investment involving setting up of infrastructure, development of technology and pilot production, manpower training etc.

(b) and (c) In the integrated policy measures for electronics announced in March 1985, and some notified thereafter, companies having foreign equity upto 40% have been permitted to freely participate in the electronics industrial sector which are open to wholly owned Indian companies. In some areas of high technology, majority foreign investment is also permitted. In the wake of this policy announcement, a number of foreign companies have shown interest in investing in electronics in India. However, there is no specific target set out for foreign investment likely to be generated during Seventh Five Year Plan. It will progressively increase.

[Translation]

Number of unemployed handicapped

*708. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the MINISTER OF WELFARE be pleased to state the number of unemployed handicapped in the country during 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : Although the information regarding unemployed handicapped persons in the country is not collected, the number of such persons who registered with the employment exchanges during 1985 is 40,833.

[English]

Residential accommodation to employees of Army Headquarters

*711 SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of Central Government Civilian employees under the Ministry of Defence are given Government residential accommodation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees under lower formations of Army Headquarters are treated as Central Government employees but only 15 per cent of these employees are given residential accommodation; and

(c) if so, why all Central Government employees are not treated at par for allotment of residential accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The civilian employees of the lower formations of the Army Headquarters are also Central Government employees. The percentage of these employees given residential accommodation varies from station to station. All Central Government employees not provided with residential accommodation are eligible for House Rent Allowance as per the Rules.

[Translation]

Printing of warning on liquor bottles

*712. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the warning that smoking is injurious to health is printed on packets of cigarettes and if so, the reasons for not writing this type of warning on bottles of liquor also; and

(b) whether Government proposed to make it obligatory to print such warning on the bottles of liquor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) THE Statutory warning on cigarette packets is in pursuance of a Central Legislation, which does not apply to liquor bottles.

(b) Laws regulating intoxicating liquor are within the purview of the State Governments who are expected to undertake appropriate steps in this regard.

[English]

Drug addiction among Police personnel

***713. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) has any study been undertaken revealing the addiction to drugs of Police personnel under the Central Government like CRPF, BSF, etc.

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the short-term and long-term steps taken by Government to treat such addicted personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Development of hilly areas and Western Ghats

***715. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an advisory committee on the development of hilly areas including Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programmes formulated by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the office memorandum dated 17th January, 1986 notifying the constitution of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 2642/86]

(c) The Committee will advise on

matters relating to planning for socio-economic development of the hill areas. No meeting of the Committee has been held so far.

Chandigarh Passport Office

***718. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to streamline the working of the Chandigarh Passport Office;

(b) the number of passport applications pending at present; and

(c) the steps being taken for their early disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) :

(a) The Government have already taken various steps to streamline processing of passport applications not only by the Passport Office, Chandigarh but also by all Passport Offices, viz. (i) the requirement of furnishing a financial guarantee or a verification certificate in lieu thereof has since been abolished and the application form for issue of new passport simplified; (ii) all Passport Officers are required to issue passports within a week after receipt of clear identity verification and security verification reports from the concerned authorities; (iii) the Passport Officer, Chandigarh and other Passport Offices elsewhere have been instructed to issue periodic reminders to the concerned authorities to expedite return of verification forms.

¶

(b) The number of Passport applications pending at Passport Office, Chandigarh as on 1.4.1986 is 18,976.

(c) In addition to steps described part (a) above, the Passport Officer, Chandigarh has also been instructed to pay personal calls on the concerned senior officers in Chandigarh and seek their co-operation for expeditious disposal of long delayed cases,

Atomic energy centre at Midnapore.

*719. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have dropped the idea of setting up an Atomic Energy Ceutre at Midnapore, District, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A decision on the report of the Site Selection Committee for selection of sites for setting up of future atomic power stations pertaining to the Eastern Electricity Region of which West Bengal forms a constituent part, is yet to be taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Racket of forged degree certificate in Delhi

6743. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a forged University degree and certificate racket was unearthed in West Delhi towards the end of January 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the racket and its modus operandi; and

(d) the particulars of persons apprehended in connection therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) On the basis of a tip off, Delhi Police conducted a raid and recovered forged certificates and seals of Agra University from one Guruji Coaching

Centre, Chand Nagar, Delhi. The rubber stamp seals were those of the "Deputy Registrar Examination, Agra University, Agra". A file folder was seized containing some blank forms and certificates with the seal of Deputy Registrar, Examination, Agra University.

(c) A case u/s 473/474 IPC was registered and two persons viz., Shiv Charan and his son Rakesh Kumar have been arrested.

Misutilisation of funds by CMERI

6744. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds raised by sponsorship for All India Machine Tool Design Seminar held at Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur in 1983 and the Silver Jubilee Celebration in 1984, were spent for the purposes for which the funds were raised;

(b) whether the same funds were spent after the seminar on tours, advertisements and parties;

(c) whether proper auditing for all those was made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Yes, Sir. All India Machine Tool Design and Research Conference, a separate body, through its elected Organising Committee, organised a Seminar in 1983 in CMERI Premises. They raised their funds through sponsorship. CMERI organised its Silver Jubilee Celebrations in 1984 for which the entire expenditure was met by CSIR.

(b) The Organising Committee of Conference utilised some of their balance funds after the Conference on tours,

advertisements and meeting expenses, and transferred the remaining amount as seed money to the next Organising Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The accounts of AIMTDR were duly audited and the auditors report together with the statement approved by the Organising Committee were forwarded to the Organising Committee of the next Conference. As regards Silver Jubilee Celebration of CMERI (1984), the expenditure was duly reflected in the CMERI accounts.

Steps to curb pollution caused by power generation plants

6745. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether companies under MRTP are causing air and water pollution;

(b) if so, the steps taken of proposed to be taken to stop pollution caused by these companies; and

(c) the measures being taken to curb air and water pollution caused by power generating plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) According to a survey conducted by the Central & State Pollution Control Boards, there are 4054 polluting industrial units (large and medium) in the country which include some of the MRTP companies.

(b) The steps taken include the following :

- industries are persuaded to adopt pollution control measures;
- legal action is taken against the defaulting units;
- financial incentives are provided for installation and satisfactory performance of pollution control equipments;

—installation of common effluent treatment plants is encouraged particularly for small scale industries.

(c) The measures being taken include the following :

—installation of high efficiency electrostatic precipitators to replace these units which are not satisfactorily functioning;

—installation of latest design of electrostatic precipitators in series with the existing units to improve the ash collection system;

—improvement in coal handling and ash disposal facilities; and

—treatment of the effluents as per the standards.

Atrocities on SCs/STs

6746. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1985;

(b) the break-up of the figures by the States;

(c) the number of lives lost and of women raped in these atrocities;

(d) the number of houses burnt and the estimated value of property destroyed during these atrocities;

(e) the compensation provided by the States to the sufferers;

(f) the number of cases filed suspected and charge sheeted;

(g) the number of culprits sentenced for these atrocities; and

(h) the number of cases pending as on 31 January, 1986 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) (b) & (c) Two

tables showing crime-wise number of cases of crimes committed on Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes separately by non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes, as reported by different States/Union Territories, are at Statements I and II respectively.

(d) The information regarding number of houses burnt and the estimated value of property destroyed is not maintained by the Government and hence is not available.

(e) The Government of India do not maintain the details regarding compensation provided by the States.

(f) (g) & (h) According to the information received so far from States/U.Ts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Goa, Daman

and Diu and Lakshadweep and partial information (i.e. upto 30.6.1985) from Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, during the year 1985 the number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes that ended in chargesheet was 6562 while 947 cases ended in conviction. 27832 cases are pending in Courts.

In respect of Scheduled Tribes, according to the information received from States/U.Ts. of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram, as on 31st December, 1985, 345 cases were pending with investigating authorities, 246 were pending trial in Courts while 165 cases ended in conviction.

Statement I

Number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes reported by State Governments and U. T. administrations during 1985.

S. No.	State	Murder	Grievous		Rape	Arson	Other	Total
			Hurt	offences				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	04	23	05	122	166	
2.	Assam*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Bihar	54	110	63	142	1083	1452	
4.	Gujarat	22	64	08	51	605	750	
5.	Haryana	11	—	26	03	81	121	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01	09	03	03	33	49	
7.	Karnataka	20	07	11	49	207	294	
8.	Kerala	06	04	19	10	261	300	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75	347	194	196	4321	5133	
10.	Maharashtra	13	35	28	20	332	428	
11.	Orissa	01	19	12	10	117	159	
12.	Punjab	08	03	11	01	09	32	
13.	Rajasthan	29	167	101	66	1074	1437	
14.	Tamil Nadu@	20	10	17	13	723	783	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	223	582	177	408	2745	4135	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	West Bengal	03	—	01	03	04	11
U.Ts							
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	01	01
2.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	01	01
	Total :	498	1361	694	980	11719	15252

Note : Information in respect of other States and U.Ts is 'NIL'

*Information upto May, 1985 only

@Excludes August, 1985 data

Statement II

Table showing the number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes reported by State Governments/U.T. administrations during 1985

S. No.	State/U.T.	Murder	Grievous Hurt	Rape	Arson	Other offences	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	02	Nil	09	Nil	11	22
2.	Assam	Nil	04	01	Nil	18	23
3.	Bihar	12	15	26	12	156	221
4.	Gujarat	10	24	08	01	82	125
5.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	01
6.	Kerala@	02	01	03	01	52	59
7.	Madhya Pradesh	95	204	138	168	2350	2955
8.	Maharashtra	09	11	25	05	119	169
9.	Manipur	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	02
10.	Orissa	02	05	07	Nil	32	46
11.	Rajasthan	13	58	19	11	278	379
12.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	01
13.	Uttar Pradesh£	—	—	—	—	—	03
14.	West Bengal	02	Nil	05	Nil	09	16
	U.Ts						
	1. Arunachal Pradesh*	Nil	0.	Nil	Nil	10	11
	Total	148	323	241	198	3120	4033

Note : Information in respect of other States and U.Ts is Nil

@ Data in respect of Kerala is upto Sept. 1985 only.

£ Crime-wise break up of 3 cases reported by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh not available.

* Excepted for the months of August and December, 1985

Refund of two months salary to pensioners

6747. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the statement regarding grant of concessions to pensioners laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of State for Personnel and Pensions on the 11th March, 1986 and state :

(a) whether pre-1938 Central Government employees who retired from service during 1973-74 and from whose gratuity two months' salary was deducted on account of their opting for family pension will now be refunded this amount;

(b) if so, whether any administrative orders in this behalf have been issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The statement regarding grant of concessions to pre-1938 Central Government servants laid on the Table of the House on 11.3.1986 does not relate to the deduction of two months' salary on account of opting for family pension.

Initially the Family Pension Scheme, 1964 was a contributory one and employee eligible for the benefits of the Scheme were required to contribute two months emoluments out of the DCRG. However, with effect from 22.9.77, this condition was dispensed with.

The Supreme Court considered the question of extension of the benefits of Family Pension Scheme, 1964 to those widows who were not earlier entitled to this benefit. Based on the statement made by the Government in the Supreme Court, the Court extended the benefits of Family Pension Scheme, 1964 to the families of those Government servants who were/are borne on the pensionable establishment and are presently not covered by that scheme with effect from 22.9.77 vide judgement delivered on 30.4.1985. Accordingly, the widows who have now been granted the benefit of family pension are not required to contri-

bute two months' emoluments. Equally, Government will not entertain a demand for refund of contribution already made by the pensioners.

Freight equalisation policy

6748. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would introduce a bill doing away with the freight equalisation policy as per recommendations of the committee on National Transport Policy submitted in 1980;

(b) whether the States in Eastern India are adversely affected because of freight equalisation policy; and

(c) whether modalities and time phasing of the withdrawal of the freight equalisation scheme are still being worked out ?

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

(b) & (c) It is difficult to attribute the development of a particular region to policy of freight equalisation alone. The Government have already accepted in principle, the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee) to phase out gradually the existing freight equalisation scheme in respect of goods like Iron & Steel and cement subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. Phasing out of freight equalisation will have to be done over a suitable period of time so as to allow sufficient time to the concerned industries for adjustment in the prices. Modalities and time phasing of the withdrawal of the freight equalisation scheme are yet to be finalised.

Recruitment centres at Sikkim

6749. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any recruiting

Centre of the three armed forces in Sikkim;

(b) if so, where it is located and what has been the response of the youth; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up one to attract the Sikkimese youth to join the Defence forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The Sikkim area is adequately covered by the Branch Recruiting Office Siliguri, Gurkha Recruiting Depot, Darjeeling and the Airmen Selection Centre, Barrackpore.

Freedom fighters pensions in Himachal Pradesh and other States

6750. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

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

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pensions State-wise in the second half of the current financial year 1985-86;

(b) the names of such freedom fighters from Himachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned pension district-wise; and

(c) the names of such Himachal Pradesh Freedom Fighters district-wise, whose cases are still pending for sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b) The requisite information is given in Statements I and II given below.

(c) As on 31.3.1986, 121 cases for grant of pension to freedom fighters including ex-INA cases from Himachal Pradesh were pending final disposal.

Statement-I.

Number of persons sanctioned pension in the second half of the current financial year 1985-86 (State-wise)

S. No.	Name of States/UT Admns.	Number of sanctioned cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	840
2.	Assam	4
3.	Bihar	125
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3 (1 general freedom fighter & 2 INA personnel)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	51
8.	Karnataka	237
9.	Kerala	70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14
11.	Maharashtra	799
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Meghalaya	—

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	11
16.	Punjab	150
17.	Rajasthan	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	7
19.	Tripura	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	44
21.	West Bengal	162
22.	INA Personnel	150 (other than H.P.)
U.T. Admns.		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Chandigarh	—
4.	Delhi	7
5.	Goa	1
6.	Mizoram	—
7.	Pondicherry	—

Statement-II

The names of freedom fighters of Himachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned pension district-wise in the second half of financial year 1985-86.

1.	Shri Shiv Dayal	—	Bilaspur
2.	Shri Sarwan Singh	—	Kangra
3.	Shri Rai Singh	—	Kangra

Changes in poverty line due to price hike

6751. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) in view of present price escalation of all commodities including foodgrains what will be the poverty line;

(b) whether a number of persons claimed to be raised above the poverty line by introducing anti-poverty programmes during Sixth Plan period would come down as a result of changes of poverty line;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The poverty line used in the Seventh Five Year Plan is the per capita monthly expenditure level of Rs. 107 in rural areas and Rs. 122 in urban areas at 1984-85 prices. This corresponds to the calorie requirements of 2400 per capita per day in rural areas and 2100 per capita per day in urban areas. This poverty line will be up-dated for subsequent years by using the Central statistical

Organisation Private Consumption Deflator (as a proxy for rise in the price of the consumption basket).

(b) to (d) The estimates of poverty are based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) data on Household Consumptionexpenditure .Theestimates for 1983-84 are based on the 38th Round of the National Sample Survey. The next Survey will be undertaken only in 1988 or 1989 and, therefore, it is not possible to know the net change in the number of persons crossing the poverty line due to the updating of the poverty line.

Meetings/Seminars for promoting peace

6752. SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meetings/seminars have been held by India or whether India has participated in any meetings/seminars as part of promoting peace in this year of peace; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) & (b) A National Proparatory Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for External Affairs to commemorate the International Year of Peace. The Committee which will be meeting shortly will draw up a detailed programme of activities for commemoration at the national level.

The UN has not so far organised any meetings/seminars on this subject this year. However, on 16 September '86 the UN proposes to organise a meeting at UN Headquarters in New York to commemorate the Year. India will be participating at this meeting.

Setting up of technical centres for welfare of handicapped

6753. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Technical Centre to develop aids and appliances for the handicapped with foreign technology is proposed to be set up in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Welfare is considering establishment of a Centre for evaluation, siandardisation and improvement of aids and appliances for the handicapped in India. The Centre will also help development of technical cooperation between the Indian manufacturers and foreign agencies in transfer and adaptatio of appropriate technology.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Cases of jail break in Tihar Jail

6754. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half a dozen cases of jail break have been reported from the high security Tihar Central Jail, Delhi in the last three years alone;

(b) details of the jail break in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) what action has been taken/is being taken against the officials concerned; and

(d) what safety measures are being contemplated to check incidents of jail break ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The break-up of instances of jail breaks is as follows :

1983—4

1984—2

1985—2

1986—1

(c) As a result of these jail breaks 29 officials were suspended and disciplinary proceedings instituted against them. Magisterial enquiry was ordered on three occasions. After the jail escape of 1986, a criminal case has been registered against six jail officials.

(d) Government have taken, inter-alia, the following steps to ensure greater safety in the Tihar Jail :—

(i) A full time I.G. (Prisons), a senior Police Officer has been appointed who will have his office on the Tihar Jail premises, for more effective supervision.

(ii) Additional staff of 234 has been sanctioned with a view to providing more constant vigilance at all levels.

(iii) 6 additional vehicles have been sanctioned with a view to providing greater mobility among the supervisory staff to enable them to attend to emergent situations, as also to provide for the more secure transit of prisoners to courts and hospitals.

(iv) The existing security forces deployed in and around the Tihar Jail have been significantly augmented.

(v) The flow of visitors and vehicles into the complex is regulated through restricted points. No vehicles is permitted beyond certain limits.

(vi) Extra guard is deployed to keep a vigil over visitors as well as jail inmates before and after interviews.

Policy regarding posting and transfer

6755. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy regarding transfers and posting of the employees in different Defence Ordnance factories and establishments in different parts of the country who are nearing their retirement age i.e. fifty years and onwards; and

(b) whether they are given any preference of being posted in their home States or places of their choice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) & (b) Employees who are liable to transfer and who are near their retirement are not disturbed as far as possible. However, their requests for transfer to their home town or a place of choice near about in the last one or two years of their service are considered favourably wherever possible subject to functional needs.

Study on control of water pollution

6756. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi, have made study on water pollution control using activated charcoal for treatment of effluents from textile industry; and

(b) if so, the results thereof indicating practical application of these findings, including re-use of the used effluents ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research have made studies during 1976-79 on water pollution control using activated carbon for removal of dissolved organic pollutants especially colouring matter from the textile process house waste liquors.

The system can be used for removal of pollutants like dyes, organic acids, surfactants, soaps, detergents, and allied chemicals including toxic compounds usually present in dye house waste stream. However, if inorganic salts are present in larger quantities the performance of activated carbon decreases.

The process can be used for dilute effluents. Concentrated effluents need to be subjected to pretreatment for economic reasons.

Based on the semi-pilot plant scale experiments the cost of recovered water from dye house waste comes to 40-50 paise per thousand litres.

The reuse of recovered water depends on :

- cost of fresh water supplies.
- cost of effluent discharge.
- quality of water required for a given plant.
- degree of treatment required for a given plant.

The process is highly dependent on the absorptive capacity of the carbon, waste characteristics, the quality of the effluent desired.

The performance is also dependent on the particle size, temperature, nature and molecular weight of the pollutant.

Construction of air strip at A and N Islands

6757. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Roads Organisation had undertaken construction of an air strip of international standard at Great Nicobar in A & N Islands;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the project upto 28 February, 1986, when the work is likely to be completed and the total estimated cost of the said project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said work has been suspended, if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Construction of an air field in the Great Nicobar Island for the Indian Air Force was entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation. The question of continuing this work is under review. Therefore, the Border Roads Organisation have been asked to suspend works on the air-field for the present.

Till February, 1986, an expenditure of about Rs. 248 lakhs has been incurred on the Project.

Identification of leading public sector companies

6758. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT. NAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has decided for working on a programme under which 20 leading public sector companies are likely to be identified and nurtured for attaining a minimum annual turnover of Rs. 2,000 crore by the turn of this century; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Availability of Colour T. V. sets

6759. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it was officially announced six months back that colour T.V. sets would be made available for Rs. 5000/- per piece;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that

licensed T.V. manufacturers have pointed out that this would be very difficult unless Government gives some relief on import of T.V. components; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, while answering supplementaries to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 436 on 18-12-1985, Minister of State (S & T) had said that the price of Colour TV set had come down to Rs. 5500/- and the same could be made available at that price. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T), a public sector undertaking of the Department of Electronics, has introduced, on test marketing basis, 51 cms. Colour TV sets, under its Material, Technology, Brand Name (MTD) programme, with the objective of providing good quality and reasonably priced CTV sets to the consumers. Till the announcement on 28-2-1986, of the budget proposals for 1986-87, the price of the ET&T technology brand name CTV set was Rs. 5150/- plus local taxes. After the announcement of the budget proposals for 1986-87, the price of the said CTV set would now be around Rs. 5750/- plus local taxes.

(b) & (c) Government has taken several steps over the last 2-3 years to bring down prices of electronic products, including TV sets. These include :

(i) Reduction in customs duties on components and capital goods. Thus, following the statement made in Parliament on 8th August, 1983, on "Measures to further accelerate the rapid development, of electronics", customs duty on a number of electronic components was reduced from 158% to 75%; and that on a number of capital goods, for setting up projects, from 35% to 25%.

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

(iii) Broad-banding of industrial licences/approvals.

(iv) Delicensing of the components industry; and exemption under Section 22A of the MRTP Act, for components manufacture.

Once such promotional measures are taken, it is the market forces which play an important role in bringing about price reduction.

Indo-US collaborative project for the welfare of handicapped

6760. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHAR), an agency of the US Department of Education and Government of India are collaborating a one million dollar (Rs. 12 million) funded joint co-operation project aimed at developing a comprehensive model rehabilitation services system for India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the broad objective and projections of collaboration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) & (b) The National Institute of Handicapped Research, US Department of Education and Ministry of Welfare have entered into an understanding that the NIHAR will provide funds to the extent of Rs. 180 lakhs over a period of 5 years from 1st January 1985 for establishment of 2 model District Rehabilitation Centres and support to 6 District Rehabilitation Centres in India. The District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme aims at providing comprehensive and coordinated services to the disabled population in the country. It is designed to extend services to the rural population

at a minimum cost with as few specialists as possible, utilising the existing resources in the district.

Atomic power plant in Tamil Nadu

6761. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have approved the scheme of setting up of atomic power plant in the State of Tamil Nadu, during the Seventh Five Year Plan; 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 SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The report of the Site Selection Committee for selecting sites for future atomic power stations for the Southern Electricity Region of which Tamil Nadu is a constituent State is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Steering Committee on IREPP

*6762. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has decided to set up a steering committee on the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREPP), consisting of eminent experts in rural development as well as rural energy planning to effectively coordinate and monitor this programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has decided to set up a Steering Committee on the IREPP in principle, but the committee has not yet been formed.

Functions of National Crime Record Bureau

6763. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Crime Record Bureau has been set up; and

(b) if so, the functions of this Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the National Crime Record Bureau are as follows :-

(i) To function as clearing house of information on crime and criminals;

(ii) To store, coordinate and disseminate information on inter-state and international criminals;

(iii) To collect and process crime statistics at the national level;

(iv) To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release, etc.

(v) To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureau;

(vi) To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime Records Bureau; and

(vii) To evaluate, develop and modernise Crime Records Bureaux.

Annual plan for Haryana for 1986-87

6764. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of annual plan outlay for 1986-87 for Haryana; and

(b) the amount allocated under different heads, details head-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b)
A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Annual Plan 1986-87—Haryana—Approved Outlay

(Rs. crores)

Major Heads of Development	1986-87

	Approved outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	44.72
2. Rural Development.	10.86
3. Special Area Programme	2.50
Mewat Development	
4. Irrigation & Flood Control.	169.37
5. Energy	163.14
6. Industry & Minerals.	8.63
7. Transport	26.89
8. Science, Technology & Environment	1.55
9. General Economic Services	7.26
10. Social & Community Services	86.08
11. General Services	4.00

Grand Total	525.00

Silicon Units

6765. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up some indigenous silicon units in the country;

(b) if so, the number of indigenous silicon units set up in the country so far;

(c) the number of indigenous silicon units proposed to be set up in the country in the Seventh Plan;

(d) the sites selected for the location of such units;

(e) whether Government have a proposal to set up a new indigenous silicon unit in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the place identified therefor?

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

(b) Following companies have set up units to manufacture single crystal silicon ingots and wafers : -

- (i) Super Semiconductors (West Bengal);
- (ii) Siltronix (Tamil Nadu);
- (iii) Metkem Silicon Ltd. (Tamil Nadu);
- (iv) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Karnataka);
- (v) Central Electronics Ltd. (Uttar Pradesh);
- (vi) Bharat Electronics Ltd. (Karnataka);

In addition, Metkem Silicon Limited have set up a plant to produce polysilicon. The first three companies are in private sector and the last three in public sector.

(c) Silicon units proposed to be set up in the country in the Seventh Plan are : -

- (i) National Silicon Facility (NSF)*
- (ii) Augmentation of capacity of Central Electronics Ltd.

* Investment decision on NSF will be taken shortly.

(d) Site selected earlier for NSF was Vadodara, Gujarat.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Compensation to the soldiers who lost their lives in mishap of An 32 transport aircraft

6766. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government regarding the AN-32, the medium range multi-role tactical trans-

port aircraft of the Indian Air Force to undergo intensive re-evaluation in the wake of two mishaps in March, 1986;

(b) whether Government have announced any compensation to these soldiers who lost their lives in mishap; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) A detailed analysis has been made to ascertain if there are any design defects in the AN-32 aircraft. No defect has been found either in the design or vital components and systems of aircraft. Besides, adequate standby arrangements exist in the AN-32 aircraft to cater for any system or sub-systems failure.

(b) and (c) Compensation under the rules will be paid to the next-of-kin after the Courts of Inquiry constituted either declare, or come to the conclusion that these personnel may be presumed to have lost their lives. In the ad-interim period an advance payment of Rs. 2300/- to the family of each officer and Rs. 1150/- to the family of each airman per month would be made for a period of six months from non-public funds. In addition, the families are eligible for family pension under the rules during this period and thereafter.

Difficulties in construction of roads in forest areas

6767. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to be state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Governments are facing difficulties in constructing roads for the benefit of public since diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes requires clearance by the Centre; and

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

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

(a) & (b) Caution has to be exercised in diverting forest land for non-forest purpose in view of the precarious reduction in extent of forest land. If use of forest land is unavoidable for construction of roads permission is accorded by the Central Government after due examination.

Developed processes not accepted by Industries

6768. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many processes developed fully and ready for practical application are not easily accepted by the Industry due to craze for 'imported technology';

(b) if so, the number of such technologies and the number of Industrial units which have not accepted such processes;

(c) whether despite such available "proven" technology, licences/permission for similar technology was given by the concerned Ministries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Even though there may be a preference for imported technology in some cases, import of technology is not generally allowed in the areas where commercially proven technology is available indigenously.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. Some Technologies developed indigenously do not find ready acceptance when their commercial viability has not been established through pilot plan and/or semi commercial plant trials. Permission to import technologies similar to available proven technologies is not granted.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

International commission to control pollution of rivers

6769 SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether an 'International Commission' has been set up to suggest the measures to solve the problem of increasing pollution in rivers of the world;

(b) if so, the number of the member countries thereof;

(c) whether India is its member; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government are not aware of any such commission.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Recruitment of scientists by D.R.D.O

6770. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the system of recruitment to the Defence Research and Development Organisation;

(b) whether the majority of scientists at the junior most levels (B&C) are recruited on ad-hoc basis and subsequently confirmed through DPC; and

(c) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation is no longer required to recruit its scientific personnel through UPSC; if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Direct recruitment to all Group 'C' & 'D' Posts of

DRDO is done by its Laboratories and Establishments themselves through Employment Exchanges, and to all Group 'A' and 'B' posts except Scientific and technical, is done through UPSC. Direct recruitment to Scientific and Technical Group 'A' and 'B' posts of DRDO is done through open advertisements, on all India basis by DRDO and the selection is made strictly in the order of merit as determined by a duly constituted board headed by an external eminent scientist with two outside expert members and two deptt. members.

(b) Recruitment on ad-hoc basis is restricted only to a limited number of posts in selected disciplines required on urgent basis. The ad-hoc Scientists are not confirmed through DPC. They have to apply against open advertisements and have to compete with outside candidates. Their appointments are regularised only if they are selected.

(c) Yes Sir. DRDO has been exempted from the purview of UPSC in matters relating to recruitments and promotions of its scientific and technical personnel, with effect from 01 June 1985. This has been done to bring DRDO in line with other major Science Departments like the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space which find it appropriate to recruit scientists directly for the concerned agencies.

Assistance to States for cleaning of rivers

6771. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term scheme has been formulated to clean the rivers in other States also alongwith the cleaning of the Ganga, so that the pollution of their waters can be removed; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide special assistance to State Governments for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Although no scheme to reduce the pollution of any river other than the Ganga

has been taken up, preliminary studies are underway in respect of Krishna, Brahmaputra and Brahmani rivers.

(d) Does not arise.

Technique of electroforming

6772. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new technique of "electroforming" may transform, revolutionise and simplify many of our present production techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of its application specially for production of currency notes, solar-energy collectors, friction-reducing applications and erosion shields for vulnerable parts of aircraft etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) & (b) Electroforming is the process of producing metallic shapes by electrodeposition upon a master form. The process enables the production of intricate shapes, close dimensions and varied surface textures with great fidelity and fine detail. Electroforming thus holds the potential of displacing conventional metal forming techniques for high value low volume production for some specialized applications.

(c) Electroformed printing plates are being used by the Reserve Bank of India for the production of currency notes. Electroformed solar foils for solar collectors applications are also being used in India. R&D work has been initiated at the Central Electro-chemical Research Institute (CECRI), Karaikudi for electro-forming of copper and nickel foils required for printed circuit boards, solar energy and other applications. The National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore has the expertise for electroforming of copper, nickel and silver for use in

microwave components, missile components etc.

Proposal for making rupee freely convertible currency in USA

6773. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of Indians living in the United States has met and urged the Prime Minister to make the rupee freely convertible currency within ten years from now; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government are considering to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government are not aware of such a suggestion being made by any segment of the Indian community in the U.S.A.

(b) Do not arise.

Scheme for dacoit infested areas in U.P.

6774. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any scheme exclusively for allround development of dacoit infested districts including Mainpuri; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved by Government of India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Negotiations for supply of high technology

6775. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been negotiating with USA and Japan for supply of high technology and the response from each country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the USA while accepting has imposed certain conditions and guarantees from India;

(c) if so, what are the conditions/guarantees and whether Government of India have accepted these;

(d) whether the Government of India have negotiated with USSR either for Defence equipment or for higher technology; and

(e) if so, the response and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Following negotiations with the Government of the US, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Technology Transfer was signed in November, 1984. Subsequently, there has been an increase in the acquisition from USA of higher technology such as advanced computer systems. There is no similar arrangement with Japan. However, an umbrella agreement between India and Japan on cooperation in the field of Science & Technology was signed on 29 November, 1985. Specific areas of cooperation have still to be identified under the agreement.

(b) & (c) The sale of higher technology items under the MOU is subject to certain conditions which relate mainly to actual use and non-transferability.

(d) & (e) There is on-going cooperation between the Government of India and the USSR for supply of defence equipment as well as higher technology in sectors like ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, power, coal, electronics, irrigation etc. The response of the USSR has been quite satisfactory.

State-wise break up of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries at the Centre

6776. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the State cadre wise break-up of IAS officers who occupy the Centre's top level posts of Secretary and Additional Secretary; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay down a clear-cut personnel policy in filling up these posts and also strict enforcement of a system of tenure at the Centre for officials from the State cadres and also uniform standard of assessment and a maximum and minimum quota for each State cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A statement showing the number of IAS officers belonging to the different State Cadres occupying posts at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary is enclosed.

(b) Posts in the Central Secretariat and certain specified field posts, of and above the level of Under Secretary, are filled under the senior staffing scheme, under which officers belonging to the All India Services and Central Group 'A' Services are eligible to be appointed subject to their fulfilling the conditions of eligibility prescribed under the scheme. Such posts excepts those at Secretary's level are filled on a tenure basis and the tenure policy is being strictly followed in respect of such appointments. As part of the on-going administrative reforms, the feasibility of adopting a uniform standard of assessment both at the Centre and in the various State Cadres is being explored. As no post in the Central Secretariat of and above the level of Under Secretary is reserved for any Service or any Cadre, the question of fixing a maximum or minimum quota for each State will not arise.

Statement

Distribution of I.A.S. officers serving at the Centre at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary by cadre and level as on 1.4.1986.

Sl. No.	State	Number of officers working at the Centre in posts of :	
		Secretary/equivalent	Additional Secretary/equa- lent.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	5
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	2	2
3.	Bihar	4	4
4.	Gujarat	1	—
5.	Haryana	—	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
8.	Karnataka	3	1
9.	Kerala	1	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	10
11.	Maharashtra	2	3
12.	Manipur-Tripura	—	2

13.	Nagaland	—	—
14.	Orissa	4	2
15.	Punjab	1	2
16.	Rajasthan	2	7
17.	Sikkim	—	—
18.	Tamil Nadu	3	3
19.	Union Territories	—	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12	4
21.	West Bengal	5	5

Steps to prevent killing of musk deer

6777. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOKHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken any step to prevent the killing of musk deer with ranges around 3,000 annually to have the musk collected, with details; and

(b) whether Chinese practice of musk ranching in which musk is extracted by inserting a hollow tube into the gland of the animal keeping it safe is being considered in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Musk deer is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which affords full legal protection against hunting and trade or commerce. Killing of musk deer is punishable with imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and which may extend to 6 years and also with a fine of not less than five hundred rupees. To protect the species and its habitat, a number of national parks and sanctuaries have been established in its range of distribution in the Himalayas. The export of musk deer and its derivatives is prohibited under the current export policy. The musk deer is also listed in Appendix I of the Convention on Interna-

tional Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), to which India is a party. Under this Convention, International trade in the musk deer and its derivatives is strictly regulated.

(b) No, Sir.

Declaration of Ugadi as a public holiday

6778. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to declare Ugadi, the Telugu New Years Day as a public holiday;

(b) whether any request in this regard was received by Government either from the public or from Members of Parliament or service organisations; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. However, Ugadi is included in the list of Restricted Holidays and a government servant may avail of this holiday.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been found possible to

accept the request to declare Ugadi as a closed public holiday.

Forest in the A & N Islands

6780. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of forests in the Union Territory of A & N Islands;

(b) whether the yard-stick for preservation of forests in Mainland where the forests are to the tune of 22 per cent is the yard-stick for the Union Territory of A & N Islands, if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the water supply scheme for Sona Nala in South Andaman, which is to cater to the drinking water needs of a large population, is now going to be abandoned due to non-clearance of forest by Union Government;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw population from A & N Islands to preserve forests museum in A & N Islands;

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 86 per cent of the total geographical area of the Islands.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have received no proposal for diversion of forest land for a water supply scheme for Sona Nala in the South Andaman Island.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Applicability of laws to Indians in foreign countries

6781. SARI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of Indians in U.K., Canada, USA, and France are dealt with according to the provisions of Hindu Laws, or Muslim Personal Laws or there is a uniform law for all of them in the aforesaid countries; and

(b) the names of those countries in Europe in which cases of Indians are dealt with as per the provisions of Hindu and Muslim laws and uniform law is not applicable to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The cases of Indians in U.K., Canada, USA and France are dealt with according to the provisions of local laws existing in the respective country and they are not subject to application of Hindu Laws or Muslim Personal Laws.

(b) (1) **ITALY**—The general principle followed here is that laws of the country to which the two parties belong will be applicable unless it conflicts with the general principles and frame-work of Italian laws, Public order and customs.

(2) **BELGIUM**—In Belgium foreign nationals are dealt with under Belgium International Personal Law. This would permit the Indians to be dealt with as per the provisions of Hindu and Muslim laws.

Application of such personal laws however, is not allowed to violate Belgian 'International Public Order' which embodies the values cherished by the Belgian society.

(3) **FRG**—Uniform law is applicable in criminal cases. Indian law, however, is applicable in matters like marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc., except in cases where it is clearly stated that the law of the domicile prevails and so far as it does not come into conflict with the fundamental principles which constitute the basis of the German legal system.

(4) **FINLAND**—(a) Marriage and divorce will be under Finnish laws subject to certain conditions.

(b) Property at time of divorce will be under national law of husband (c) Property in regard to succession will be under national law of the deceased.

In the case of German Democratic Republic, the information is not available as such cases have never been dealt with there. In the case of Denmark also, the information is not available.

In the case of remaining countries in Europe, uniform law is applicable and the Indians there are not subject to application of Hindu and Muslim personal Laws.

[English]

Indo-US collaborative project for the welfare of disabled.

6782. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-US project on disabled is being set up with collaboration of the National Institute of Handicapped Research of USA and Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating its cost, production capacities and share of each party in the collaboration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) & (b) The National Institute of Handicapped Research, US Department of Education and Ministry of Welfare have entered into an understanding that the NIHR will provide funds to the extent of Rs. 180 lakhs over a period of 5 years from 1st January, 1985 for establishment of 2 model District Rehabilitation Centres and support to 6 District Rehabilitation Centres in India. The Government of India would be meeting the building costs of the 2 Centres amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs.

Shortfall in target of major components

6783. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the targets set for some major components of 20-point Programme during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the achievement as against the projections of each of the 20-Point Programme;

(c) the States which have shown unsatisfactory performance in the implementation of the programmes and the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to accelerate the process of implementation of the programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) & (b) A Statement giving the percentage achievement for the period April, 1985—February, 1986 in respect of the points/items covered in the Monthly Progress Report is attached. In respect of 4 items viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Bonded Labour Rehabilitation, Villages Electrified and Sterilisation, the performance is rated as 'Poor' i. e. below 80% of the target for that period.

(c) The following States have, in overall ranking, registered less than 80% achievement :

Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

Reasons reported by the States are

—(i) inadequate infrastructural facilities and administrative arrangements, (ii) difficulties in regard to land acquisition including forest land, (iii) shortage of funds, (iv) shortage of construction material land (v) difficulties in the identification of old beneficiaries for second dose of assistance, etc.

(d) From time to time, Government of India takes up the matter with the States for speedy implementation of the Programme.

Statement**20—Point Programme Implementation**

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target April- Feb. 86	Achievement April-Feb. 1986	%Achieve- ment April February 1986.	
					3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	
3A	IRD [*] (Old & New)	Lakh Families	35.0	21.7	62	
3B	NREP [*] Mandays	Lakh Nos.	1975	2052.7	104	
3C	RLEGP**	—do—	1783.1	1801.2	101	
4	Surplus Land	‘000 Acres	109.7	88.3	81	
6	Bonded Labour*	Nos.	23940	16138	67	
7A	Rehabilitation	Lakhs Nos.	20.0	17.2	36	
7B	S.C. Families	Lakh Nos.	7.	6.6	87	
8	S.T. Families	Lakh Nos.	24679	35519	144	
9A	Drinking Water	No. of Villages	5.3	7.6	144	
9B	House Sites	Lakh Nos.	3.7	2.0	81	
10A	Construction Assistance	Lakh No.	13.6	17.0	123	
10B	Slums Population	—do—	1.3	1.1	82	
11A	EWS Houses	—do—	17382	13619	78	
11B	Villages electrified	—do—	Lakh Nos.	3.3	3.2	97
12A	Pumpsets energised	—do—	—do—	27189	26926	106
12B	Tree plantation	‘000 Nos.	107.5	123.8	114	
13	Pieces Plants (States)	Lakh Nos.	48.7	38.0	78	
14A	Sterilisation**	Nos.	1125	1392	124	
	PHCs					

1	2	3	4	5	6
14B	Sub-Centres	Nos.	5189	4183	81
15	ICDS Block	Nos.	172	156	91

* Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 Centre/State share.
 ** Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 100% Central Share.
 IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme.
 NREP : National Rural Employment Programme.
 RLEGp : Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.
 PHCs : Primary Health Centres.
 ICDS : Integrated Child Development Schemes.

Low per capita income growth in Bihar

6784. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita income growth and investment in Bihar have been lower than the all India average during the last three plans;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for Bihar's backwardness despite these outlays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Per Capita Income and outlay for Bihar & All India

	Compound growth rate of Per Capita Income (%)		Per Capita Plan Outlay (States & UTs.) in Rs.	
	Bihar	All India	Bihar	All India
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	8.79	9.53	85	145
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	5.70*	7.41*	230	345
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).	11.37	11.90	572	891

*Including per capita income for 1979-80.

**Medical science subjects as optionals
for Civil Services Examinations**

6785. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any subjects from Medical Sciences are proposed to be introduced as optional subjects in Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many doctors have been selected for IAS and IPS in each year in the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The present scheme of Civil Services Examinations was introduced in 1979 on the recommendations of the Committee on Recruitment Policy & Selection Methods, commonly known as Kothari Committee. With regard to the list of optional subjects, the Committee *inter-alia* recommended that the list for both the Preliminary and the Main Examinations should not be so restrictive in its coverage of subjects as would tend to deter promising candidates from offering themselves for selection. Also, with a very large list of optional

subjects, the number of candidates in several subjects would be too small. The examination in that case would split, as it were, into a large number of separate examinations. Therefore, subjects in which the number of competing candidates is relatively small should be avoided unless there are strong reasons to the contrary. The Committee also recommended that subjects which are of a highly specialised character or which are likely to be offered by only a very limited number of candidates should not be included in the list. However, on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of 7th Lok Sabha, the scheme of the Civil Services Examination is being reviewed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the inclusion of various subjects among the optionals of the examination will also be part of the review.

(c) As regards the number of Doctors selected in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. during the last three years, the information is given below :

Year	1982	1983	1984
I.A.S.	2	4	2
I.P.S.	1	—	3

[Translation]

Use of Hindi in official work in Supreme Court

6786. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's policy is to use Hindi in official and other works;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the proceedings in Supreme Court are conducted in English in accordance with article 348(1) of the Constitution but majority of the population is unable to understand the proceedings of the court as they do not know English; and

(c) whether Government will take initiative to pave the way for the introduction of Hindi in the work of the Supreme

Court keeping in view the wishes of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) In accordance with Article 348 (1) of the Constitution all proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be in the English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. No act has been made in this connection. Hindi along with English is used only in 4 High Courts of the country so far therefore at present it will not be advisable to disturb the existing procedure.

Facilities provided to freedom fighters

6787. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of facilities being provided by the Government to freedom fighters;

(b) whether freedom fighters have also been divided into different categories and whether there is any disparity in the matter of facilities being provided to different categories; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), (b) & (c) Besides grant of pension @ Rs. 500/- p.m. to them, freedom fighters drawing pension from Central revenues have recently been granted free travel facilities by Railways for self and spouse either between any two Railway Stations or for a number of places on a circular route as given in the Railway Time-Tables. No distinction between one class of freedom fighters and another has been made in the matter of travel facilities recently granted.

An appeal has also been made to the State Governments to consider grant of appropriate travel facilities to the freedom fighters drawing pension only from State revenues.

Other facilities such as medical facilities, educational facilities for children of freedom fighters etc. are given by most of the State Governments/UT Admns.

[English]

Indigenous Thorium and Uranium

6788. SHRI PRATAP BANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has developed indigenous know-how to process Uranium and Thorium as fuel for our Nuclear Power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many units are using the indigenous fuel ?

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

(b) & (c) All the pressurised heavy water power reactors, namely the units at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and Kalpakkam use indigenously developed and produced uranium fuel. Even for the Tarapur Power Station, the fuel elements are fabricated in India from imported uranium hexafluoride. For the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, all the fuel including the thorium blanket has been produced indigenously.

Engine for the army tank

6789. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of wholly Indian tank for the armed forces has been prolonging year after year;

(b) if so, when was the project taken in hand and the causes for delay;

(c) whether the engine of the tank has finally been cleared for acceptance for the

new tank;

(d) if not, what are the deficiencies and by what time this will be completed; and

(e) whether the delay in production of Indian tank has forced us to resort to import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) MBT Arjun for the Indian Armed Forces is under development by DRDO. Production will start only after the development and trials are complete.

(b) The project of development of MBT Arjun was taken up in 1974. The project is on schedule.

(c) The indigenous engine for MBT is still under development. The engine will be cleared for production only after the development and trials are completed satisfactorily.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As the programme is on schedule the question of delay does not arise.

Extradition treaties

6790. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new extradition treaties signed during the course of last year and the names of those countries; and

(b) the salient features of these treaties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K R. NARAYANAN) : (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Freedom fighters of erstwhile Hyderabad State

6791. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any decision regarding freedom fighters of erstwhile Hyderabad State at the time of Rajakar movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ((SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)) : (a) to (c) The Government have recognised the suffering of the persons who had participated in the Camps set up on the borders of the former princely State of Hyderabad during 1947-48 for waging struggle against the then Nizam's forces for the merger of the State in the Union of India as qualifying for eligibility under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. Such suffering should, however, be for a minimum period of six months, as in the cases of other kind of suffering to make one eligible for grant of pension.

[Translation]

Measures to curb pollution of rivers

6792. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the water of all rivers in India has become extremely polluted and germs of several serious diseases which lead to fatal disease of lungs and skin have been found in the water of these rivers;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the ashes of the dead bodies burnt on the banks of the rivers are washed down the rivers and thousands of unburnt dead bodies are thrown into the rivers to be carried away by the currents of the rivers and in addition to this the sewage of the cities and waste products of

industries are also being released into the rivers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken by Government to put a stop to such evil practice to ensure cleanliness of the water of the rivers ?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, stretches of some rivers are highly polluted. Use of polluted water often gives rise to water borne diseases like typhoid, dysentery etc. But it is difficult to correlate lung and skin diseases directly with the pollution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To prevent and control pollution of rivers in the country the Government has taken steps which include the following :

(i) Creation of public awareness;

(ii) Construction of Electric Crematoria;

(iii) Zoning and classification of river stretches for designated uses;

(iv) Formulation of Minimum National Standards for various polluting industries and their phased implementation by Central and State Pollution Control Boards;

(v) Persuading industries to adopt pollution control measures;

(vi) Legal action against defaulting industries;

(vii) Financial incentives for installation and satisfactory performance of pollution control equipment;

(viii) Encouragement for installation of common effluent treatment plants particularly for the small-scale industries; and

(ix) Formulation of basin-wise pollution control programmes such as the Ganga Action Plan.

[English]

Rally of Ex-servicemen at Boat Club

6793. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the rally held by the ex-servicemen at Boat Club in the month of March, 1986;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the demands made by the All India Ex-servicemen's Welfare Association;

(c) the basic problems which agitate the ex-servicemen enumerated in the recommendations made by the High Level Committee appointed by the Government; and

(d) the reasons for not accepting a number of recommendations ?

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

(b) & (c) The main demands of the All India Ex-servicemen Welfare Association relate to the removal of disparity in pensions, restoration of commuted value of pension after the period of commutation, pension to widows of pre-1964 pensioners, assured employment to all retiring service personnel up to the age of 58 years, and vacation of land and houses of the retiring Defence personnel which have been leased out. These and some other matters like training facilities for retiring Defence personnel and Ex-servicemen, terms and conditions on re-employment, medical facilities, canteen facilities etc. have been covered in the report of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen (H.L.C.) Government have accepted 46 recommendations of the HLC on problems of Ex-servicemen. A further two have been partly accepted and 1 is likely to be accepted. Two are of

consequential nature, linked with other recommendations, which will be accepted if the related recommendations are accepted. Decisions on three recommendations of the H.L.C. relating to pension will be taken after receipt of the report of the 4th Pay Commission.

Government have accepted the HLC's recommendations for grant of family pension to widows of pre-1964 pensioners. As per HLC's recommendations, Government have for the first time, referred the pension policy in respect of past pensioners to the Pay Commission. Thus, decisions on 3 recommendations relating to pension viz., removal of disparity in pension, restoration of commuted value of pension and appointing a permanent standing committee for inter relating the cost of living index to the pensions will be taken after receipt of the report of the 4th Pay Commission. The issue of restoration of land/houses to the retiring Defence personnel has been taken up with the State Governments. Many of the State Governments have made necessary provisions in their legislation. The recommendation of the HLC regarding assured employment upto the age of 58 years to all retiring Defence personnel is being examined by the Department of Personnel & Training. The HLC itself recognised that this proposal would have to be examined in detail and modalities worked out.

(d) The recommendations relating to enactment of statutes to ensure rights/concessions for Ex-servicemen has not been accepted because the purpose can also be achieved by issue of executive instructions, which would have the advantage of flexibility and adaptability to changing situations. Likewise, it has been decided that no specific provisions need be made in the 7th Five Year Plan for welfare schemes of Ex-servicemen. However, efforts will be made to ensure for Ex-servicemen to get their due share of benefits under the 7th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Setting up of defence equipment manufacturing units in Paonta

6794. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Panna district is suitable for setting up of defence equipment manufacturing units; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set up such industry there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Setting up of defence production units is decided on strategic and techno-economic consideration.

There is, at present no proposal to set up a Defence Production unit in Panna district.

[English]

Maintenance cases filed by Muslim women in courts under section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code

6795. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the right to seek maintenance was conferred on Muslim women through Supreme Court's judgement in 1979; and

(b) if so, how many Muslim women went to various courts in different parts of the country to seek maintenance from their husbands under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code after the Supreme Court Judgement in Shah Bano's case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The right to seek maintenance has been conferred by section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). The Supreme Court in its Judgment delivered in Bai Tahira Vs. Ali Hussain reported in AIR 1979 SC 362 interpreted the provisions of the Cr.P.C. so far as they relate to the grant of maintenance to Muslim wives.

(b) The information is not available.

Outcome of the visit of U.S. Attorney General

6796. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Attorney General visited India towards the end of March, 1986 to hold discussions with the Indian leaders on problems of drug trafficking and drug abuse;

(b) if so, the discussions held with him at various levels;

(c) whether Indo-U.S. relations and other matters of mutual interest were discussed with him; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Attorney General Edwin Meese III called on Prime Minister and held discussions with the Ministers of Human Resource Development and Home Affairs, Finance and Law & Justice, on March 24, 1986.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) These discussions provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on bilateral and international issues and served to enhance mutual understanding.

Compensation for Indian mission property acquired by China

6797. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of the Indian embassy property in Beijing taken over by the Chinese during their cultural revolution has since been resolved; and

(b) the compensation given by the Chinese Government for the acquired Indian embassy property?

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

(b) In lieu of the building of the Embassy of India taken over by the Chinese authorities in 1968, the Chinese Government has agreed to transfer to Government of India property rights of buildings presently being used as the Chancery of the Indian Embassy and the Residence of the Ambassador of India. The agreement reached with the Chinese Government includes this element of compensation for Indian Embassy property taken over by the Chinese side in 1968. However, in view of the difference in quality and building area between the two sets of building, Government of India agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 33,10,344.8 to the Chinese authorities.

Centres for study of coastal pollution

6799. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Centres in Kerala for the study of coastal pollution;

(b) whether any proposal for setting up of such centres is presently pending with Government; and

(c) whether any such centres have been set up in any of the coastal States of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. However the State Government has set up 12 stations for coastal pollution monitoring in the Cochin port area. Surveys have also been conducted in stretches of coastal areas of Kerala to identify the polluting sources.

(c) So far 20 stations have been set up in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Indian missions with information wing

6800. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of resident diplomatic missions as on 31 December, 1985;

(b) the number of resident diplomatic missions with a separate information wing and the number without such wings;

(c) the total number of full time India-based officers and staff in Indian missions abroad which have information wings;

(d) the total number of officers and staff included in (c) above who have full time responsibility for information work; and

(e) the total amount spent on information work during 1985-86 till date in the mission with separate information wing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) 104.

(b) 26 of the above resident diplomatic missions have a separate information wing while the remaining 78 do not have such a separate wing.

(c) 1437

(d) 94

(e) Rs. 1,71,05,302

[Translation]

Election in Danapur Cantonment

6801. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that election to the Danapur Cantonment area was held on 22-12-1985; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon ?

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

(b) Rs. 49,595/-.

(c) English)

Completion of identified projects

6802 DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects that have been identified by his Ministry to be followed up during the year 1986;

(b) what has been the achievement in regard to completion of certain projects in which his Ministry took initiative to ensure quick and expeditious completion during the last three months of 1985; and

(c) what further action is being taken to ensure the completion of identified projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Names of the Central sector projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above being intensively monitoring by this Ministry during the year 1986 are listed in the Statement below.

(b) During the last three months of 1985, 92% of these did not show any delays in anticipated completion dates. Three projects namely Nhava Sheva Port Project, LPG Marketing Phase III (IOC) and LPG Marketing Ph. III (BPCL) have been advanced by 2-12 months.

(c) Following steps are being taken to ensure expeditious completion of the identified projects :

(i) Formulation of realistic project implementation plans.

(ii) Effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report and Quarterly Status Reporting System.

(iii) Steady pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.

(iv) Regular inter-Ministerial coordination and inter-action.

(v) Close follow-up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with other Central Ministries, State Governments, equipment suppliers, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimize delays.

Statement

Names of Central Sector Projects with originally approved cost of Rs. 100 crores and above being monitored by the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

Sl.	Name of project
1.	Power
1.	Singrauli STPP II (NTPC)
2.	Ramagundam STPP I (NTPC)
3.	Ramagundam STPP II (NTPC)
4.	Korba STPP I (NTPC)
5.	Korba STPP II (NTPC)
6.	Farakka STPP I (NTPC)
7.	Farakka STPP II (NTPC)
8.	Vindhyaachal STPP (NTPC)
9.	Rihand STPP I (NTPC)
10.	Kahalgaon STPP I (NTPC)
11.	Bokaro B1 (DVC)
12.	Bokaro B2 (DVC)
13.	Salal Hydel (NHPC)
14.	Dulhasti Hydel (NHPC)
15.	Chameia Hydel (NHPC)
16.	Tanakpur Hydel (NHPC)
17.	Kopili Hydel (NEEPCO)
18.	Doyang Hydel (NEEPCO)
19.	Singrauli Tr. II (NTPC)
20.	Vindhyaachal Tr. I (NTPC)
21.	Ramagundam Tr. I (NTPC)
22.	Farakka Tr. II (NTPC)
23.	Rihand Tr. I (NTPC)
24.	Kahalgaon Tr. St. I (NTPC)

25. Korba Tr. I (NTPC)

26. Central Tr. (NTPC)

27. Chukha Tr. (NHPC)

27A. Koelkaro Hydel (NHPC)

Petroleum & Natural Gas

28. Phase-III (HPCL)

29. Phase-III (IOC)

30. Phase-III (BPCL)

31. Hazira-Bareilly-Jagdishpur Gas pipeline.

32. Installation of SH/NQ Complex (ONGC)

33. South Bassein Dev. (ONGC)—Laying of pipeline to Gujarat (Phase I).

34. Gas Sweetening Complex Ph.-I Hazira (ONGC)

35. LPG Plant Hazira (ONGC)

36. Cambay Basin Petroleum Project (ONGC)

37. Accelerated Production Programme Bombay (High) (ONGC)

38. Acquisition of 19 rigs for onland exploration drilling (ONGC)

39. Expansion of Onland-Uran Terminal Complex (ONGC)

40. Polyester Stample Fibre Plant (BRPL)

41. I.P.C.L.
Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex

Coal

42. Moonidih (BCCL)

43. Block II Jharia (BCCL)

44. Putki Balihari (BCCL)

45. Rajmahal (ECL)

46. Jhanjra (ECL)

47. Sonepur Bazari (ECL)

48. Bina (CCL)

49. Jayant Expansion (CCL)

50. Amlohri (CCL)

51. Dhudicbua (CCL)

52. Kusmunda (WCL)

53. Govra (FCL)

54. Manguru II (SCCL)

55. Neyveli II Mine II (NLC)

56. Neyveli II TPS I (NLC)

57. Neyveli II TPS II (NLC)

Steel

58. Vishakhapatnam Steel Project (RINL)

59. Bokaro 4 MT Expn. (SAIL)

60. Bhilai 4 MT Expn. (SAIL)

61. Bokaro Captive Power Plant (SAIL)

Mines

62. Captive Power Plant (BALCO)

63. Orissa Aluminium Complex (NALCO)

Smelter

Alumina

CPP

Fertiliser

64. Hazira-I & II (KRIBHCO)

65. Aonla (IFFCO)

66. Namrup-III (HFC)

67. Paradip phosphate (PPL)
Ph. I & Ph. II.

68. Vijaipur (NPL)

69. Caprolactum—Amr. Sulphate Project

69A. Haldia

Public Enterprises

70. Nowgong Paper Project (HPC)

71. Cachar Paper Project (HPC)

72. Tandur Cement Project (CCI)

73. Manufacture of Passenger Cars & Light Utility Vehicles (MUL)

Railways

74. Koraput-Rayagada

75. Calcutta Underground (Dum Dum-Tolly Gunji)

76. Operation Information System (All Railways)

Surface Transport

77. Nhava-Sheva Port Project, Bombay

78. Acquisition of 12 Bulk Carriers of 45,000 DWT each (SCI)

79. Fleet-Replacement/Augmentation (AIR INDIA)

80. Electronic Switching System Project Mankapur (ITI)

Atomic Energy

81. NAPP-I & II

82. NAPP-I & II

83. Thal Heavy Water

84. Manuguru Heavy Water

85. Orissa Sand Complex (IRE) (A number of small items).

Leaking out of sensitive defence information

6803. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many details of defence research activities including photographs of equipments have been published in foreign journals although the same have been treated as secrets in this country;

(b) whether publication of many of such reports coincided with the visit abroad of senior officers of defence R&D; and

(c) whether Government have instituted any probe on the responsibility of such leakouts of sensitive information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No information on photographs have been released by DRDO to any foreign journal which had not been earlier released to the Indian Press.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Steps to utilise full working capacity of Government servants

6804. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has ever been conducted to ascertain as to what are the average working hours of a Government servant per day and the number of working hours actually put in by him daily;

(b) whether it is a fact that on an average a Government servant does not work for more than two hours daily;

(c) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to ensure that the full working capacity of Government servants is utilised; and

(d) if so, when and the scientific method to be adopted therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) & (b) The working hours of a Central Government servant in the administrative offices are eight hours a day including one, half-hour break for lunch, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ hour per week. In other offices, the average working hours are determined by the concerned Ministries/Departments and they vary depending on the requirements of the particular organisation. Though no official

survey has been conducted, it is not true that on an average a Government servant does not work for more than two hours a day.

(c) & (d) In the system of Government, checks and counter checks ensure that full working capacity of Government servants is utilised. It is part of the duties of the supervisory officers to ensure that the subordinate employees work during the prescribed working hours every day.

[English]

Agreement for appointment of persons evicted by VSSC

6805. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact there was an agreement between VSSC (Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre) and the persons who have been evicted from VSSC, regarding appointment of those evicted persons in VSSC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many persons are given employment according to this agreement;

(d) whether any application for appointment is pending with VSSC at present; and

(e) if so, steps the VSSC authorities propose to take in those cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) & (b) There is no formal agreement between Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) and the persons who have been evicted from the lands acquired for VSSC for providing jobs. However, certain understandings for giving priority considerations while making recruitments have been reached after a series of meetings with them. The details are as under :-

(i) Evicted Category:

Persons rendered homeless due to acquisition of land for establishing VSSC and who are suitable for employment, are required to register with VSSC after obtaining necessary Eviction Certificate from an officer of the Revenue Department. Such of those qualified persons evicted from their lands with homestead and fulfilling the norms are considered by VSSC for appointment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts after interview/test subject to availability of posts. The "family" for the purposes is confined to husband/wife/children and grand children only.

(ii) Affected Category :

The persons coming under this category are the local fisherman whose fishing prospects in the area were affected due to rocket launchings. The State Revenue Authorities have provided a list of such affected persons to VSSC. The eligible persons from this list meeting the norms are considered for appointment in the unskilled group subject to availability of posts in Group 'D' category. They are also engaged on daily wage basis in works such as loading/unloading etc.

The above benefit is available to only one person from each evicted/affected family.

(c) 240 evicted and 68 affected persons have so far been provided with employment.

(d) & (e) 499 evicted persons and 524 affected persons are presently registered with VSSC for employment. Out of this, 280 evicted persons and 85 affected persons are only eligible for consideration for employment. The others are not eligible because—

(i) one member of the family has already been employed (176); and

(ii) they do not qualify as per norms (182).

The eligible cases (365) will be considered against suitable Group 'C' and 'D' vacancies subject to norms and after meeting the statutory requirements relating to

reservation in services for different categories like SC/ST/Ex-Servicemen/Physically Handicapped/Successful Apprentices and internal candidates. All efforts are being made to recruit as many persons as possible from the evicted and affected categories, subject to vacancies.

Ordnance factories in the country

6806. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number, name and location of ordnance factories and other defence industries in the country;

(b) the details of export of Arms in the sale centres of different defence production units in last three years;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of defence equipments; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There are 34 Ordnance Factories (excluding 2 at project stage) and 9 Defence Public Sector Undertakings. The names and location of Ordnance Factories and the units of Defence Public Sector Undertakings are indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(b) As a matter of policy we are, by and large, averse to export of armaments except to friendly countries and where necessary. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps taken include increasing the production in the Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings through better utilisation of installed capacity and by adding to capital invested in the Units for the Production of new items.

Statement

1- Ordnance Factories

1. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee (Maharashtra)

2. Cordite Factory Aruvankadu (Tamil Nadu)
3. High Explosives Factory, Kirkee (Maharashtra)
4. Ordnance Factory, Bhandara (Maharashtra)
5. Ordnance Factory, Chanda (Maharashtra)
6. Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road (Maharashtra)
7. Ordnance Factory, Itarsi (Madhya Pradesh)
8. Ordnance Factory, Varangaon (Maharashtra)
9. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (Madhya Pradesh)
10. Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
11. Machine Tools Prototype Factory, Ambarnath (Maharashtra)
12. Metal & Steel Factory, Ishapore (West Bengal)
13. Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari (Maharashtra)
14. Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath (Maharashtra)
15. Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal (Maharashtra)
16. Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum (West Bengal)
17. Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh (U. T.)
18. Ordnance Factory, Kathi (Madhya Pradesh)
19. Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)
20. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
21. Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
22. Field Gun Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
23. Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore (West Bengal)

24. Ordnance Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

25. Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)

26. Rifle Factory, Ishapore (W. Bengal)

27. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

28. Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

29. Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)

30. Clothing Factory, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)

31. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

32. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

33. Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur, (Uttar Pradesh)

34. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazarapatpur (Uttar Pradesh)

II. Defence Public Sector Undertakings

1. HAL

- (a) Corporate Office—Bangalore
- (b) Units at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Koraput, Nasik, Lucknow, Kanpur, Korwa and Barrackpore.

2. BEL

- (a) Corporate Office—Bangalore
- (b) Units at Bangalore, Ghaziabad, Pune, Machilipatnam, Taloja, Panchkula and Kotdwara,

3. BEML

- (a) Corporate Office—Bangalore
- (b) Units at Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore) and Tarikere (Mysore)

4. MDL

- (a) Corporate Office—Bombay
- (b) Units at Bombay, Nhava and Mangalore.

5. GSL

- (a) Corporate Office and unit at Vasco-de-Gama.

6. GRSE

- (a) Corporate Office—Calcutta
- (b) Units at Calcutta, Belur, Ranchi and Nagpur.

7. PTL

- (a) Corporate Office and unit at Secunderabad.

8. BDL

- (a) Corporate Office and unit at Hyderabad.

9. MIDHANI

- (a) Corporate Office and unit at Hyderabad.

Maximum limit of relief to pensioner for rise in cost of living

6807. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum limit of relief for rise in cost of living for pensioners of Central Government is Rs. 12.50 p.m.;

(b) if so, when this limit was fixed;

(c) the slab of pension at that time against which limit of Rs. 12.50 was fixed as dearness allowance;

(d) the maximum pay-slab of Government servants (working) when maximum D.A. of Rs. 12.50 for pensioners was fixed and the number of D.A. instalments and interim relief etc. granted to the working hands thereafter;

(e) whether the limit of maximum pay limit for D.A. has also been relaxed;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) the reason why the upper limit of Rs. 12.50 as D.A. to pensioners has not been relaxed so far ?

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

Statement

On the basis of the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission, dearness relief was sanctioned to pensioners w.e.f. 1.8.1973 @ 5% of basic pension for every 16 points rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index subject to minimum of Rs. 5 and maximum of Rs. 25 p.m. The maximum dearness relief of Rs. 25/- p.m. was thus related to the basic pension of Rs. 500/-. After the first 11 instalments of relief upto the Consumer Price Index level 376 were sanctioned in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, the Government decided to allow pensioners dearn-

ness relief w.e.f. 1.12.1980 @ 2½% of basic pension, subject to minimum of Rs. 2.50 and maximum of Rs. 12.50 per month for every 8 points rise in the Consumer Price Index level, keeping in view the sharp inflation in the 1970s. Twenty nine more instalments have been sanctioned upto 1.1.1986 on this basis. The maximum pay range of serving employees for the purpose of grant of DA/ADA was Rs. 900—upto 31.7.1973. From 1.8.1973 employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1600/- were covered. From 1.10.1973 employees drawing upto Rs. 2250/- were also covered. The pay limit was further raised to Rs. 2251 and above w.e.f. 1.12.1978; they were, however, sanctioned relief based on ad-hoc rates. Fifty instalments of DA/ADA have since been sanctioned to the serving employees from 1.8.1973.

Two instalments of Interim Relief were sanctioned to the serving employees. The first instalment was sanctioned w.e.f. 1.6.1983, the minimum and maximum amounts being Rs 50/- & Rs. 100/- p.m. respectively. The second instalment @ 10% of basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 50/- p.m. was sanctioned w.e.f. 1.3.1985.

The question of relaxation of the upper limit of dearness relief of Rs. 12.50 per month for pensioners will be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

[Translation]

Drinking water scheme for Ranikhet cantonment area

6808. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of water available for military personnel and civilian population in Ranikhet cantonment area and the quantity of water, out of this, available for civilian population;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that the civilian population of this area has to face difficulty due to drinking water scarcity during summer;

(c) whether one more lift drinking water scheme has been approved for the

benefit of this cantonment board area; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in starting construction work of the proposed scheme and the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) The total quantity of water available for military personnel and civilian population in Ranikhet Cantonment is 4.45 lakh gallons per day. Out of this 1.0 lakh gallons per day is for civilian population.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) An independent water supply scheme for the Cantonment Board catering for the Service Personnel and the Civil population at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.09 crores is under consideration of the Government.

Approval of U.P. Tribal Sub-plan

6809. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposals from Government of Uttar Pradesh for approval of some Tribal Sub-plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary approval has been accorded to those proposals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a), (b), (c), & (d) The Tribal Sub-Plan 1986-87 of Uttar Pradesh has been received in the Ministry of Welfare. This was discussed with the representatives of the State Government during the month of January, 1986. Suggestions for its improvement have been sent to the State Government and final discussion will be held in the Planning Commission after receipt of revised document.

Repair of roads and pavements in cantonment area, Ranikhet

6810. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that various roads and pavements in Ranikhet Cantonment Board area are in extremely dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the amount demanded by the said Cantonment Board during the year 1984-85 for their repair and the amount allocated to them for this purpose;

(c) whether some special grant is proposed to be given to them for this purpose during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Rs. 2 lakhs were allocated to the Cantonment Board as demanded by the Board during 1984-85.

(c) and (d) The Board has requested for a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,84,000/- This will be considered subject to availability of funds.

Electronic lines and towers in Pithoragarh under Forest Act, 1980

6811. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for extension of electric lines and construction of towers in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh under the provisions of Forest Act 1980, received during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of such proposals approved and rejected; and

(c) the reasons for rejection of such proposals?

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

(b) Two proposals, namely, 11 KV Desaithal to Desali transmission line and 33 KV Pithoragarh to Lohaghat transmission line, were approved. No proposal has been rejected.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Emoluments of daily wage clerks

6812. SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to relax the ban on the new appointments in the Central Government services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in several Departments and permanent Commissions services of clerk/lower division clerks engaged on 'Daily wage basis' are being dispensed with;

(c) if so, what is the average service of the daily wage clerks in the Union Public Service Commission; and

(d) whether these daily wage clerks are being given the benefit of the Supreme Court decision to pay salary & allowances to all daily rated employees as are paid to the regular and permanent employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Representations have been received from various staff associations and individuals for relaxing on recruitment, and a final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

(b) No centralised information pertaining to the Ministries/Departments and permanent Commissions is available.

The services of casual Clerks engaged

on daily wages in the office of the Union Public Service Commission are not being dispensed with, for the present.

(c) The casual Clerks in the Union Public Service Commission were recruited during the period from February 1983 to January 1984.

(d) The implications of the Supreme Courts judgement are being examined by the Ministry of Urban Development.

Threat by Indian community to leave Hong Kong

6813. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gripped by a fear of becoming stateless after 1997, the Indian community in Hong Kong has threatened to leave the territory unless they are granted the right of abode in Britain;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Indians likely to be affected and what steps are being taken by Government of India in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government of India have taken up their case with the Government of the United Kingdom;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The persons of Indian origin in Hong Kong who are British Dependent Territories Citizens (BDTCs), have expressed apprehensions about their future status after the resumption of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997, under the provisions of the Sino-UK Agreement on Hong Kong.

(b) to (d) According to the United Kingdom Government memorandum attached to the Sino-UK Agreement, all persons who are presently British

Dependent Territories Citizens in Hong-kong will cease to be BDTCs with effect from 1st July, 1997. These persons will thereafter be entitled to use separate passports which will be issued by the UK Government but without the right of abode in the UK. These regulations will cover approximately 4,400 persons of Indian origin in Hong Kong who currently hold British Dependent Territories Citizenship.

The Government of India are of the view that the UK Government have a basic responsibility towards the BDTCs of Indian origin in Hong Kong and that the United Kingdom should take all necessary steps to ensure that this category of persons is not rendered stateless after July 1, 1997. The Government of India are in close touch with the UK Government on this matter.

(e) Does not arise.

Location of heavy water plant

6814. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a heavy water plant based on ammonia and hydrogen; and

(b) if so, its location, the estimated expenditure and programme of its construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the heavy water plant based on ammonia-hydrogen process under construction at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra, it has been decided to set up another heavy water plant based on the same process.

(b) This plant is being located at Hazira in Surat District, Gujarat. The

estimated cost is about Rs. 220 crores.

The work on the plant is likely to start during 1986-87 and is expected to be completed in about 5 years.

Filling of ad-hoc vacancies by promotions

6815. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of promotional vacancies in Group A and B posts of Army Ordnance Corps Stores Cadre vacant due to non-availability of eligible candidates;

(b) whether any of these vacancies were filled on ad hoc basis in the past; and

(c) if so, why promotions are now not being made on ad-hoc basis for such vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) 21 vacancies in Group 'A' and none in Group 'B', out of the regular posts sanctioned for civilians in the Army Ordnance Corps Stores Cadre are vacant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Promotions on ad-hoc basis are made on functional requirements and in the exigencies of service. The Group 'A' promotional vacancies sanctioned in February, 1986 are in the process of being allocated to the various Depots and shall be filled up in accordance with the functional requirements.

[Translation]

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

6816. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme introduced and the amount used to be spent at that time

by Government under this head in a year, month-wise;

(b) whether Central and State Governments grant Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension separately;

(c) if so, the total number of freedom fighters receiving pension from Central and State Governments, separately, at present; and

(d) the extent to which number of pensioners has increased during each of the last three years and the total amount given as pension by Government every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

During the 25th anniversary (Silver Jubilee Year) of Independence, a Central Scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters and their families from Central Revenues was introduced w.e.f. 15th August, 1972 by the Government of India. The Scheme provided for grant of pension @ Rs. 200/- p.m. to a living freedom fighter and from Rs. 100/- p.m. to Rs. 200/- p.m. to the widows of deceased freedom fighters depending on the number of unmarried and unemployed daughters. The Scheme was renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme w.e.f. 1.8.1980 when the quantum of pension was increased from Rs. 200/- to 300/- p.m. An outlay of Rs. 91.27 lakhs was made for implementation of the Scheme during 1972-73.

Apart from the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme at the Central level, many of the State Governments/UT Administrations have formulated their own pension schemes for freedom fighters.

1,38,352 persons have been granted pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme upto 31st March, 1986. Information regarding the number of freedom fighters who are in receipt of

pension from State Govts/UT Administrations is not available with the Central Government.

During the financial year, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, 3,279, 3,458 and 5,493 persons have been granted pension respectively. An amount of Rs. 33 crores was spent during each of the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. Information regarding amount of expenditure incurred during 1985-86 has not yet been received from Accountant General. However, as the quantum of pension was increased to Rs. 500/- p.m. from 1.6.1985, expenditure during the year 1985-86 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 54 crores.

[English]

Contracts in M.E.S.

6817: SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases in which each item of stores issued to the contractor was more than 10 per cent of the actual requirements in M.E.S. Offices in Metropolitan cities during the last three years;

(b) whether such excess items were subsequently taken back or charged for, yearly figures; and

(c) the circumstances under which such bad practice is followed, what action has been taken against the delinquent officers to plug the loophole and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Supply of electronic components at international prices

6818: SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Electronics has proposed that raw materials for

electronic components should be made available to component manufacturers at or near international price;

(b) if so, whether this proposal is being implemented;

(c) if not, whether Government have any proposal to get such components manufactured at or near international prices;

(d) whether manufacturers' associations have made any representation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In August, 1983 a package of concessions was given to the electronics industry, which included reduction in the import duty on various raw materials and piece parts used by the electronics components industry. The list, however, was not a comprehensive one. Based on detailed discussions with the industry, a significantly enlarged list of raw materials and piece parts consisting of various inputs needed by the electronic components industry is under consideration of the Government.

Electronic Industry in Haryana

6819. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to

establish an undertaking for electronics in the State of Haryana; 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 SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. A Bharat Electronics Ltd. unit at Puchkula is being established for manufacturing Electronic equipment for Defence and Communication.

2. There is a proposal under consideration of Haryana Government for setting up an Electronic Estate in Gurgaon.

3. Further, during the year 1985, 8 industrial licences, 26 letters of intent were issued for setting up of Electronic units in Haryana. 7 Units were also registered by STA for setting up units in Haryana in 1985. The items covered were TV, EPABX, Telephone, Computers, Components and Instruments.

Display of various models of GTX engine in International Trade Fair

6820. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various models of GTX engines developed by GTRE, Bangalore have been displayed and also demonstrated at India International Trade Fair in 1984 and at Nehru Centre, Bombay;

(b) whether the equipment/technical details are regarded as secret;

(c) if so, how these items could be publicly displayed and explained; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or initiated against the person or persons responsible for violation of official secrecy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Only the 'Demonstrator' model of the indigenous 'GTX' engine has been displayed in the India International Trade Fair and at the Nehru Centre, Bombay in order to indicate the level of Indian capability in the field of gas turbine engine development. Information of a 'Secret' nature such as design parameters, approach technologies adopted etc. was not disclosed.

(b) The model which was exhibited and the details given are not regarded as 'Secret'.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Progress in economic sanction against South Africa

6821. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete proposal has emerged out of the discussion of the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Sweden with the World leaders and more particularly with the leaders of the third world countries regarding removal of racist regime in South Africa and if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of the progress of economic sanction against South Africa as was decided in the last annual conference; and

(c) whether United Kingdom has taken any positive steps relating to economic sanction against South Africa, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Prime

Minister's recent visit to Sweden was to attend the funeral of the late Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme. However on that occasion, he met various world leaders and in the discussions he had with them developments in South Africa came up in general terms.

(b) & (c) It is not clear which last annual conference is being referred to. However, at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 1985, at the Bahamas, economic measures against South Africa, as already adopted by a number of member countries, were commended to other Governments. These included a ban on new Government loans to the Government of South Africa and its agencies; a curtailment of commercial publicity in South Africa, and on the sale of computer equipment to be used by South African military or security forces; the possibility of banning the import of krugerrands; the discouragement of further military co-operation with South Africa, including traffic in arms and ammunition, and also a ban on the traffic in petroleum; a ban on new contracts in the nuclear field, and the discouragement of cultural and scientific contacts with the racist regime. A Group of Eminent Persons was also set up to encourage the process of political dialogue with a view to dismantling apartheid. This Group has since visited South Africa and held discussions with a wide spectrum of leaders and well-known persons both in the Government and in opposition. Consultations have also been held with the African Frontline States. The Group is expected to submit its report to the Commonwealth countries by June 1986. Should it be decided then by the Heads of seven Commonwealth Governments whose representatives have served on the Group, that adequate progress towards the dismantling of apartheid has not taken place, then additional steps will be recommended against the racist regime. It is expected at that time that all Commonwealth members, including the United Kingdom, will abide by the recommendations.

Recruitment offices at Assam

6822. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of recruitment offices for recruitment in all the three defence services in Assam;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open recruitment offices in the headquarters of newly formed districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) These are four in number as under :

(i) Army and Navy—1. Narangi (Gauhati), 2. Jorhat and 3. Silchar.

(ii) Air Force—Gauhati.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

Regularisation of forest mazdoors working in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6823. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for regularisation of 663 Forest Mazdoors working in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for over ten years has been rejected by Government;

(b) whether the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had asked to take this specific case out of the purview of recruitment ban for the sake of these weaker section people;

(c) if so, the reasons for not regularising these mazdoors;

(d) whether any fresh move was made by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in a similar case; and

(e) if so, the action Government contemplate to take in this regard ?

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

(b) & (c) The former Prime Minister had directed that the request for creation of new posts for regularisation of these casual labourers be looked into.

(d) & (e) There is no move to reconsider the case.

Relaxation for youngmen of north west hilly areas for recruitment to para-military forces

6824. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some relaxation is allowed in recruitment to the Para-Military and Security Forces like CRP, BSF, CISF, ITBP etc. to the youngmen belonging to Himachal Pradesh and other hilly areas of North-Western India in respect of the measurement of height, chest, weight etc. and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Relaxation in height to the extent of 4 cms, is admissible to Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Kumaonese and Dogras for recruitment in the CRPF and the ITBP. In the BSF, relaxation in height by 5 cms. is admissible to persons from Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal, Kumaon and to Dogras. In CISF, relaxation in height upto 7 cms. is admissible to hill men from Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Garhwal and Kumaon. Relaxation to the extent of 7 cms. in height and 2 Kg. in weight is admissible for recruitment in the Assam Rifles to persons from hill areas in Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Garhwal and Kumaon.

(b) Does not arise.

Charas Export Racket

6825. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big Charas Export Racket has been busted as reported in the Hindustan Times of March 21, 1986;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigations made into the racket; and

(c) the details of the persons apprehended in connection therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes.

(b) A case U/s 21/61/185 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 dated 19.3.86 was registered at Police Station Hazarat Nizamuddin. A Car No. DEC 2779 was chased from Karol Bagh to Nizamuddin and found containing large quantities of charas. At the instance of the driver, additional quantities of charas were recovered from his farm. The total haul of charas were recovered from his farm. The total haul of charas in this case is 1026.650 Kg. Besides, on the basis of information furnished by Delhi Police, the Department of Revenue Intelligence, Government of India recovered contraband smuggled goods from an associate of the driver. During investigation it was learnt that the charas was brought from Nepal by road in tourist buses and was to be exported to Holland and Canada by air through some prominent clearing agents from Delhi.

(c) Pratap Singh, the driver of the car and his associate Zilender Singh, the manager of the farm were arrested. On further interrogation of the accused Pratap Singh, one Om Prakash of West Patel Nagar was also arrested.

Family Station Postings

6826. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether serving officers and Jawans are given family stations by turn once every three years or more;

(b) if not, what is the average interval of time between two such postings;

(c) whether lack of adequate family quarters is causing discontentment over delays in family stations postings; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Serving officers and Jawans are generally given family stations after a tenure of 2 to 3 years in a non-family station. The tenure of service in a High Altitude Area is 2 years.

All officers and Jawans, however, do not necessarily alternate between family and non-family stations in a routine every 2 to 3 years. There are lesser number of non-family stations than family stations. Therefore, their non-family station stay is in proportion to the family/non-family stations of the particular arm/service of the Army to which they belong.

(c) and (d) Posting of officers and Other Ranks is not related to availability of family accommodation at a particular station. There is some shortage of family accommodation for all ranks at certain stations. In such cases, wherever possible, private accommodation is hired to minimise these shortages. Efforts are being made to construct more family accommodation to overcome this problem.

Releasing of gold from Portuguese Government

6827. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount of gold deposit with the portuguese banks in Lisbon which was confiscated by the Portuguese Government after the 1961 Goa Operation;

(b) whether the Government of Portugal led by President Soares have indicated its willingness to settle the longstanding issue of gold belonging to the Indian nationals of the former Portuguese colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to get this gold released from the Lisbon Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) (a) The value of the gold ornaments in the custody of 'Bance National Ultermarino' in Lisbon is estimated to be Rs.1.5 to Rs. 2 crores.

(b) and (c) The matter is still under the examination of the Portuguese authorities. Government has recently taken up the matter with the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Non-functioning of Unit-I of MAPP

6828. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one generating Unit of Madras Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam is shut down due to the defect developed in the generating transformer supplied by BHEL, Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons for this defect and what effective steps Government are taking to start this stock unit immediately; and

(c) whether there was a penalty clause in the agreement with BHEL against supplying defective equipments to safeguard the MAPP interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Insulation on one of the windings of the transformer has failed. Action has been initiated to repair the same. In the meanwhile,

a transformer from Narora Atomic Power Project is being diverted to Kalpakkam in order to reduce the outage.

(c) The contract with BHEL includes standard clauses covering acceptance tests and performance warranty.

Fifth Antarctica Expedition

6829. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Fifth Antarctica Expedition has just returned after successful completion of their work;

(b) if so, what were the task assigned to this team and their observations during this expedition; and

(c) the details of the team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. The fifth Indian expedition to Antarctica returned on 24.3.1986.

(b) The task assigned to this team included the survey of progressively larger and larger area covering the eastern Wohlthat mountain region in Antarctica and the continuation of scientific investigations in the fields of geology, geophysics, meteorology and history. Detailed reports of the investigations are awaited.

(c) The team consisted of 88 persons. The number of scientists in the team was 21 including two women scientists of which one of the women members visited Antarctica for the second time. The number of logistic personnel was 67. 14 members of the team have been left behind to undergo wintering and will return in March 1987.

Installation of Computers in Passport Offices

6830. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal computers in any of the passport offices in the country; and

(b) if so, whether a computer will be installed in the Goa Passport Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN):
(a) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to instal computers at 16 Passport Offices in India namely, at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Cochin, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Patna and Srinagar. Out of these 16 places, orders have already been placed for installation of computers at four Passport Offices at Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to instal any computer at the Goa Passport Office.

Personal hearing to employees of Semi-Government bodies on imposition of major penalties

6831. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to give personal hearing to staff before imposing on them major penalties;

(b) whether this opportunity will also be extended to all the staff of semi-Government bodies such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Indian Council of Medical Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research etc. automatically;

(c) whether in the case of semi-Government bodies which were not hitherto covered by appeal to the courts or the President of India, any time barred limits for personal hearing will be eliminated; and

(d) whether personal hearing will be arranged in the Ministry of Personnel and not in the Department where the staff member was serving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) In so far as Central Government employees are concerned the procedure for imposition of major penalties has been prescribed under the disciplinary rules, which are statutory in character. These rules embody the principle laid down by Art. 311(2) of the Constitution that no civil servant should be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank, except after an inquiry and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard. The exceptions are those cases covered by the provisions of the second proviso to Art. 321(2). A Government servant aggrieved by the imposition of such a penalty may appeal to the competent appellate authority. The rules do not provide for the grant of a personal hearing by the appellate authority before deciding an appeal preferred by a Government employee against the penalty imposed upon him. However, on the basis of the discussions with the Staff Side, Government have issued an order providing that where the appeal is against an order imposing a major penalty and the appellant makes a specific request, the appellate authority may, after considering all relevant circumstances of the case, allow the appellant at its discretion a personal hearing. Such personal hearing by the Appellate Authority will be at its discretion, taking into account all the circumstances of the case.

(b) & (c) The order mentioned in part (a) above has been issued with specific reference to the provisions of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965. This order is, therefore, not automatically applicable to the employees of semi-Government and autonomous bodies, which do not come within the purview of these Rules. It is for those bodies to adopt a similar procedure for their own employees.

(d) Since the personal hearing at appeal stage is to be allowed and conducted at the discretion of the appropriate appellate authority in various Ministries/Departments, the question of arranging the same in the Ministry of Personnel,

Public Grievances and Pensions does not arise.

New process for extraction of metal

6832. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new process for extraction of metal from the polymetallic nodules of the Indian Ocean has been developed in India; 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 SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) & (b) Several processes for the extraction of metals from the polymetallic nodules collected from the Central Indian Ocean are being tried on a semi pilot scale in several laboratories of India like the Regional Research Laboratory (Bhubaneswar), National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur), Hindustan Zinc Limited (Udaipur), Hindustan Copper Limited (Khetri and Ghatshila). These processes follow hydro-metallurgical and pyrometallurgical techniques and are the modified versions of those employed elsewhere. Copper, Nickel and Cobalt have already been extracted in pure form from the nodules

on a laboratory scale.

Increased financial assistance for States

6833. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to increase the financial assistance to the States during next year for the exploration of their plans;

(b) if so, the amount of loans and grants sanctioned by Union Government to each State for the current year; and

(c) the criteria for fixing up the plan outlay for the current year of the Seventh Five Year Plan for various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The outlays for States Plans are normally determined on the basis of States' own resources and the level of Central assistance admissible to them (i) on the basis of Modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the NDC and (ii) for externally aided projects, wherever they are taken up.

Statement

Central Assistance actually released in 1985-86 for State Plans.

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Normal Central assistance		Assistance for Externally aided Projects	
		Loan	Grant	Loan	Grants
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22587.600	9680.400	528.626	226.554
2.	Assam	26441.800	13792.200	317.982	136.278
3.	Bihar	36725.500	15739.500	1920.327	437.283

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	11699.800	5014.200	2598.141	1113.489
5.	Haryana	9800.000	4200.000	1451.968	622.272
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1654.633	14891.697	44.175	397.575
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21576.600	10865.400	142.338	61.002
8.	Karnataka	10234.000	4385.000	3128.776	1340.904
9.	Kerala	17781.400	7620.600	1427.377	611.733
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18036.613	7729.977	4266.647	1828.563
11.	Maharashtra	16156.000	6924.000	6897.576	2956.104
12.	Manipur	989.200	8902.800	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	643.700	5793.300	—	—
14.	Nagaland	1233.100	11097.00	—	—
15.	Orissa	11520.453	4937.337	2608.424	1117.896
16.	Punjab	16643.735	7297.315	893.144	382.776
17.	Rajasthan	14297.500	6127.500	1350.419	578.751
18.	Sikkim	532.800	4039.200	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	18726.390	8099.610	1669.043	711.447
20.	Tripura	869.300	7910.500	42.662	383.958
21.	Uttar Pradesh	40852.946	19689.054	2422.140	1038.060
22.	West Bengal	11866.784	5411.616	1039.010	445.290
		310869.854	190150.10	631839.775	14389.935

Financial resources by States

6834. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State that had raised considerable financial resources during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether these States have been given priority while making allocation for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Four States, viz. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh are estimated to have mobilised their own resources at current prices in excess of the resources assessed at the time of the formulation of the Sixth Plan.

(b) Allocation of Central assistance for the Seventh Plan has been made on the basis of the principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council,

Malayalam knowing officers in Indian Embassies in Gulf countries

6835. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a vast majority of Indians working in Gulf countries are from Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that a majority of them are not educated;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from Malayalees working in Gulf countries requesting that some of the officers of the embassies in those countries should know Malayalam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Government is aware of the fact that a sizeable number of Indian working population in the Gulf countries are from Kerala.

(b) According to available information majority of the people from Kerala in several Gulf countries have had some education.

(c) Representations have been received from Indians working in Gulf countries.

(d) Wherever possible, Malayalam knowing officials are posted in those countries. Presently, all Missions in these countries have Malayalam knowing officials.

Extradition agreement with Bangladesh and Pakistan

6836. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bangladesh nationals now under detention in India;

(b) the number of Pakistani nationals now under detention in India; and

(c) whether it is proposed to enter into extradition agreement with the countries with whom India has a common border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) & (b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) We have an extradition treaty with Nepal.

The Indo-Bhutanese Treaty of 1949, *inter alia*, deals with extradition arrangements.

We do not have extradition agreement with Bangladesh, Burma, China and Pakistan. There is no proposal presently under consideration for entering into any such agreements.

Officials served as Secretaries in E. A. Ministry

6837. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of days in office during 1985 of various officials who have served as Secretaries in the Ministry;

(b) number of days spent abroad by each one of them during the year; and

(c) the brief particulars of the official work conducted during each visit abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The details are given in Statement I below.

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

(c) The details are given in Statement II below.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the Officer	No. of days in Office	No. of days spent abroad
S/Shri			
1.	M. Rasgotra Foreign Secretary	1 month (31 days)	—
2.	Romesh Bhandari Secretary (ER) (1.1.85 to 31.1.85) Foreign Secretary (1.2.85 to 31.12.85)	12 months (365 days)	98
3.	T.C. Ajmani (Dean, FSTI)	6 months & 4 days (185 days)	—
4.	A.P. Venkateswaran Secretary (East)	11 months (334 days)	91
5.	N. P. Jain Secretary (FSTI) & Secretary (ER)	5 months & 27 days (180 days)	36
6.	J.S. Teja Secretary (East) & Secretary (West)	12 months (365 days)	51

Statement-II

Shri Romesh Bhandari
Secretary (ER)—(1.1.1985 to 31.1.1985)
Foreign Secretary—(1.2.1985 to 31.12.1985)

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
1.	Afghanistan	Bilateral talks.
2.	Algeria	Accompanied Prime Minister.
3.	Bahamas	Accompanied Prime Minister.
4.	Bangladesh	As Prime Minister's special envoy.
5.	Bhutan	Bilateral discussions. Preparatory talks to Prime Minister's visit and later accompanied Prime Minister.

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
6.	Cuba	Accompanied Prime Minister.
7.	Egypt	Accompanied Prime Minister.
8.	France	Accompanied Prime Minister.
9.	Holland	Accompanied Prime Minister.
10.	Iran	As special envoy of the Prime Minister.
11.	Iraq	As special envoy of the Prime Minister.
12.	Nepal	Bilateral talks.
13.	Pakistan	Bilateral talks.
14.	Sri Lanka	As Prime Minister's special envoy.
15.	Switzerland	Accompanied Prime Minister.
16.	U.K.	Bilateral talks and accompanied Prime Minister.
17.	U.S.A.	Accompanied Prime Minister.
18.	U.S.S.R.	Accompanied Prime Minister and to attend the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation.
19.	Yugoslavia	Bilateral Consultations in connection with Luanda Conference.

Shri A. P. Venkateswaran
Secretary (East) 1.2.85 to 31.12.1985)

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
1.	Australia	To hold bilateral talks.
2	Cuba	To be Present at Havana during Prime Minister's visit.
3.	Fiji	To hold bilateral talks.
4	Hong Kong	To exchange views on matters of mutual interest as well as NAM issue.
5.	Indonesia	In connection with the Bandung Conference.
6.	Iraq	As Prime Minister's Special envoy.

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
7.	Japan	To exchange views on matters of mutual interest as well as NAM issues and also accompanied Prime Minister.
8.	Korea Republic of	To exchange views on matters of mutual interest as well as NAM issues.
9.	New Zealand	To hold bilateral talks.
10.	Thiland	Bilateral talks.
11.	U.S.A.	Publicity arrangements for the festival of India.
12.	Vietnam Socialist Republic of	Bilateral talks and accompanied Prime Minister.

Shri N. P. Jain
Secretary (FSTI) and
Secretary (FR)—(5.7.1985 to 31.12.1985)

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
1.	Algeria	To hold talks preparatory to the non-aligned Foreign Minister's Conference.
2.	Angola	To attend NAM meeting.
3.	Ethiopia	To hold discussions with Mr. Hassan Ali, Member Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Trade.
4.	Iraq	In connection with the forthcoming NAM Ministerial meeting at Luanda.
5.	Kuwait	In connection with the forthcoming NAM Ministerial Meeting at Luanda.
6.	Kenya	In connection with the forthcoming NAM Ministerial meeting at Luanda.
7.	Nepal	To attend the first meeting at the joint monitoring committee on East-West Highway.

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
8	Oman	Official level talks.
9.	Yugoslavia	For talks preparatory to the forthcoming NAM conference at Luanda.
10.	Zambia	For talks preparatory to the forthcoming NAM conference at Luanda.
11.	Zimbabwe	For talks preparatory to the forthcoming NAM conference at Luanda.

DR. J. S. Teja
 Secretary (East) and
 Secretary (West)—(1.1.1985 to 31.12.1985)

S. No.	Name of the Country visited	Purpose of visit
1.	China	To hold discussions regarding Indian Embassy property in Beijing
2.	Cuba	In connection with selection of a venue for the 8th NAM summit
3.	Guyana	In connection with the selection of a venue for the 8th NAM Summit.
4.	Iran	As Prime Minister's special envoy
5.	Mauritius	Accompanied Vice-President to attend the funeral of the late Shri Ramgoolam
6.	Pakistan	Foreign Service Inspectors, visit
7.	U. A. F.	To attend the 4th meeting of the Indo-UAE Joint Commission
8.	U. S. A.	To attend meetings of the UN Committee of experts on concepts of security at UN Headquarters.

Construction of Kamini Reactor

6838. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U-235-fuelled neutron source reactor Kamini is under construction at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam ;

(b) if so, by which year the above

Kamini neutron source reactor is expected to become operational.

(c) the different purposes for which this neutron reactor can be used; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Early 1987.

(c) & (d) This neutron source reactor can be used for fuel development for fast breeders by examination of unirradiated and irradiated FBTR fuel pins by neutron radio-graphy. Other planned uses are neutron motivation analysis for material development and radiation physics research (e.g. studies of radiation shields, development of radiation dosimeters, etc.)

Relief and rehabilitation of the victims of 1983 disturbances in Assam

6839. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beneficiaries of the funds granted by Union Government for the relief and rehabilitation of victims of 1983 disturbances in Assam under each head; and

(b) the number of pending claims and the total value of such claims under each head ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Government of India have approved Rs. 59.98 crores for relief and rehabilitation assistance for 52818 families identified by the Government of Assam.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government 6408 more families are also required to be given assistance.

The State Government is reported to have so far spent Rs. 53.31 crores. Further release of funds to the State Government would depend upon their furnishing full particulars of expenditure, audit certificates, etc.

(a) Study to reduce pollution level of motor-spirit

6841. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Environment has been working with the Ministry of Petroleum to reduce the present ISI level of 0.55 gm/L motor-spirit to 0.5 gm/L as in other countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that USA has altogether eliminated totre lead, the biggest in pollutant from motor-spirit by substitution with 10 per cent alcohol ; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) & (b) Yes, Sir; Restriction on the use of lead not exceeding the present levels of consumption to begin with and changes in the refining process in a phased manner are amongst the measures taken to bring down the lead content.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In so far as India is concerned, there is no such proposal.

Assent to bills passed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly

6842. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bills passed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly which are awaiting President's assent;

(b) the nature of those Bills ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in according assent to those Bills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME

AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The requisite information has been given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Nomenclature of the Bill	Present Position
1.	The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal Loader, Godown man and other Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
2.	The Trade Union (West Bengal (Amendment) Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries / Departments concerned.
3.	The West Bengal Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1984.	Pending with the State Government for clarifications since 22.3.85.
4.	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.
5.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal (Amendment Bill, 1984.	Pending with the State Government for clarifications since 39.85.
6.	The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned.

Indo-Czechoslovakia science pact

6843. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Czechoslovakia Science Pact has been signed in March, 86; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the pact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

A protocol on cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology between the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, and the Czechoslovakia Academy of Sciences for the years 1986-88

was signed in New Delhi on March 19, 1986.

(b) The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the existing programme. Taking into consideration the results achieved so far as well as the priorities for future development, a number of areas were identified for collaboration during the years 1986-88. Participating institutions from both countries were also identified for individual areas of cooperation.

Foreign exchange involved in the import of computers

6844. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how much foreign exchange has been spent for import of the computer either in whole or in parts; and

(b) what has been the total foreign exchange outlay for import of computers, either in whole or in parts, by the Computer manufacturers in the country during the year 1980-85 year-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government has given clearances for the import of computer systems either in whole or in parts worth Rs. 249.58 crores in foreign exchange during 1983-85, as per the following details :

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1983	18.27
1984	80.31
1985	151.00

(b) The foreign exchange outlay for imports of parts during the period 1980-85 was about Rs. 121 crores. The year-wise details are as follows :

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1980	9.2
1981	10.8
1982	13.9
1983	19.5
1984	21.2
1985	46.5

Receipt of foreign contribution by some Delhi Institutions

6845. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following institutions have been receiving contributions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 1981 to 1984 :

(i) Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, Delhi.

(ii) Lokayan, Delhi.

(iii) Society for Participation Research in Asia, Delhi.

(iv) Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education, Delhi.

(b) if so, the amount received by these institutions year-wise; and

(c) the countries from which the funds have originated and the names of the organisation which have contributed the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a), (b) & (c) Lokayan, Delhi and Public Enterprises Centre for continuing Education, Delhi have not reported receipt of any foreign contribution during the period 1981 to 1984. A statement regarding the receipt of foreign contribution by the other two Institutions is annexed.

Statement

List showing the names of the Institutions, amount of foreign contributions received during the years 1981 to 1984, names of the countries/organisations from where those funds originated.

S. No.	Name of the Institutions	Amount received in Rupees				Donor's name and Country
		1981	1982	1983	1984	
1.	Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, New Delhi	33,17,033.67	3,93,986.52	8,23,762.03	6,71,014.51	E.Z.E. Bonn, West Germany De Erika Macer HEINRICHSTRASSE West Germany.
2.	Society for Participatory Research in Asia, New Delhi.	No receipt was reported during this year.	183 241.55	2,52,283.04	8,14,952.54	ASPBAAE, P.O. Box 1225 Canberra, Australia ICAE, 29, Prince Arthur Ave. Toronto, Canada.
						Highlander Research Centre, Tennessee 37820 USA.
						CEBEMO, Postbus 7722340 AB Oegstgeest, Holland I.D.R.C. 11, Jorbagh, New Delhi.

**Receipt of foreign contributions by
certain organisations in West
Bengal and Bombay**

6846. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following organisations have received any foreign funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 1981 to 1984;

- (i) Tagore Society, Calcutta.
- (ii) Rural Development Association, Midnapore District, West Bengal.
- (iii) Indian School for Research and Education, Bombay.

(b) if so, the amount received by them year-wise; and

(c) the countries and organisations from where the funds have originated and the purpose of the contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Indian School for Research and Education, Bombay has not reported receipt of any foreign funds under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 76.

A statement with regard to Tagore Society, Calcutta and Rural Development Association, Midnapore is annexed.

Statement

List showing the names and amount of foreign funds received by certain organisations during the year 1981 to 1984 along with donor's name and purpose of contribution.

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount received in Rupees				Donor's name	Purpose of contribution
		1981	1982	1983	1984		
1.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, Calcutta.	13,60,185.97	20,91,101.87	25,32,863.72	47,64,950.68	Bread for the World (W. Germany) E.Z.E. (West Germany) E.V. Franevorbiet I.D.E.V. Aunemrie Schaefer 6000	Rural and agricultural development in Bihar and Bengal Cyclone Relief work in Rangablia project area.
2.	Rural Development Association, Midnapore Distt. (W.B.)	1,49,230.00	3,01,400.00	3,40,900.00	4,60,100.00	Europe Calcutta Consortium (West Germany), Bread for the World, (West Germany) Oxfam (India) Trust.	Planning, Training, Cultural Programme and adult education Midnapore, Distt. (W.B.)

Measures to curb pollution of river Hooghly

6847. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no let-up in the pollution of the river Hooghly which carries polluted water and thereby creates major health hazards; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter at the central level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Studies conducted by the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute regarding water quality of the Hooghly indicate that the level of pollution of the river Hooghly is significantly high.

(b) The main sources of pollution reported are municipal sewage from the cities and towns located on the banks and discharge from the industrial plants. The Central Ganga Authority has approved a Works Programme for West Bengal for schemes for reduction of pollution from municipal sewage in Baharamput, Nabadwip, Hal dia and areas comprised in the Calcutta Metropolitan District at a notional cost of Rs. 133.55 crores. 7 schemes in Bhatpara, Titagarh, Chandannagore and Serampur at a cost of Rs. 6.28 crores have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released till 31st March, 1986 for execution of these schemes.

Training in National Defence Academy

6848. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Defence Training curriculums of National Defence Academy and other Centres the recent sophisticated devices of electronic and computer technology has been introduced to understand the fast modern arms and specially the artillery;

(b) whether for such measures Government propose to send Jawans and others to train them in abroad; and

(c) whether Western world technological defence sophistication is superior than Eastern Europe sophistication and what central Government will prefer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Sophisticated training aids, including computers, have been introduced in the National Defence Academy and other Defence training institutions. Modern electronic technology forms part of the curricula of the training institutions wherever required.

(b) Army officers are sent abroad for training to keep them abreast of the latest technological developments in the defence field.

(c) Government prefer the technology which is appropriate and meet our requirement.

Utilisation of satellite data for Development of forests

6849. SHRIMATI USHA CHOURHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to utilise satellite data for the development of forests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) The data collected from satellite imagery will be used for preparation of forest cover maps of the various States, for monitoring this periodically, and for facilitating forest resources survey.

Construction of houses on the land of Corbett National Park

6850. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of the Carbett National Park was given temporarily for the construction of houses for the workers of the Ram Ganga Hydro Electric Project;

(b) whether Union Government intent to take any measures for the return of this land to the National Park; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Inclusion of 'Saara' in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

6851. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Scheduled Tribes 'Shabar' 'Saora' 'Savar' and 'Sahara' as enlisted in the 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment)Orissa mean the same tribes as pronounced in Orissa in Oriya 'Saara' ;

(b) whether this word 'Saara' has not been mentioned in the Orissa's list and about 40,000 people belonging to this tribe in Puri and Cuttack districts of Orissa are being deprived of facilities which is due them as they belong to the above mentioned tribes;

(c) whether any recommendation to this effect has been received from the Orissa Government and if so, when; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to take steps to add 'Saara' to the Orissa list of 'Saora', 'Savar' 'Saura' and 'Sahara' as 'Saara' is locally spoken for 'Sahara' ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) & (b) According to Constitution Scheduled Tribes

Order 1950, amended from time to time Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara communities have been specified as Scheduled Tribes in Orissa. In view of this, persons belonging to these communities can get benefits of Scheduled Tribes. Persons belonging to 'Saara' community which does not find place in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa cannot get Scheduled Tribes benefit till the community is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The comments received from the Government of Orissa cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(d) The above proposal is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Inclusion of certain communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes

6852. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to include Rai Sikh Bazigar, Sikligar, Sansis, Balurias, Bhedkut, Gaddarias, Naik, and other Taprivas and vimukat Jatis communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The proposal to include Rai Sikh, Bazigar, Sikligar, Sansis, Baurias, Bhedkut, Gaddarias, Naik in the list of Scheduled Tribes is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Article 341(2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Forestry project in Karnataka

6853. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any Forestry Project will be taken up in Karnataka to be funded by International Development Research Centre;
- (b) if so, when the above project will be taken up;
- (c) what is the amount to be provided; and
- (d) what will be the advantages for the implementation of the above project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government have not proposed to the International Development Research Centre any forestry project to be taken up in Karnataka State.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Water Monitoring Centres

6854. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rivers, creeks & sea-shore areas are being polluted because of discharge from industrial concerns and cities; and

(b) if so, the number of centres being monitored in the country to maintain water purity ?

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

(b) There are 194 Water Monitoring Stations in the country for monitoring water quality in stretches on the following rivers : Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra,

Subarnarekha, Brahmani—Vaitarni, Mahi, Sabarmati, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Periyar and Chaliyar.

Plantation of trees of longer life

6855. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that in the afforestation programmes mostly fast growing trees are planted;
- (b) whether it is a fact that mortality ratio of such fast growing trees is very high and therefore the return from the afforestation is negligible;
- (c) whether Government propose to give more emphasis on the plantations of trees of longer life and more shades so that environmental conditions could be improved; and
- (d) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government are aware that fast growing species were planted in the afforestation programmes in the earlier years.

(b) The mortality ratio is not related to the rate of growth of a tree but is dependent upon factors such as quality of soil, quantity and distribution of rainfall, fires and grazing.

(c) & (d) Government has issued guidelines that plantation of tree species of local importance and use should be encouraged and also that mono-cultures should be avoided.

Transit pass for timber purchased from Andaman forest department

6856. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that if any

body purchases timber from any timber dealer/saw mill in the Union Territories of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, he is required to obtain a transit pass from the respective Forest Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Transit pass is required for movement of timber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is not required in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The passes are issued in accordance with the Andaman Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1966, as amended from time to time, framed under Section 41 (1) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Grant of Indian Citizenship

6857. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PRASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS is pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have applied for Indian Citizenship during the past three years, state-wise;

(b) the number of such persons among them as have been granted citizenship since then; and

(c) the likely date by which the remaining cases as pending on date would be cleared and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) & (b) A statement giving the information in respect of applications received by the Central Government is attached.

(c) The pending applications will be decided on getting additional information or documents asked for from the applicants through the State authorities.

Statement

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Total number of applications received by the Central Govt.	No. of applications accepted and numbers of certificates issued on completion of formalities.		Pending for want of information/documents from the applicant.	Rejected	Remarks.
			Accepted.	Certificates issued.			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	8	9	6	10	—
2.	Assam	9	3	3	4	—	—
3.	Bihar	6	2	1	3	—	—
4.	Gujarat	117	44	61	3	9	—
5.	Haryana	1	1	—	—	—	—
6.	H. P.	3	2	1	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	1	—	1	—
8.	Karnataka	39	20	10	3	6	5
9.	Kerala	31	6	19	1	6	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28	14	7	1	6	—
11.	Maharashtra	389	168	140	45	36	—
12.	Manipur	1	—	—	1	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
13.	Meghalaya	10	4	1	2	3	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	9	2	2	3	2	—
16.	Punjab	5	1	4	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	19	11	6	1	1	—
18.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	1	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	3	32	6	3	—
20.	Tripura	5	1	4	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	37	13	7	11	6	—
22.	West Bengal	203	45	112	22	24	—
Union Territories							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	A&N Islands	3	1	1	1	1	—
3.	Chandigarh	4	2	1	1	—	—
4.	Delhi	99	28	47	13	11	—
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	46	11	30	2	3	—
6.	Laccadives	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—

Proposals of A & N Islands forest and Plantation Development Corporation pending clearance

6858. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals of expansion etc. are lying pending with Government, from the Andaman and Nicobar Island Forests and Plantation Development Corporation and since how long; and

(b) whether steps are being taken to clear those proposals at the earliest, so that some development work can progress in those far-off Islands ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Computer Application Centres

6859. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where computer application centres have been established;

(b) whether a Computer Application Centre has been established in Orissa;

(c) if so, the number of Computers supplied by the Centre to the Computer Application Centre set up in Orissa;

(d) the Central Assistance given to the State of Orissa so far to implement various programmes under Computer Application Centre, Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

Centres have been established in the following States :

1. Orissa
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Gujarat
5. Karnataka.

(b) Yes, Sir, a Computer Application Centre has been established in Orissa.

(c) Centre has given assistance to the Orissa Computer Application Centre for the procurement of 2 Micro Computers for conducting training courses on Computers.

(d) The Centre has given as assistance to the tune of Rs. 7.64 lakhs to implement various programmes under Computer Application Centre, Orissa.

(e) Programmes include computer training at various levels such as :

- (i) Computer application courses.
- (ii) Programming language courses specially on COBOL.
- (iii) System analysis and design course.
- (iv) Management Information Systems.
- (v) Application Software for export etc.

Constitution A & N Forest Development and Plantation Corporation

6860. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the A & N Forest Development and Plantation Corporation was constituted by the Government of India for development of wood-based industries, regeneration of forests, raising of commercial plantation aiming to generate employment and economic development, if so, what are the

activities undertaken by that Corporation since its inception, details thereof;

(b) whether any of the permanent residents from A & N Islands has been taken in its Board of Directors; and

(c) whether red oil palm plantation which has tremendous scope in the Bay Islands, has been suspended for future expansion, if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is a fact that the A & N Forest Development and Plantation Corporation has been set up for development of wood-based industries, regeneration of forests and raising of commercial plantations. Since its inception, the Corporation has undertaken activities relating to harvesting and regeneration of forests, promotion of forest-based industries and plantation of commercial crops.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Further plantation of red oil palm in the Islands has been permitted over an area of 400 hectares or the area already clearfelled, whichever is less.

Foreign exchange involved in import of software

6861. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) in regard to software for computers for database management or wordprocessing or for similar packages, what foreign exchange has been spent during the period 1980-85;

(b) whether software of class database of word-processing or similar packages have been developed; and

(c) if so, their brand names and where it has been marketed, at what price and foreign exchange earned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPART-

MENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In regard to software for computers for database management or word processing or for similar packages, foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1732/- lakhs has been reported to be spent during 1980-85.

(b) Yes, Sir, software of class data base management, word processor or similar packages have been developed on micro processor systems.

(c) Some of the popular brand names of the data base management software developed are IMPRESS, SOFT PRO and SOFT BASE and those of word processing software are SOFT PRO, SOFT WORD, WORDLORD and SHABD-MALA.

The software has been marketed along with the indigenous systems all over the country.

The average price of the data base software on microcomputer systems is about Rs. 2000/- and that for Word Processing software is about Rs. 1200/-

These indigenous products have not yet made a break-through in the overseas market.

Sale of Micro-Computers

6862. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state number of micro-computers and similar small computers sold in the country by the manufacturers of the country during the period 1980-85, year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The number of Microcomputers and other small computers reported to have been sold during the period 1980-85 are summarised below year-wise :

Year	Quantity
1980	365
1981	751
1982	1198
1983	1279
1984	3385
1985	7185

Receipt of foreign contributions by certain institutions in Bangalore, Bihar and Goa

6863. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following institutions have been receiving foreign contributions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 1981 to 1983;

- (1) Rural Study and Transformation Society, Goa.
- (2) Centre for Tribal Conscientisation, Chaibasa, Bihar;
- (3) CIEDS, Bangalore.
- (4) Urban Industrial Rural Mission, Bangalore.

(b) if so, the amount received by these institutions year-wise; and

(c) the countries from where the funds have originated and the names of the organisation/individuals who have contributed the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) None of the four institutions have reported the receipt of any foreign contribution during 1981 to 1983.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

Foreign contributions to certain Delhi organisations

6864. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following institutions have been receiving foreign contributions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period 1981 to 1984;

(i) Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery, Delhi;

(ii) Bondhwa Mukti Morcha, Delhi;

(iii) Indian Social Institute, Delhi;

(iv) Christian Institute for study of Religion and Society Delhi and Bangalore;

(b) if so, the amounts received by them year-wise;

(c) the countries and the names of the organisations from where these funds have originated; and

(d) the purpose for which the funds were contributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) Bondhwa Mukti Morcha, Delhi and Christian Institute for study of Religion and Society, Delhi have not reported receipt of any foreign contribution during the period 1981 to 1984.

A statement regarding the receipt of foreign contribution by the other three institutions is annexed.

Statement

List showing the names of the institutions, amount of foreign contributions received during the years 1981 to 1984, names on the countries/organisations from where these funds originated and the purpose for which funds contributed.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Amount received in Rupees				Donor's name	Purpose of contribution
		1981	1982	1983	1984		
1.	Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery, New Delhi.	No intimation has been received during these two years.	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Indian Social Institute, Lodi Road, Delhi.	14,69,847.78	19,73,662.59	10,43,014.10	48,86,655.83	Raskob Foundation for Catholic Activities, Delaware. Netherland Comite Voor Kinder Postzegels, Holland CEBEMO, Holland IGGSSS, New Delhi. Swiss Dev. Corporation	To provide training and develop proto-type of handicraft items, Management support services. Social Economic Development of the poor in India, payment of the report prepared by ISI, 1980. Operating expenses. Grants for programme in evaluation and family planning and Women development.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Christian Institute for Study of Religion and Society, Bangalore.	42,54,622.00	13,84,717.00	58,20,209.00	45,80,995.00	United Society for the Propagation of Gospel, England U.K. Christian Conference of Asia, Asia, Hongkong, Bread for the World, West Germany, World Council of Churches, Switzerland, Algemeen Diakonal Bureau Netherland, Methodist Church, England, Church of Sweden Mission, Sweden, Association of Churches in S. Germany, W. Germany.	General Grant for support, Building fund, North India Centre Programme, Communication Programme, Joint women programme and Theological Development.

**Institutions run by foreign missions in
Orissa**

6865. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign missionaries, schools, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries and other service centres run by them in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether some financial aid in the form of foodgrains and medicines have been received by them during last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Representation for the release of Indians from Pak prisons

6866. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several Indian Nationals who are now in Pakistan prisons are on hunger strikes;

(b) whether Government have received representations from families of such Indian Nationals who are in Pakistan prisons requesting interventions for their release/safety; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government have seen Indian and Pakistani press reports in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter was immediately taken up with the Government of Pakistan to obtain the details and also for permission

for our consular officials to meet the Indian prisoners in the jails.

State bills pending for President's assent

6867. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of bills passed by State/Union Territory Legislatures, State-wise, pending with Union Government for President's assent together with the dates on which each of the bills was received for that purpose with reasons for delay;

(b) what are the guidelines in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to streamline the procedure with a view to clear expeditiously the Bills received from States/Union Territories for President's assent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ((SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

The Bills are considered in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and no guidelines as such have been laid down.

The procedure followed for consideration of the Bills has worked satisfactorily and it is only in a few cases that issues involved take a long time to be settled in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries in the Central Government and the concerned State Government. The State Governments are also taking recourse to sending Bills for administrative approval so that all the issues involved are sorted out before the Bill is introduced in the State Legislature. All efforts are made to clear the Bills expeditiously and in complicated cases meetings at the Ministerial level are also arranged to sort out the issues involved.

Statement			
Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Name of the Bill	Present Stage
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh (1)			
1.	18.10.85	The Hindu Succession (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		Assam (5)	
2.	16.5.84	The Assam Irrigation Bill, 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
3.	14.5.85	The Assam Lokayukta and Uplokyayukta Bill, 1985	Pending with State Government with effect from 18.11.85.
4.	8.10.85	The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 1985.	Pending with State Government with effect from 7.3.86.
5.	8.10.85	The Assam Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board Bill, 1985.	Pending with State Government with effect from 8.4.86.
6.	17.2.86	The Assam Repealing Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		Bihar (4)	
7.	21.4.82	The Bihar Homoeopathic Medical Educational Institutions (Regulation of Control) Bill, 1982.	Pending with State Government with effect from 17.2.86.

8.	16.8.82	The Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
9.	12.8.83	The Bihar Vinirdisha Acharan Niwaran Bill, 1983.	Pending with State Government with effect from 20.10.1985.
10.	16.8.83	The Bihar Sashastra Police Bill, 1983	Pending with State Government with effect from 12.7.85.
		Gujarat (1)	
11.	5.5.84	The Gujarat Universities Services Tribunal Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		Himachal Pradesh (1)	
12.	26.12.83	The H.P. Minerals (Vesting of Rights) Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		Karnataka (3)	
13.	1.9.82	The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	Pending with State Government with effect from 30.6.84.
14.	7.6.84	The Electricity Supply (Karnataka Amendment), Bill, 1980.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
15.	16.7.84	The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		Kerala (1)	
16.	11.10.77	The Kerala Casual Temporary and Badi Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977.	Pending with State Government with effect from 12.4.85.
		Manipur (1)	
17.	1.5.85	The Manipur Rifles Police Force Bill, 1984.	Pending with State Government with effect from 19.9.85.

4

1 2 3

Madhya Pradesh (1)

18. 5.2.86 The Indian Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1985. Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Maharashtra (6)

19. 9.5.79 The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1979. Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

20. 14.5.84 The Maharashtra Workmen's Minimum House Rent Allowance Bill, 1983. Pending with State Government with effect from 18.11.85.

21. 17.12.84 The Maharashtra Horticulture Development Corporation Bill, 1984. Pending with State Government with effect from 29.8.85.

22. 30.8.85 The Homoeopathic and Bio-chemic Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1985. Pending with the State Government since 28.11.85.

23. 5.2.86 The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986. Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

24. 5.2.86 The Bombay City Civil Court and Bombay Court of Small Causes (Enhancement) of pecuniary Jurisdiction and Amendment Bill, 1986. Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Meghalaya (2)

25. 25.7.80 The Meghalaya Regulation of Employment Bill, 1980. Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

26. 8.85 The Meghalaya Succession to Self Acquired Property (Khasi and Jaintia Special Provisions) Bill, 1984. Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

27. 2.4.86 The Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Under examination in consultation with Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Rajasthan (1)

28. 23.5.84 The Jodhpur University (Change of Name and Amendment) Bill, 1984. Under examination in consultation with Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Tripura (1)

29. 20.9.83 The Industrial Disputes (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1982. Under examination in consultation with Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Tamil Nadu (10)

30. 16.6.81 The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1981. Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

31. 29.9.81 The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1981. Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

32. 16.2.83 The Tamil Nadu Recognition of State Register of Practitioners of Indian Medicines Bill, 1983. Pending with the State Government with effect from 9.6.83.

1	2	3	4
33.	17.5.83	The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 23.6.83.
34.	12.12.83	The Payment of Gratuity (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 29.5.84.
35.	14.11.84	The Tamil Nadu Building and Construction Workers (Condition of Employment and Misc. Provisions) Bill, 1984.	Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
36.	2.8.85	The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985.	Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
37.	2.8.85	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1985.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 31.12.85.
38.	26.2.86	The Tamil Nadu Drugs and other Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
39.	26.2.86	The Payment of Wages (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
West Bengal (6)			
40.	24.12.81	The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal Loader, Godownmen and other Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.	Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
41.	22.11.83	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
42.	26.4.84	The West Bengal Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1984.	Pending with State Government with effect from 22.3.85.

43. 21.5.84 The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill 1984. Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

44. 19.6.85 The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1985. Pending with State Government with effect from 3.9.85.

45. 10.4.86 The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Union Territories

46. 9.6.78 The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1978. Pending with U.T. Administration.

47. 1.6.83 The Goa, Daman & Diu Protection of Land Bill, 1982. Pending with U.T. Administration.

48. 29.1.86 The Mizoram Home Guards Bill, 1985. Under examination in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

More funds to Home Guards in States

6868. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction sufficient funds to maintain the Home Guards in the States, so that the State Governments could pay them salaries at par with local Police Constables; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The Home Guards are volunteers consisting of employed, self employed and unemployed people enrolled under the State Home Guard Acts/Rules, who besides attending to their normal evocations place their spare time at the disposal of the authorities. They are not salaried Government employees, but are paid allowance to meet out-of-pocket expense whenever called up for duties. Hence the question of payment of salaries to Home Guards at par with local police constables by the State Governments does not arise. Government of India re-imburse 50% of expenditure on authorised items, viz. raising, training, and equipping Home Guards. The duty allowance is, however, paid to the Home Guards by the State Governments, except when they are called up for law-and-order duties during general elections to Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha. In the latter case, Government of India re-imburse 50% of the expenditure incurred by States. Therefore, the question of sanctioning adequate funds with the object of paying salaries to Home Guards at par with local police constables does not arise.

Inclusion of Kudumbi Community in SC/ST list

6869. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala

have recommended for the inclusion of Kudumbi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kudumbi Community had been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Order Bill, 1970" which was introduced in Parliament but could not be passed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to include the Kudumbi Community in the list of SCs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The comments received from the Government of Kerala for the inclusion of Kudumbi Community in the list of Scheduled Castes in the State cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The above proposal is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further any amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Relaxation in physical measurement for youngmen of North West Hilly Areas

6870. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the youngmen belonging to the State of Himachal Pradesh and other hilly areas of North-Western India desiring to join the Armed Forces of the country are given certain relaxations for recruitment in respect of the measurement of height/chest, weight, etc;

(b) if so, the exact relaxation allowed in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) In Army, relaxations in height by 7 cms and weight by 2 kgs are given to youngmen belonging to the State of Himachal Pradesh and other Hilly areas of North Western India desiring to join the Army. The physical standards laid down for these areas are as under :—

Height	Weight
160 cms	48 kgs

In Navy, relaxation in height by 5 cms and in weight by 6 kgs is admissible to Garhwalis. So far as the Air Force is concerned, no relaxation in physical standards has been considered necessary on regional basis.

Inclusion of 'Tamangs' Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes

6871. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision in 1986 regarding the demand of the Tamangs Community living in Sikkim, Meghalaya, West Bengal and other North Eastern States for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the date thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The proposal to include Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Assam is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be

done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution, no time limit can be specified.

Trapping of Frogs

6872. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trapping of frogs in India violates the norms laid down at the Conventions of International Treaty on Endangered Species (CITES) held in Buenos Aires; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to restrict it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) & (b) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) deals with the regulation of international trade in endangered species of wild animals and plants and their derivatives. Under this Convention, every country of origin of any consignment of the species listed in the Appendices to the Convention, has to issue an export permit after satisfying itself about the legality of procurement of the consignment in the country of origin. Two species of fresh water frogs, *Rana tigrina* and *Rana hexadactyla* are listed in Appendix II of CITES. The trapping of frogs in India is regulated under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made thereunder.

[Translation]

Assistance for development of forests in Rajasthan

6873. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the assistance proposed to be provided by the Central Government to Rajasthan Government during 1986-87 for development of forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Central assistance is proposed to be pro-

vided to Rajasthan Government during 1986-87 for the development of forests under the following schemes :—

- (i) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.
- (ii) Assistance for the development of National Parks.
- (iii) Assistance for the development of Sanctuaries.
- (iv) Assistance for the development of Zoos and establishment of Model Zoos.
- (v) Project Tiger.
- (vi) Afforestation of ecologically sensitive areas other than Himalayas.
- (vii) Establishment of Silvi-pastoral Farms.
- (viii) Development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference.
- (ix) Beneficiary oriented schemes for tribal development.
- (x) Drough Prone Areas Programme.
- (xi) Desert Development Programme.

Under the schemes of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGEP), an assistance of Rs. 631.10 lakhs (including the value of foodgrains) is also proposed to be provided to Rajasthan Government for Social Forestry during 1986-87.

[English]

Opportunities for Military Training like NCC to School-College Children

6874. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether existing opportunities for military training like NCC, would be further expanded to cover all school-college children of 18-21 age group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Government have no such proposal.

Manufacture of electronic weapons

6875. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to catch up the progress made in the realm of electronics weaponry achieved in the West Government would consider associating Private Sector or Public Sector Electronic Organisations to manufacture such electronic weapons for the Indian Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) Probably by the term Electronic Weaponry the Honourable Member means Electronic equipments like radars, communication systems and Electronic Warfare equipments which go with weapon systems. These requirements are generally met from Defence Public Sector Units.

2. However, the capacity and expertise available within the State and Private Sectors is also being utilised from time to time by the Defence Public Sector Units, by way of sub contracting certain sub systems and modules, as necessary, without jeopardising the security of the main equipment.

Qualification for appointment to Administrative Tribunals

6876. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dissatisfaction with the features of Administrative Tribunals concerning qualification for appointments to the Tribunals; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that

most of the appeals to the Tribunals arise from decision of senior top administrative staff. Government would make appointments as Members in the Administrative Tribunals only from among the judiciary or sessions and high courts and senior and acknowledged members of the Bar in order to fully restore trust and faith in the Tribunals amongst the bonafide long suffering public servants?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of making appointments as Members in the Administrative Tribunals only from the judiciary or from the Bar does not arise in view of the specific directions of the Supreme Court that each Bench of the Tribunal shall consist of one judicial member and one administrative member. The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 has also been amended by the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 1986 to provide for the composition of each Bench of the Tribunal accordingly.

Bakreshwar Thermal Project

6878. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has sent a proposal for inclusion of the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project in the State Sector in Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, Union Government's decision in this regard and action taken thereon;

(c) whether this Power Project has received its formal clearance from Planning Commission for construction of the project; and

(d) the present position of investment for setting up of this project work and Union Government's assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The project was techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority in May, 1985 and was also recommended to the Planning Commission by the Department of Power in July, 1985. It has not been possible for the Planning Commission to issue investment approval because the State Government has not been able to arrange sufficient funds in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans for implementing this project. The State Government has received some offers for external assistance for this project which they have submitted to the Government of India.

Production of sophisticated weapons by Ordnance Factories

6879. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :
SHRI R. S. MANE :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Ordnance Factories have quickly but steadily jacked up their production level of sophisticated weapons as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 24 March, 1986;

(b) whether it has also been reported in the Press that Pakistan is being assisted by China in improving sophistication of the weapons and their efficiency;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the level of sophistication achieved by our Ordnance Factories; and

(d) the reasons for not inviting foreign collaboration to broadbase production and also to improve the efficiency of the firearms produced in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Govern-

ment have seen reports about Pakistan Ordnance Factories having increased their production level of sophisticated weapons. Pakistan is reported to have obtained assistance from certain countries in this field.

(c) Sophistication in defence production is a continuing process.

(d) Foreign collaboration is made use of, where necessary, to improve technology and to complement indigenous R & D.

Issue of identity cards to populace of the border of Punjab

6880. SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to issue Identity Cards to the populace of the border districts of Punjab solely with a view to checking the terrorists coming from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, when this is going to be implemented ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Issue of Identity cards to the citizens in the border districts of the country

6881. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue identity cards to the local people or maintain a national register of citizens so as to keep surveillance on the foreigners in the bordering districts of the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take from the point of view of national security in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) A proposal to introduce identity cards in some border areas is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Setting up of a National Forest Research and Development Institute

6882. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is a proposal for setting up a National Forests Research and Development Institute in the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : There is no proposal to set up any organisation called "National Forest Research and Development Institute" in the country.

Pension to Central Government Employees

6883. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the percentage value of pension being given to Central Government employees under present Pension rules with reference to their pay plus Dearness Pay plus Dearness Allowance plus Additional Dearness Allowance category-wise/grade-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The pension of a Central Government servant retiring after completing qualifying service of not less than 33 years is determined in the following manner :

Average employment	Amount of monthly pen- sion
Upto first Rs. 1,000/-	50% of average emoluments

Next Rs. 500/	45% of average emoluments
Balance	40% of average emoluments

For calculation of average emoluments the following elements will be taken into account :

(a) Pay as defined in rule 9 (2.) of the fundamental rules, which includes Overseas pay, special pay, personal pay and any other emoluments which may be specially classed as pay.

(b) Dearness allowance, additional dearness allowance and ad hoc dearness allowance upto average index level 568; and

(c) Interim relief.

The average emoluments will be determined with reference to the emoluments drawn up by a government servant during the last 10 months of his service.

When a Government servant retires before completing qualifying service of 33 years but after completing qualifying service of 10 years, the amount of pension will be proportionate to the amount of pension calculated in the manner stated above.

Thakkar Commission report

6884. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :

DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTHY :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Thakkar Commission set up to enquire into the assassination of former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, has submitted its final report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Commission;

(c) whether the report will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by Government on the findings of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) & (d) The Report is under examination by the Government.

Putting off hearing of cases at trial courts

6885. SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward suitable legislation with a view to going ahead with ex-parte trial say after absence of any party on three such dates of hearing of the case, as the existing provision for issue of warrant of arrest has not proved effective;

(b) whether the Law Commission has given any practical suggestion in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Government are not aware of any such suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheme for the welfare of Banjara community

6886. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Banjara Community living in the country comes under the Nomadic Tribes;

(b) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for the welfare of this community; and

(c) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned during Sixth Plan and schemes implemented for the welfare of this community living in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) It is a fact that Banjara Community living in the country comes under nomadic/semi nomadic and denotified communities.

(b) In some of the States these communities are included in the List of Scheduled Castes whereas in some other they are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes and in some States they are included in the list of 'Other Backward Classes'. Those of them who are included in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, avail of all the facilities given to them by the State and Central Govt. For those, who are included in the list of other Backward Classes, various WELFARE schemes are taken up by the respective

State Govts. only. The list of such persons notified as 'Other Backward Classes' is maintained by the respective State Govts. only. The question of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme being introduced for the uplift of these persons, therefore, does not arise.

(c) In the State of Madhya Pradesh the BANJARA Community has been included in the list of denotified tribes, according to the information made available in draft Special Component Plan (1986-87) of that State. As seen from the aforesaid Special Component Plan document, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh has declared the BANJARA Community to be the denotified tribe for the whole State for purpose of Govt. of India's Post Matric Scholarships as well as Welfare Programmes, vide their order dated 21.9.1963. The information about the details of the amount sanctioned in the Sixth Plan and schemes implemented for the welfare of this community living in Madhya Pradesh is not readily available. However, the various schemes taken up by the State Government during Sixth Plan for Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic & Denotified Communities and the amounts sanctioned thereunder have been made available in the Special Component Plan (1985-86). This may be seen as in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Schemes for the development of Nomadic, Semi-nomadic & denotified communities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Provision under Sixth Plan

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	State Plan	SCA	Physical Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pre Matric Scholarships	6.40	—	4000 (Students)	1400
2.	Merit Scholarships	1.10	—	56 (Students)	143
3.	Ashrams, Schools & Hostels	2.50	—	1 Ashram	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Economic Programmes	31.40	—	—	—
5.	Housing	—	—	—	—
6.	Employment Scheme for Vimuktja Jati	—	—	—	—
7.	Caste Marriages with Banchada & Bedia	—	—	—	—
8.	Old age Pension to Ban- chada & Bedia	—	—	—	—
9.	Tailoring Centre for Ladies Banchada & Bedia	—	—	—	—
10.	Social Econ. Dev. of Nomadic, Semi-nomadic & Denotified tribes amongst S.T.	—	141.00	—	—
11.	Grant-in-aid to Special Authorities of nomadic/ Semi-nomadic & Deno- tified Tribes	—	25.00	—	—
	Total : Nomadic, Seminomadic and denotified commu- nities	41.40	166.00	—	—

India's gross national product and gross national income

6887. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is India's per capita Gross National Product and Gross National Income; and

(b) how does it compare with those countries of South East Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a)

India's per capita Gross National Product (GNP at market prices) and per capita Gross National Income (GNP at factor cost) for the latest two years are as follows :

	1983-84	1984-85
Per capita Gross National Product (Rs.)	2664	2872
Per capita Gross National Income (Rs.)	2365	2630
Source : National Accounts Statistics (January, 1986, C.S.O.)		

(b) Estimates of per capita Gross National Product for South East Asian countries and India as available in the World Bank Atlas are presented below for the latest available year, viz., 1983-84,

Country	Per capita Gross National Product in US Dollars (Provisional estimates).
India	260
Brunei	21140
Burma	180
Democratic Kampuchea	not available
Indonesia	560
Lao People's Democratic Republic	not available
Malaysia	1870
Philippines	760
Singapore	6620
Thailand	810
Vietnam	not available

Source : The World Bank Atlas, 1985—the World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Note : Estimates of GNP at factor cost are not available in the above publication.

Constitution of a fresh Panel on the Punjab Accord

6888. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Panel on the Punjab Accord has been constituted;

(b) the reasons that necessitated the constitution of a fresh Panel; and

(c) in what way, if any, will the powers, objects and functions of the new Panel differ from the earlier Mathew Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Commission consisting of Shri E.S. Venkataramiah, Judge of the Supreme Court, was constituted on 2.4.86.

(b) The Mathew Commission, which was constituted for determining the specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh by applying the principles laid down in para 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement, came to the conclusion that it could not recommend the transfer of the areas identified by it as Hindi-speaking in the Abohar-Fazilka region of Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh, on account of the criterion of contiguity not being satisfied. That Commission also observed that it was for the Government of India to take such suitable steps as it deemed fit, including the appointment of a Commission.

(c) The new Commission will take into account the Report of Shri Justice K.K. Mathew and will determine and specify the other Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which shall go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. The Commission shall follow the principles as laid down in Para 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement,

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of ex-soldiers and youth
in uninhabited Islands**

6889. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of islands in the country which have no human population and number of such islands in Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep, separately;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to rehabilitate ex-soldiers and other progressive unemployed youths there with a view to develop these island; and

(c) if so, the outline of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the 1981 census, the number of islands having no human population is 150. The figures of uninhabited islands in the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands were not given in the 1981 census. According to the latest information obtained from the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, total number of named uninhabited islands/islets is 153 in Andaman and Nicobar and 17 in Lakshadweep.

(b) At present there is no scheme to rehabilitate ex-soldiers and other progressive unemployed youth on these islands.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Cruises of research vessels

6890. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cruises made by "Sagar Kanya" and important data collected since its purchase;

(b) whether his Ministry plans to purchase any more new research vessels; and

(c) if so, the purpose the new vessel is likely to serve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Sagar Kanya has so far completed 24 cruises in the Indian Ocean. During these cruises, valuable information on monsoon dynamics, ocean circulation, heat budget and fertility of the Exclusive Economic Zone has been obtained and these are being correlated with the availability of living and non-living resources in the seas around India. The ship also carried out tidal measurements in the deep sea for the tidal power project of the Central Electricity Authority of India and monitoring of pollution in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Scientific data for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from the offshore oilfield and for the Navy were obtained in addition to the survey of nodules in the Central Indian Ocean.

(b) Yes Sir. One coastal research vessel is being planned through Danish assistance.

(c) This vessel would be used for developing an effective coastal management programme related to (a) bathymetric surveys, measurement of currents, waves and tides, (b) environmental monitoring along the coasts and estuaries and monitoring of marine pollution. The vessel will also be used for carrying out ship-board training of marine scientists in universities and R&D institutions in the country.

Legislation on hazardous substances

6891. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether comprehensive legislation on the manufacture, import, distribution and disposal of hazardous substances was to be adopted to plug the loopholes and

to remove the suffering of the industry's 25,000 workers and a large number of farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, when the legislation is being brought before the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) & (b) Legislation on Industrial Safety and Management of Hazardous Substances is expected to be introduced in this Session of Parliament. The proposed legislation will *inter-alia* cover aspects relating to manufacture and handling of hazardous substances. Safety of industrial workers is covered by the Factories Act, 1948. The Insecticides Act, 1968 was enacted with a view to prevent risks to human beings from insecticides.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat. I will call all of you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : You call our leader, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot direct me. I will call him. Don't worry. You please take your seat. All of you please take your seat. I will call all of you. Prof. Tewary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have called Prof. Tewary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am raising a very serious matter to which I draw the attention of the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you drawing the attention of the entire House ? Tell me what it is.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : A grim democratic struggle is on in Pakistan and people who had got Bhutto hanged are conspiring to assassinate Miss Benazir Bhutto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I urge the House to express its solidarity with the democratic struggle in Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Prof. Tewary, please take your seat.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please take your seat.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We agree with what Mr. Tewary has said.

PROF. K K. TEWARY : It is a serious matter and the House should express its solidarity with the peaceful struggle of the people. They have been subjugated by the military junta there. We have got every right, as a democratic country, to support all those people who are fighting for democratic institutions, revival of democracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This is the feeling of the entire House. I think, you should make a reference,

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The whole House agrees with it. Even Prof. Dandavate is with Benazir and not with Zia. Even Prof. Dandavate is with Miss Bhutto and not with Zia.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You take your seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if Prof. Tewary makes the suggestion, it is acceptable to me !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you can give a notice regarding this matter. Any-how, India is always for democracy. We are always supporting democracy. There is no question about that. Therefore we will see.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Let this House express its concern that she is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We do not want to make any individual person.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tewaryji, we are always for democracy. Don't worry. Please take your seat. You give notice. We will see it.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The adjournment-motion must get priority, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : 7 male workers and one female worker of the D.D.A. Workers Association have been sitting on fast upto death since 10th of April, 1986. The condition of one of them is very serious. Earlier also the hon. Minister and the Lt. Governor had been apprised of the black deeds of Shri Prem Kumar, but no one has paid any attention to them. Therefore, the Government should now pay attention to this.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Adjournment-motion...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will come to everything. I have not admitted his adjournment-motion. I have not admitted it.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : There is heavy concentration of para military forces in Bangladesh on Indo-Bangladesh border near South Tripura. This is a very serious matter and the Government should make a statement regarding that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody is telling, when I am asking that they have given a call-attention notice.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : We have given an adjournment-motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am calling everybody. By waiting for two minutes, nothing is going to happen. I am calling all of you.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, under the call of All-India Federation of University Teachers, thousands...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can discuss it when the Demand for the Education Ministry comes up for discussion. Please take your seat.

Now, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : It is a very serious matter. I have given a call-attention notice also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding what ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : A large quantity of health hazardous Kesar dal is mixed with other dals and it is sold in the market. It is reported in all the Press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, you please take your seat. I will look into this matter. If you have given notice, I will see.

(*Interruptions*)

Order, order.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is reported in the newspapers. Will you allow a discussion ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see it. If you have given notice, I will see it. I will consider it. We are getting facts regarding your matter, Mr. Kurien.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I need a statement from

the Finance Minister to protect the interests of the Peerless Insurance workers, field workers and the common people. This company is now going to close. 4,000 workers, 4 lakh field workers are now on the road. And 2.65 crore certificate holders are now depressed. They are now anxiously waiting and so, we need statement from the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh to protect the interest of the Peerless company workers and field workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to me carefully.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want to listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the Prime Minister was on official tour of the drought areas in Karnataka....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding the paper news, Professor, already that is refuted in the press itself.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you take your seats. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already, the press about which you are telling, in the same press once again the news has come that the Prime Minister has denied that fact. The Prime Minister has already denied that fact he has never mentioned like that.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all the Members to take your seats first.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already given the notice regarding the adjournment motion. You are telling that it appeared in the press like that.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The matter which you raised has appeared in the press. The same press the next day denied the fact. Therefore, I am not allowing this.

(Interruptions)*

(At this stage, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members left the House).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(English)

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2499/86]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Planning**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2500/
86]

**Central Excise (Ninth Amendment)
Rules, 1986**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2501/
86]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Personnel, Public
Grievances and Pensions**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions for 1985-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2502/
86]

**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION**

Sixth Report

[English]

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA
(Ponnani):** I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to make one point. About what Mr. Madhu

Dandavate has raised, nothing will go on record. That I have said in the beginning itself. Nothing will go on records.

(Interruptions)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to provide funds for linking Satna in Madhya Pradesh with other important cities of India by S.T.D.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the work to connect Satna district headquarters of Madhya Pradesh with other parts of the country through STD telephone service has been going on for the last many years. Despite spending lakhs of rupees from the Central Government offers and vociferous demands made repeatedly by the public, the work has not been completed so far. Moreover, in the matter of providing telephone connections in Saina, the local officers are not paying full attention to the proper action to be taken. The people who are eligible for telephone connections on priority basis are not getting the connections and are facing a lot of difficulties. In the entire Satna Lok Sabha constituency, if the need arises to contact somebody on telephone for any public work, it is very difficult to do so. One cannot contact Delhi from important places like Kemor, Mahiyar, Chitrakut and Satna with the result that it is not possible to raise many important matters in the Lok Sabha.

The Central Government by providing special financial assistance should direct that Satna city should be connected with other parts of the country through STD service and radical changes and improvements should be brought about in the functioning of the Telephone Department of that place. Also, all the genuine applicants should be provided with telephone connections immediately.

(ii) Need to give financial assistance to the Maharashtra Cotton Federation for purchasing cotton from the farmers

**SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI
(Amravati) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

[Shrimati Usha Choudhary]

Maharashtra is a leading State in the country in the matter of producing cotton. The life of the farmers there, specially of the farmers of the Vidarbha region, is dependent on the cotton yarn. In Maharashtra, cotton monopoly scheme has been considered as a welfare scheme for the farmers. Under that scheme, farmers' cotton is to be purchased through Marketing Federation. This year, on the one hand, production of cotton has increased and on the other hand due to higher prices of cotton there in comparison to other States, certain quantity of cotton was brought there for sale from other States also. In the absence of cotton monopoly scheme in the surrounding cotton producing States, this thing has always been happening. With the result that such a good scheme is not properly implemented. This year the Federation had to purchase more cotton and as such it was short of funds to make payments to the farmers. The cash-credit obtained by the Federation from the Reserve Bank should have been more this year due to larger procurement of cotton so that the Federation could get more loan from the Cooperative Banks and other institutions.

The National Textile Corporation is to pay Rs. 20 crores to the Maharashtra farmers as arrears. If this amount is given to the Federation, then the poor farmers who have not been able to get payment of their crops even after 3 to 4 months of selling their cotton, will be able to get their payment immediately. The Maharashtra Government have also appealed to the Centre to this effect.

If the Central Government do not take this matter seriously and do not provide financial help to the Maharashtra Cotton Federation and also do not provide justice by paying full attention to their work, then the possibility of sowing cotton by the Maharashtra farmers, specially by the farmers of Vidarbha, is bleak.

In conclusion, I demand that for immediate payment to the farmers of Maharashtra for their cotton crops, the Cotton Federation should be provided financial help in same way.

(iii) Need to ensure adequate and early payment to the farmers for their produce purchased by F.C.I. through its various agencies.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Food Corporation of India procures foodgrains itself as well as through several agencies. For purchases made by the Food Corporation of India, the payment is made promptly to the farmers, though in the matter of prices the farmers have to face some losses and difficulties; but in the matter of purchases made through P.C.F. and the Cooperatives, the farmers neither get fair prices nor timely payment. The Cooperatives make baseless excuses while purchasing foodgrains and in this way compel the farmers to go to the touts who purchase the agricultural produce at lower prices by saying that prompt payment therefor would be made. These touts pay very meagre prices to the farmers on the excuse of the wheat being of inferior quality. One of the reason for this is the payment of illegal money to the Food Corporation for getting the grade of the foodgrains passed. Thus the farmers are doubly exploited. PCF makes payment to the Cooperatives after receipt of the commodities. Therefore, the Cooperatives are able to make payment usually after 5 days. The farmers need money immediately. Therefore, they are compelled to sell their foodgrains to the touts. Later on, the Purchase Centres purchase the same foodgrains on increased prices from the touts and the difference in the prices is shared by both.

The process of wheat procurement is going to start soon. I, therefore, demand from the Government to pay immediate attention to this aspect and save the farmers from exploitation,

(iv) Need to declare Raval Jaunpur areas of Uttarkashi and Tehri districts of Uttar Pradesh as tribal areas.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Ravalta scheduled tribe has been living in six development blocks of Uttarkashi and Tehri districts in the Yamuna valley. This area

is on the left bank of river Yamuna. On the Southern bank is the Jaunsar 'babar' area which includes two development blocks of the Dehradun district. The social, economic & geographical conditions of the areas of both the sides are almost similar.

It has been demanded since long that this area should be declared a tribal area. Jaunsar Babar has been declared as tribal area, but Jaunpur area of Uttarkashi and Tehri has not been declared as such. The U. P. Government had in this connection made a request to the Central Government on 22.4.1984 and since then the representatives of the people have been trying continuously to get the areas of the six development blocks of Tehri and Uttarkashi, where majority of the people belong to Ravalta tribe, declared as tribal area. But the matter is still under consideration. In the meantime there have been agitations and hunger strikes on this issue. Now the local population have decided to start a movement from 1st of May, and the Pradhans and Block chairmen have been asked to resign from their offices.

So I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to this issue and request that it should be settled as soon as possible on the basis of the recommendations of the U. P. government.

(v) Need to stop eviction of tribals settled in the forest land of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in most of the rural areas of Bastar district, the forest land has been grabbed. The people have been representing their case to the local representatives and the Ministers continuously and they have been pleading that they have made this land fit for agricultural purposes over a period of ten to fifteen years and that they have been maintaining their families with this source of agriculture only. Because of their not getting the lease of the same land, the employees of the Forest Department are evicting those people from that land and have been misbehaving with them. At most of the places, the grabbers claim the land to be of their ancestors and try to

establish relations with the local deities. Being illegal grabbing, in the course of eviction the homes etc. of the tribals are burnt down. This leads to tense atmosphere and creates a bad image of the Government in the minds of tribals.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to direct the State Government to conduct enquiry within a limited period and to grant lease of the land to the eligible persons. At present some selfish elements are provoking the tribals to grab the land and provoking them against the Government. In future this type of activities should be checked strictly.

(vi) Need to shift the headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation to Maithan in Bihar.

SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD (Giridih)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the intention of the Government in establishing the Damodar Valley Corporation was to supply electricity to Bihar and West Bengal and provide employment to the people of the backward areas of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar and West Bengal. With the same objective, Bokaro Thermal Power Station, Chanderpura Power Station, Durgapur Power Station and some other power stations had been set up earlier. The most of the working area of Damodar Valley Corporation, is in the State of Bihar, but its headquarters are situated in Calcutta and due to this reason West Bengal has controlling power over the project and in the matter of recruitment and promotion, the people of Bihar have been neglected. As a result, there is resentment and dissatisfaction among the people of the backward areas of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana in Bihar. It is also the policy of the Government that the headquarters of a project should be situated in the project area.

I, therefore, request the Government that the headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation should be shifted to Maithan and a solution should be found to provide suitable share in employment and promotions to the people of the backward areas

[Shri Sarfaraj Ahmad]

of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar.

(vii) Need for early completion of railway projects in the North-Eastern parts of India.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOWALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sanctioned projects for expansion of railways for the development of north eastern States and Union territories are lying incomplete due to lack of funds and inefficiency of the construction authorities. Even after the partition of the country, Tripura was not there in the map of Indian Railways. In 1964, the first attempt was made to connect this region with railway lines. There was a plan to lay a 33 kilometre long railway line from Kalighat to Dharan Nagar and the State Government had proposed to extend the same up to Kumraghat. There was a provision for spending Rs. 30 crores on this project, but till now a sum of Rs. 16 crores has been spent. An amount of Rs. 1.63 crores has been spent on the project of railway line from Nilpara (Assam) to Malikyog (Arunachal) which is about 31.46 kilometre long. On Lala Bazar—Lalaghat-Merawal railway line, which is 49 kms. long and which will cost Rs. 26 crores, only Rs. 10 crores have been spent so far. Another project of Eklahi to Maldah which is to be completed with an expenditure of Rs. 42 crores is still incomplete and only Rs. 50 lakhs have been spent on it so far. All the railway line projects of this area are lying incomplete. Due to lack of transport facilities, many undesirable incidents are taking place in this area which are creating suspicion and fear in the society. If timely action is not taken for the development of this region, these problems, which appear to be minor, will assume huge proportion and will affect the entire country. So, I request the Government to pay special attention to this problem and clear the obstacles which come in the way of developmental activities there.

[English]

(viii) Need to provide diesel oil at subsidised rates to smaller fishermen of Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is a pity that Government is discriminating between fishermen operating big trawlers and the others using smaller ones in the matter of allowing subsidy on HSD oil the price of which has risen steeply.

I may mention that the present nearly 900 or so small fishermen are using mechanised boats catching fish and other marine products. As Government is no doubt aware that the price of H.S.D. oil has been rising consistently since 1975 and the smaller fishermen using mechanised boats are now feeling the pinch of the steep rise in the price of the H.S.D. oil and have been requesting them to give them H.S.D. oil at subsidised rates. In fact, fishermen using big trawlers are already getting H.S.D. oil at subsidised rates. The small fishermen have more deserving case because their only source of livelihood is to catch from the sea and they are finding it difficult to compete with big trawlers, who besides having other advantages over the smaller fishermen get H.S.D. at subsidised rate. The fishermen have already sent number of representations. Moreover if these fishermen are helped they can increase their output and help in increasing exports to earn foreign exchange.

I, therefore, request the Government to come to the rescue of the smaller fishermen of Kakinada and to give them diesel oil at subsidised rates.

—
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General)
1986-87—*Contd.*

(i) **Ministry of Home Affairs—*Contd.***

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of

Home Affairs. The Home Minister will speak.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fifty-two hon. Members have participated in this debate and it took more than double the time which was allotted. So I conclude that the debate has been exhaustive. Equally exhaustive have been the interventions of my two colleagues. Almost all the points raised which needed a reply have been replied to.

So, Sir, I would be very brief because I would not like to repeat the replies given by my colleagues. I would only make a few points of information which perhaps would be found useful by the hon. Members, particularly those who have raised these points.

Sir, a point was raised about the modernisation of the Police administration in the States. We all realise how important it is. The sophistication that is getting imported in the methods used by the offenders in the commission of crimes requires that equally sophisticated, equally effective methods and modern equipment is available with the Police also. For this purpose the Central Government is assisting the States to the extent of Rs. 10 crores annually.

Sir, we all come from the States and from the villages and we know how difficult are the conditions in regard to housing for the Police personnel there. For police housing which again is a matter on which much needs to be done Rs. 204 crores have been given. For new police stations Rs. 21.5 crores and for buildings for police stations Rs. 27 crores have been given. Whatever is being done will be found useful. I know that this is not adequate considering the fact that police force is being augmented. For obvious reasons, these needs have to be met on an increasing scale, but all that I would like to submit to the House is that the Central Government is doing its best. What is happening is that all these items fall under the non-Plan sector and naturally there is a tendency not to

treat non-Plan sector as a priority sector. We consider all the time that plan sector should find priority over the non-Plan sector and whenever there is a cut in expenditure and need for economy, the non-Plan sector is singled out for economy. But, in this case, we are quite clear that although this is a non-Plan sector, this has to be treated at par with the Plan sector. Because without this sector being taken care of, without the law and order side being taken care of adequately, nothing else will work; all the development programmes will come to a grinding halt and we will find that the plan sector will also get affected eventually. So, we attach great importance to this sector although we cannot technically transfer it to the plan sector. My colleague, the Minister of State for Internal Security, I believe, has informed the House that there is a Plan—we are almost treating it as a Plan, a Five Year Plan—within which certain things need to be done and we are trying to find money for it. What we would like to appeal to the State Governments is to do the same. It is possible that at the State Governments level certain plans, certain schemes of housing and other things concerned with the Police personnel get cut, get reduced, because they are technically non-Plan and may be their Finance Departments would say that they should not get a priority but I would like to say on this that there has to be a consensus at the Central Government level and at the State Governments level. It will have to be a joint consensus that on this we will not take a technical stand and say that because it is a non-Plan, we will not really give it the money it requires. So, whether we technically call it a non-Plan or a Plan the point is that in point of fact, we have to give the funds required for the modernisation, Police housing, building up police stations and whatever police amenities are to be given. Now, this is one point of information which I wanted to share with the House.

Then the other question which has been raised is about the implementation of the recommendations of the National Police Commission. Now, there are about 500 recommendations, most of them are concerned with the States. Out of 500, 85, pertain to the Central Government. Out

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

of these 85, 82 have been disposed of and final decisions have been taken. Only three remain to be decided. These three matters are under examination in consultation with the States again, because one of them, I am told, is about the service conditions. Now, service conditions naturally would need financial outlays and a deeper examination of the matter from all points of view would be needed. Therefore, this may take a little time. But even so, I would like to assure the Members who have raised it and the House in general that we are not really delaying matters and we are taking expeditious decisions and action.

Now, Sir, about the Arms Act, some Members have expressed some apprehension that at the State Governments levels, there is some kind of undue leniency shown in giving licence to arms. Now, the Arms Act has been amended and now Police verification has been made compulsory. Now, If this is so, it only needs to be implemented, in the sense that the leniency, the alleged leniency would have to be reviewed & we would have to make rules which are a little more stringent than before and only after the police clearance is received, the request for arms should be considered. We have informed the State Governments that semi-automatic weapons and carbines, etc. should not be licensed, should not be allowed to be licensed. There is a ban on the issue of licences for these weapons. So, I think with these measures, the apprehensions expressed by the hon. Members would be met to a large extent.

About the North-East also some Members have raised certain questions. We know that the North-Eastern region has special problems, problems of distance, problems of development, problems of most of the States having come into the planning network later and, therefore, some accumulated development problems being faced by them. All these things are known and I would like to assure the House that special steps are being taken; special attention is being bestowed on that region and a Committee of Union Ministers headed by the Home Minister with

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission also as a Member, to which Chief Minister of the North-Eastern States are invited, has been formed. That Committee has been formed for monitoring the implementation of the major Central Projects and also removing difficulties, if any, in the implementation of the State projects, if they are pending with the Centre like forest clearance etc. There are many matters in which the Central Government needs to take decisions expeditiously in order to clear State projects. All these matters will be looked into by this Committee. I understand that the Committee is going to meet very soon and perhaps at the very first meeting, we will have a much clearer picture of what questions are involved, what matters are involved, what decisions are involved and I am sure, that this Committee will do everything to expedite all these matters. Recently, a team of Secretaries for the first time has been sent to Arunachal Pradesh. It was a revelation to them to see the problems on the ground and they have told us that this has been a very useful experience and they would like more teams of this kind to go to all the North-Eastern areas so that they acquaint themselves with the problems and do their best to expedite decisions connected with these problems. I would like to again say that this method would be continued, they would be asked to visit other States according to a phased programme. The point to be stressed here is that we are in close touch with the problems arising in the North-Eastern Region and are taking all steps to see that these problems are not allowed to simmer and result in undesirable consequences. We would be dealing with these problems in time and effectively.

One Member raised a point about prison administration. This is a vast subject. It will not be possible to deal with it in the course of this reply, but I would certainly like to say that the prison administration has itself become a very important part of the State administration. Personally, I know a little more about it because I was incharge of prisons for five years in my State and I knew what the real difficulties are. The security in the

prisons, the guarding of the prisons has become the main question. Although I would say that there are many other questions deeper than this, we do not go into those deeper questions, questions of motivation of how we have to deal with the prisoners, the questions how the reactions of the prisoners have to be taken into account. There are many other things which at the level of the State Government, the Minister concerned would be dealing with, but naturally at this level the matter comes up when there is a jail break. It is bad enough; it should not happen. I understand that a Committee has been appointed. The Minister of State for Internal Security must have told the House already. We have formed a Committee to look into the security aspect of prisons, which aspect has become very important. Airports are also included. All the points from where escapes take place are being clubbed into one and the Committee will be looking into this.

Then, there is the question of dacoity infested areas. This is a very valid genuine question. This matter has been going on. We are facing it for more than three decades. In the ravine areas where even at a distance of a few yards, one man cannot see the other, security or arresting a person or catching a person becomes almost an impossibility in those areas. Anybody can hide and be undetected. These areas have now been taken up for development. An outlay of Rs. 641 crores has been made; Centre Rs. 240 crores and the States concerned, namely UP, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan account for Rs. 399 crores. With this amount, the schemes to be implemented are improvement of communication and ravine reclamation. Now, not much seems to have been done. It is only the beginning stage. But ravine reclamation, as hon. Member can appreciate, is a new programme, a programme which needs a lot of expertise. It is not easy to reclaim an area which has been so badly eroded that it has become a ravine. How one can really make that area useful for any other purpose, other than hiding is a matter which involves some expertise and we would watch the progress of this programme and we would be, if the members so desire, informing the House from time to time. What I

would like to say is this. This is an important programme and unless it is undertaken, the question which has been troubling us for quite a long time cannot really be dealt with effectively.

Then, a question was raised about the Andaman Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. And hon. Members made a statement, which is not quite charitable to say, that only unwanted officers are sent there. Now I would like to assure the House that we have no earmarked areas for unwanted officers. They are all over.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Unwanted places or unwanted officers ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The effort, on the other hand, has been to make it more attractive for officers to go to these places when they are posted. You see, the places are distant. That is all ! It is not the Kala Pani of the old days. Probably, there is at the back of our minds, a kind of impression that the Andaman and Nicobar islands are just an extension or just a continuation of the old Kala Pani. It is not so. Those who have gone there will testify that it is not so. It is just the opposite.

AN HON. MEMBER : It has now become a tourist spot.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is right. But we are not really very much in favour of making it a tourist part all over. Now the question is whether we can have two or three islands out of all those islands and develop them, because again tourism cannot really override considerations of security. So this matter has been gone into. When I was in the defence Ministry, we went into it in great detail. There may be some development on one or two islands for tourism, but nothing beyond that as far as I can see. But even otherwise these islands are beautiful. These islands are no longer the forbidding areas that they used to be thought of.

AN. HON. MEMBER : They have become a heaven on earth.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Thank you very much for the kind com-

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

pliment. But at the same time, help us also.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Officers are so reluctant to go firstly because there are no educational facilities.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This I can understand. But do not call them rejected officers. These officers are perhaps picked and chosen.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Secondly, they feel that city life is not there.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Sir, 15 to 20 per cent of the funds allocated are not being utilised and they are being surrendered. You please look into it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is happening in places which are closer to Delhi or Hyderabad or Nagpur. Lapsing of funds is a malady which afflicts almost every State, and not just Andaman & Nicobar or Lakshadweep. May be the reasons in this case are different. We can go into the question of lapse. May be we will have to monitor the whole thing more effectively. We will have to see that there is some follow up action.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Sir the lapsing of funds is more than 50 per cent.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I understand that. I can appreciate that this lapse of funds is a matter that needs to be gone into in greater detail. But it is not because the person sent there is not good. That is what precisely I am trying to say.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : I have concrete reasons to believe that. Earlier in 1982-83 and 1983-84, for three years, not even a single pie was surrendered. But why is it happening now?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : He has himself said that two years ago, there was no lapse and this year there is a lapse. Next year there will not be any lapse again. So, this goes on up and

down. Why do we make an issue out of a matter like this?

These are some of the points which were raised. But I would like to raise one or two general points which, in the context of the Home Ministry, are important and certain steps are being contemplated.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Law and order administration is an important issue. Police should not interfere in peaceful lock-outs and strikes.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are not interfering in any of the lock-outs or strikes. Are we interfering?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : (Bombay-South Centre) The employers are using police against workers. Because of your National Security Act, I myself was arrested two or three times. How do we know as to how this Act is going to be used? 40 of my activists were arrested under this National Security Act during the textile strike. I raised this important point earlier also. This House was assured that this Act would not be used against the workers.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Now I have heard the complaint. But I do not see how I come into it and where I come into it, because this is a local matter. What the police are expected to do in a particular area on a particular issue in a particular situation is a matter on which we cannot really make any final judgment here.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Government is not just looking into all these things... (Interruptions)

In Akbar Hotel, people are losing their jobs and police had made lathi charges on them. Government should give some directives on this matter.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is referring to the class character of the police.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Police is no class.

Before I conclude, I would like to flag one or two very important questions on which I would invite the members to apply their minds so that at some appropriate time we could discuss this matter inside the House and outside the House. These are very important matters.

40 years ago, a person who was a citizen of India is perhaps not a citizen of India today. He is a citizens of Pakistan or he is a citizen of Bangla Desh. This is the result of Partition. We are not in a position to say who is an Indian, and who is not an Indian because we have not so far taken adequate steps to improve our vital statistics programme, improve citizens' registration programme and the infiltration that has been taken place, and the scale on which it has taken place, has led to problems which are well-known. Now, for that generation, the generation which happened to be Indians in 1940 or 1946 or 1945, but do not happen to be Indians today, they are of a different nationality. Their problems were different. Their emotions were different. And their attitudes were different. Now, there is no need to continue those attitudes, because after forty years, we have to firm up our citizenship arrangements. I use the generic word 'arrangement' because many other things are involved in that. In a village of India, who keeps the vital statistics—either the Patwari, if there is one or some one at that level, who is not interested in writing in a register if a baby is born or a person dies, he gets nothing out of the birth of a baby or death of a person. So, he is not interested. Today, our vital statistics are not at all reliable and based on these statistics, we are making many of our Plans. Therefore, I would like to submit to hon. Members that we must, as Members of Parliament, as Leaders of public opinion, as public workers, take this up as a very important national programme. The Central Government, the Home Ministry are doing an exercise. We would like to firm up the provisions, not only the legal provisions. You can pass all the laws. Let us say that the Citizenship Act is going to be renovated, but then that is not the end of the story because that is the beginning of the story. How to

implement it and, if you do not implement it very firmly and correctly right from the grassroot level, nothing is going to happen.

The Assam problem. I do not have to refer to all the problems that have come up already and are likely to come up. Therefore, the vital statistics programme needs to be firmed up, needs to be given a face lift and this is what we are considering. This is one important aspect. The other is the investigation and the prosecution stages under the Criminal Procedure Code. Now, we find that there are certain gaps, according to the Indian Evidence Act, what is taken as a probative force is different, may be if you apply a different criminal law, the probative force will be different. So, we are conforming to the standard norms laid down in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Act. Now, the difficulty is that the work and the numbers have increased so much that the quality of investigation has tended to suffer in the last few decades.

In our young days, we used to hear of very famous investigators, even sub-Inspectors, Deputy Superintendents, who did some very difficult things, difficult investigations successfully. Now, even today, this might be happening, but generally there is an impression that the level of efficiency in investigation has gone down. We are looking into those matters. We will have to look into those matters even more closely than we have been doing, because unless the investigation level is proper and efficient, nothing else may happen. We know that a man has committed a murder in a village. You ask any villager, he will tell you, but the man goes scot free. Because according to the Indian Evidence Act, we are not able to produce evidence before the court and the court, which is guided by the Indian Evidence Act has to say that it has not been proved. Not that the murder has not taken place. The murder has taken place. It is not proved. Therefore, this gentleman or the opposite of it who has committed the murder comes back to the village. That is happening in our villages every day. There are multiple murders. A person

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

who is undergoing a sentence, goes on parole, commits a couple of murders more and goes back—because all these gaps, all these lacunae in investigation, in prosecution are really creating a situation like this. We do not intend that situation to be created. We do not want any innocent person to be punished; but at the same time, we have to take a stand, that we also equally do not want an offender to be released, to go scot-free so easily, as is being seen today. Therefore...

SHRI ATA-UR-RAHMAN (Borpeta):
I am sorry to interrupt. Is there any step taken to separate investigation from law and order ? That is a very vital problem.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :
That is one of the matters which we will have to look into, very carefully. There are pros and cons. Let me tell you: in that, there are pros and cons; but we will have to take a view on that.

Now, the first thing to do is to make a case study. It is not just a matter of raising a point, or making an answer or putting a question. It is not like that. It is something which has to be behind the scenes. Some people have to be put on this. A case study: how did a particular case collapse, at what level did it collapse; due to what reasons did it collapse, and whether you can generalize it, and you can draw a conclusion out of it, to be useful to the investigators, to be useful to the prosecutors, and to be useful to the Police administration, all these things will have to be gone into.

Again, about modern investigation methods, and the prosecution depending on the Case Law which has been accumulating for decades and decades. We will have to think of new instructions to be given to the personnel who are dealing with these matters at the field level. All these matters will have to be taken into account. It is not just a question of dealing with the matter as it arises, of dealing with an issue as it arises, i.e. the fire engine aspect. That is there; that is very important. But behind this, there is a lot of work that needs to be done, and

I would like to tell the House that the Home Ministry has seriously taken up all these matters; and in course of time, we will be firming up all these important aspects of Police administration, and we would be bringing about a real, substantial improvement in the whole administration, in all aspects of the administration. This is what I wanted to inform the House.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : At what stage is it ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The point is : it is not one project. It cannot be one project. It is a continuous process, but it cannot be eternal. When we call it a continuous process, we cannot say that we will go on doing it for ever. No, it will have to be taken by stages. It will have to be taken up...*(Interruptions)* in a particular, manageable form, you see. If you are talking of investigations, you cannot mix up other things with investigation. That is a different level where a different person, a different efficiency is needed.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : What about strengthening of the Intelligence departments ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I think the Minister of State must have dealt with it. In any case, there is not much spoken about it; is it not so ?*(Interruptions)* So, these are the positive and perhaps the lasting aspects which we have to go into; and I would like to inform the House that we are taking up these matters.

I am not saying that it is a project which is going to be completed in so much of time, but the point is : as we go along, this has to be given careful attention. I hope I have...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I have an important question...*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. I won't allow others. *(Interruptions)***

This is not a debate. *(Interruptions)***
Take your seats.

All of you take your seats. Madam, take your seat.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not allow it to go on record.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I thought Mirdha Ji had already dealt with it. *(Interruptions)***

13.00 hrs.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We made a point that those persons who were victimised during the Assam movement on central and semi-central sector—about 75 employees—for them no relief has been granted and the Assam Accord has not been implemented, which is creating a lot of discontentment in the State. Will you kindly say something on that ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : On the Floor of this House you have raised this point. We will look into it and if there is anything to be done, it will be done.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I have raised a point regarding election in Jammu & Kashmir because the Governor's rule has been imposed there. The people's will warrant that there should be election at the earliest; people want to restore democracy in the Jammu & Kashmir State.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are aware of your views.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Should we not aware of your views ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Our views are made known by action.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You should support our case. We want to restore democracy there and want that elections should be held at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 56 and 56A relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by in Lok Sabha
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Home Affairs			
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,31,79,000	6,58,92,000
48.	Cabinet	1,49,91,000	7,49,52,000
49.	Police	1,10,60,16,000	5,53,00,81,000
50.	Other Administrative and General Services	53,20,90,000	2,66,04,48,000
51.	Rehabilitation	9,85,37,000	49,26,83,000
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	45,97,14,000	2,29,85,70,000
53.	Delhi	78,91,60,000	67,14,36,000
54.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,76,34,000	12,35,82,000
55.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,67,22,000	93,83,000
56.	Lakshadweep	3,47,26,000	60,35,000
56-A.	Chandigarh	12,69,77,000	5,45,44,000
			25,39,55,000
			10,90,87,000

(ii) Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 42 and 43 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the

notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 42 and 43 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies."

Demands for Grants (General) for 1936-37 in respect of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies submitted to the vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1936	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies			
42. Department of Food		3,07,78,33,000	18,96,29,000
43. Department of Civil Supplies		3,91,03,000	1,75,84,000
			15,39,01,69,000
			19,55,42,000
			94,81,44,000
			8,79,17,000

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I rise to make a few comments on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies which is before us. When I think of this Ministry the first thing that comes to the mind of anybody in this House is the Food Corporation of India which has become a white elephant. I am reminded of the discussion we had on the Floor of this House earlier and various questions were raised and the replies were given by the Minister about that Ministry. Very recently, when a number of allegations were made, the Minister is on record stating that he himself is not happy about the functioning of this Corporation. It is a pity that, in spite of the support extended to this Corporation and the Government on the Floor of the House, it has not come up to our expectations. Very recently, we have increased the authorised capital from Rs. 550 crores to Rs. 1000 crores. We have converted Rs. 3,350 crores of loan into equity. We have given a lot of concessions to this Corporation by way of cash credit facilities from consortium of banks and by the Reserve Bank of India so that the Corporation may get loan at a very concessional rate of interest, of 14 per cent as against commercial rate of 17½ per cent.

Recently we have reduced the burden of the buffer stocks to ten million tonnes, as the Corporation was burdened with lot of stocks. In spite of all those facilities which are being given to this Corporation, it is really surprising that the Corporation has not been functioning in a way it should function, as an efficient organisation, in charge of the management of foodstuffs in this country.

The hon. Minister, while giving reply to a question, he said that the transit and storage losses of the Corporation during the last five years had been of the order of about Rs. 600 crores.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Six hundred crores ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : In five years.

In 1980-81 the loss was to the tune of Rs. 100 crores, in 1981-82 it was Rs. 116 crores, in 1982-83 it was Rs. 143 crores, in 1983-84 it was Rs. 140 crores and in 1984-85 it was Rs. 122 crores.

Similarly, the wastage of foodgrains and loss on that account was in 1980-81 of the order of 6.43 tonnes, in 1981-82 it was 6.53 lakh tonnes, in 1982-83 it was 7.40 lakh tonnes, in 1983-84 it was 6.74 lakh tonnes and in 1984-85 it was of the order of 5.72 lakh tonnes.

This is the performance of this Corporation which is expected to serve the public of this country, as an important organisation which is charged with the responsibility of procuring and distributing foodstuffs in this country.

Now, the major function of this Corporation, as we all know, is to procure foodstuffs and supply these commodities to the State Governments at the issue price. Since the issue price of some commodities was lower than the procurement price, the Government of India has been subsidising the finances of the Corporation. This year, the subsidy has been to the extent of Rs. 1,650 crores, and for next year, we have made an allocation of Rs. 1,750 crores. The subsidies had been increasing year after year and with the inefficiency of the Corporation, I am afraid, we may have to continue the subsidies not only because we want the foodstuffs to be supplied at cheaper rates, but also because of the inefficiency of the Corporation and more and more subsidies will be given to this Corporation.

Sir, another main function of this Corporation—of this Ministry—and a very prestigious function at that—is the public distribution system. Now, what is the performance of the public distribution system in our country today ? The public distribution system which is in existence for the last thirty to thirty-five years has just remained a distribution system. It was intended that this system would be a very effective instrument of poverty alleviation. To what extent has this intention been fulfilled ? To what extent has a new dimension been given to this system of

[Shri C. Madhav Reddy]

procuring and distributing foodstuff in this country? What has been done to this public distribution system? It is a very interesting study.

Sir, I had checked up certain figures from other countries, as to what is the cost of public distribution in these countries, when compared to our country? In reply to a question, the hon. Minister was very much on record saying that he had no figures of other countries, and that it was difficult to the Government to compare figures as to what is the cost of public distribution in our own country and what it is in other countries. I checked the figures and found surprisingly that the cost of public distribution system in this country is very high, as a matter of fact highest, in the whole world. The Managing Director of the FCI himself has explained these figures to us and they are very much revealing. He said that the administrative costs were 6%, freight 25%, cost of gunnies 10%, statutory charges 9% and storage losses 2%. Even if we believe these figures to be correct—I know some of these figures are misleading particularly the storage losses—the total comes to 71%. 71% is a very high figure. With this, the commodities which the FCI is going to distribute, certainly they are going to be costly and we are going to subsidise at a high cost. The statement he made was on 15.2.86. The cost has been increasing during the last three years much more as compared to earlier years. More figures which he gave on that day are—handling cost which was Rs. 9.54 per quintal in 1981 rose to Rs. 17.57 crores in 1984-85—an increase of 76%. Distribution costs rose from Rs. 37.87 per quintal in 1981-82 to Rs. 48.34 per quintal in 1984-85—an increase of 28%. Other administrative expenses rose from Rs. 11.33 crores to Rs. 15.31 crores in 1984-85—an increase of 36%. Salary bill rose from Rs. 92.58 crores to Rs. 150.75 crores—an increase of 63%. Rail demurrage from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7.5 crores—an increase of 26% I do not understand why there should be such a high demurrage in spite of the fact the both FCI and Railways are controlled by the Government. With such a high cost of public distribution, no wonder that we have to

continue to subsidise everything which the FCI is going to supply to the States, very heavily.

In spite of this subsidy, what is the performance of the public distribution system? Where are we today? Apart from certain commodities such as sugar and imported edible oils, because it has become necessary for the Government to take up these functions recently, there is not much change in the system. It was said that they had increased the shops from 2.75 lakhs some years ago to 3.45 lakhs. Certainly you have increased the number of shops.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : That is the job of the States.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I know. I am generally talking of the distribution system. But merely increasing the number of shops has no meaning because you can go on increasing the shops but what is it that you are giving to the States? What is it that you are distributing through those shops? It is claimed that the distribution also has increased, the sales turn over also has increased during the last three years. But what is the turn over? Why it has increased? On what account? The turn over increase is mainly because of the new commodities which had been supplied—the imported edible oils and sugar for one or two years—and also because of the fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has introduced the Rs. two per kg. rice scheme. This has come into the total turnover which has increased by about one-third. The total rice that we are distributing in the whole country today is roughly of the order of about 60 lakh tonnes.

SHRI K. S. RAO : In Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Total rice which is distributed all over the country in all the States is about 60 lakh tonnes, out of which 20 lakh tonnes is distributed in Andhra Pradesh alone.

SHRI K. S. RAO : How could it constitute one-third of the total turn over? It is not only rice, several other things are also there.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I will tell you. It is because of the fact that Andhra Pradesh is the only State where full requirements of 60 per cent of the population are being met by supply of rice. Elsewhere it is not so. You are only tinkering with the problem. How much rice is being given in Karnataka, or in Kerala, the rice consuming States ? The public distribution system failed to give a new direction to the distribution of food stuffs, particularly those required by the weaker sections of the people. That being the case, what is the position in Andhra Pradesh ? I really deplore the controversy which has been started, which appeared in the Press. I do not want to go into this because it is not becoming of this House, it is not becoming of the State Government or the Central Government to indulge in any such controversy. After all, whatever we do, we do for the good of the people, for helping the weaker section. So, why should there be any controversy ? We never said that the Central Government is not subsidising the food stuffs, the rice.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am glad with this statement.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Certainly. This is a statement of fact. Everybody knows.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The Leader has at least said this now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes. I want to be on record that the Central Government is spending huge amount to the extent of Rs. 1,650 crores this year for subsidising various commodities and it is going to all the States including Andhra Pradesh. But please understand that we too are subsidising.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : But nobody said no.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : May be you say you are subsidising to the extent of 67 paise per kg., we say we are subsidising to the extent of another 79 paise per kg. I do not want to dispute the figures. You may be correct. It is a question of your calculation. But the

point is that both the State Government and the Central Government are subsidising. This is the only commodity where there is a massive subsidisation by the Centre and the State together, and because of this it has become possible for the State Government to introduce the scheme on a massive scale and supply rice to the extent of full requirements of the poor people..... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am sorry to interrupt for a minute. This is precisely, Mr. Leader of the Telugu Desham Party, what I have explained to the people and I shall continue to do so. What had been done is that when it was said that the Centre is giving a step-motherly treatment even on this issue, necessarily somebody had to explain these facts. He is very much right. I have said this more than once that the State and the Centre both are giving the money. Where the State has been committing the mistake is not telling the real truth that the Centre is also giving the money. This is the point which I have been trying to explain.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I do not know whether it is a fact that the State had been telling or hiding the fact that the Centre is also giving the subsidy. As a matter of fact, it is well-known that the Centre is subsidising the rice and it is giving to all the States. What the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh said was : "You are not giving this subsidy alone to our State. You are giving to all the States." That is albathe said. I may remind my dear friend, the hon. Minister, that the controversy was started by his party. Not by the C.M. What the C.M. said was in reply to what you said. Anyway, you want to remind the people : "We are also giving." Sir, I am very happy to note that you felt that it is a very good scheme—that is why you also wanted to take the credit for it. The credit must come to you and to us—both. There is no denying that fact. I am very happy about it. I feel that when anybody wants to take the credit, that means, the scheme is very good. Sir, it is for the first time that it is accepted that this scheme is very good. But during

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

the last 2 years there has been lot of talk, saying, why should there be this subsidy? Why are you squandering away money, instead of taking up development projects, and all that. Why should you spend Rs. 170 crores every year? Where is the money? The State is not having money to finance the 7th Five Year Plan and all that. All that type of talk was going on. Such criticism went on. I am really very happy that the Government of India has realised that it is a very great revolutionary scheme and that it should be extended to other States. I am very happy to note that recently the Govt. of India has decided to extend this scheme to tribal areas. I am very happy about that indeed.

Now, Sir, when we say that we are giving this subsidy—this subsidised rice—to the poor man and we are really spending Rs. 170 crores, whose money is it that we are really spending? That is the question. Today in this country the incidence of tax is the highest on the poorest of the country. I am prepared to prove this. It is the poorest person who is paying the highest tax to the Exchequer. He pays the highest to the exchequer—whether it goes to the Consolidated Fund of India or to the Consolidated Fund of the State—whatever it is. It does not make much of a difference. Sir, a labourer goes out and drinks after his day's work. He spends 50% of his wages on drinking alone. That takes away Rs. 5 out of Rs. 10 which he earns as his wage per day. Is he not paying the tax to us? What is wrong if we spend some of the amount which we are getting by robbing him, by giving food subsidy? What is wrong?

SHRI K. S. RAO : Who said it? We did not say that it should not be given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Coming to the question of the State's request, the Minister knows about it. We had been requesting the Central Govt. for the last 3 years saying—'Look, we are implementing such a nice scheme, because you yourself said...'

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : If you

raise the issue here, then, I will have to answer it. I am prepared to answer. But we have been discussing it in different forums. Would you like to utilise the Parliamentary forum for this purpose?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The issue is there.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Whatever it is, I leave it to your judgment.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But what is the other forum?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : This is a matter which has got to be sorted out administratively. But if you raise it, I will answer it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am using my judgement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : You proceed. I am sorry to have interrupted you.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You are a very able lawyer. You can twist facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am sorry to say this. This is an insinuation on the lawyers—that the lawyers twist the facts. It is an insinuation. I am sorry that my friend has made such a very irresponsible statement.

13.24 hrs.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI—
[in the Chair]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You are an able lawyer. You can argue out a case very well.

SHRI K. S. RAO : Not twisting.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : When there is no case...

SHRI K. S. RAO : Don't insult the profession of lawyers.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You can argue out a case when there is no case.

And at the same time you can make a case when there is a very strong case. In any case, that is your privilege.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It is a lefthanded compliment.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, you deserve that compliment.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Madhav Reddi, please come to the point.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : So, my point is, the State Government has been requesting the Centre stating that 'we are implementing such a nice scheme and the scheme has been appreciated because it has got three main objectives which had been projected all these years—the objectives of having a target group if you want to benefit, then also the effective delivery system, then the differential pricing.' All these three principles we have accepted and we are implementing and we wanted you only to see that we are permitted to procure 12 lakhs tonnes of rice at the same price at which the Government of India is procuring from Andhra Pradesh. We do not want rice from Punjab or any other place. We are surplus, we have enough rice in our State. What we want only is : Please allow us to procure to the extent of another 12 lakh tonnes. Out of 15 lakh tonnes the Food Corporation of India is procuring, you are giving us 10 lakh tonnes, you are taking 5 lakh tonnes for the Central Pool. And since that is not enough for our public distribution system, as we require 22 lakh tonnes, we have to procure additional 12 lakh tonnes at a negotiated price.

Now, in spite of purchasing at a negotiated price, it is certainly going to be a little higher than the procurement price of the Food Corporation of India. If we are permitted to procure on behalf of the Government of India, it would be a saving of about Rs. 20 crores. After all, whose money are we saving ? Whether we save our money or the Government of India's money, it does not make any difference.

There would have been a clear saving of about Rs. 20 crores out of Rs. 170 crores which we are spending as subsidy and this request is very genuine and there is nothing objectionable—there were three objections which were raised by the Government of India. I very carefully studied all these objections as to why Government of India is not permitting this. One objection is that if you procure this, you have to give us additional subsidy. We never asked any subsidy, we do not want any subsidy on that. You are subsidising to the extent of 10 lakh tonnes which you are giving to us. We are satisfied. On the additional quantity which we are going to procure we do not want any subsidy. We are prepared to bear all the carrying costs. Please understand this. There will be no expenditure for the Government of India on this account. The only thing is, you have to permit us to procure and we should be armed with a law or regulation. In the same connection, what we wanted was that the Reserve Bank of India or the Consortium of Banks should give us the cash credit facilities so that we may purchase—we are receiving the credit, all right, but our rate of interest is 17½ per cent. We are paying to the Reserve Bank of India 17½ per cent for Rs. 150 crores which they are giving to us for procuring the rice from the millers. Now, the Food Corporation of India is having a facility of getting it at 14 percent. We wanted only that to be given to us. That is all.

The second objection of the Government of India was that if the procurement is done at such a massive scale in Andhra Pradesh, then there won't be enough stocks to go to the southern States. Now, Madam, the procurement is already being done. There is no additional quantity to be procured by us. Already we are procuring 12 lakh tonnes extra and already stocks are moving to the southern States; it is not as though there will be any shortage in the southern States; and the figures show that the southern States are getting much more from our Andhra Pradesh in the recent period, after the introduction of Rs. 2/- per kg. system.

The third objection is that if the procurement is done at such a massive scale,

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

then it will be difficult for the deficit districts in our own State to get sufficient quantities of rice. Again the same argument—again we are procuring the rice. there is no question of procuring any additional or extra rice and already the rice which is being procured, after that we found that the prices have gone up. So, these arguments are today outmoded. because you have got lot of stocks in the country; lot of stocks in your godowns. Today the problem of Government of India and the Food Corporation is how to procure stocks and where to keep them. You do not have godown facilities and today if the State Governments are prepared to procure the stocks, if you are thinking of allowing them, please allow us. That is all we want. I would request you to consider this not as a politician but as a very good administrator that you are because, you come from our State and your services to the State are no less than the services rendered by any leader. Certainly you consider this and see that justice is done. There is a lot of justice in this particular scheme which is beneficial for the weaker sections of the community.

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK
(Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. The Food and Civil Supplies Ministry is a very important Ministry. The poor people who are living in the rural areas or living in the urban areas, are most concerned whether they get the necessary essential commodities at a cheaper price. If the essential commodities are available at a reasonable price, then the people are very happy and they say that the Government is doing good. But if they do not get the essential commodities at a reasonable price, then they revolt against the Government, organise agitations and blame the ruling party. I am happy that the Government of India had announced, specially, subsidised rates for wheat and rice for the tribal people and the weaker sections of the people. But I am very sorry that my State, Nagaland, which consists of 90 to 99 per cent of tribal people, there this programme is not being implemented till today. Recently I visited my District Headquarters Mon. where I found that the common varieties

of rice is being sold at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per kg. and fine variety rice is being sold at Rs. 2.85 per kg. Nowhere in Nagaland this programme is being implemented. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to look into this matter. I would like to say that this programme is mainly meant for the tribal people and the weaker sections of the people.

Another point I would like to state is that my State is a deficit State. Mostly, it depends on rice supply from the FCI. You know, we are mostly rice-eaters. When the rainy season comes, sometimes people living in the hill areas and tribal areas, face some problems because of dislocation of communications and the people living in the interior areas do not get rice. So, I would suggest that before the monsoon commences; the FCI should have a proper stock in the State.

I am happy to say that compared to the State population, the Central Government is giving 50,000 quintals of rice per month to my State. But only about 50 per cent of rice is allotted to the Fair Price Shops or the public distribution system or what we called CPO Centres, and the balance of 40 to 50 percent of rice is allotted in the name of a few individuals—500 quintals, 1,000 quintals, 5,000 quintals, and so on; and this rice goes away from Dimapur railhead to other States. You can find out from the Directorate of Supplies even the names. The people in the villages are buying rice from market paying Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per kilo, whereas the rice supplied by the Government of India is being used by a few individuals for advancing their own selfish interests. I would request that, from now on, no rice allotted to Nagaland should be allotted to any individuals. Allotting to Fair Price Shops is a different thing, but allotting 500 quintals or 1,000 quintals or 5,000 quintals to individuals who are not Fair Price Shop owners should be stopped forthwith.

We have a railhead at Dimapur. But some quantities of rice are asked to be lifted from Gauhati, if my information is correct. I want to point out that from Gauhati the rice will never reach Nagaland, it will go away to Bangladesh or somewhere else. This has to be checked.

The entire quantity allotted to Nagaland should be delivered at Dimapur.

Another point is this : unless and until we have FCI godowns at all the district headquarters, I still have the apprehension that the rice may not reach the people and they will continue to suffer.

These are very important points. This is what is actually happening in my State. I urge upon the hon. Minister for Food & Civil Supplies to take immediate action in this regard.

Under the 20-point Programme, the policy of the Government of India is to open more Fair Price Shops all over India. We have not only the District Headquarters but—those who have gone to Nagaland might have seen we have also big villages, villages having a population of 3,000, 5,000 and so on. Opening of Fair Price Shops should be encouraged not only in District Headquarters but also in big villages. Today we are having only a few Fair Price Shops and there also people are not getting essential commodities. To open a Fair Price Shop in a small town, I think, one has to deposit about Rs. 2,500, and in a big town, I think, about Rs. 5,000. If, after depositing that money, he is not supplied by the Government or the CPO Centre rice or wheat or edible oil or other essential commodities, then he loses his interest in running a Fair Price Shop. The whole deposit money is blocked. Even though it may be Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 5,000, for small businessmen it is a big amount, and they would not like to run Fair Price Shops if they do not get the supply of essential commodities from the Government. That is why in Nagaland you will find that many people are not coming forward to open Fair Price Shops.

So, the Government of Nagaland, Department of Supplies should be instructed that the required rice or wheat should be supplied to the fair price shops for public sale regularly.

Sir, as I said earlier, our people are mostly rice eaters. Even though we are getting all these quotas our people are less concerned for wheat or edible oils,

Except in the towns many people are not using edible oils. So, I don't want to take time on these points.

I have made certain points which are very important which I have seen with my eyes and which are actually happening in my State. I am bringing them to your notice and I hope that you will definitely take action on these matters. With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to tone up the administration of F.C.I. Food and Nutrition Board and Miltone and National Sugar Institute.] (2)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for effective administration of Fruit Products Control Order.] (3)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure of various storage programmes.](4)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for modernisation of rice-mills especially edible bran oil mills.] (5)

“That the demand under the head Department of Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps for the protection of consumers and to maintain supply of goods to them.](10)

[Shri D. N. Reddy]

“That the demand under the head Department of Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for a pragmatic concessionnaire approach for pushing forward Consumer Co-operatives, Super Bazars etc.] (11)

“That the demand under the head Department of Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Poor administration of the Directorate of Weights and Measures.] (12)

“That the demand under the head Department of Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop low cost packaging of vegetable oils, continued recourse to hydrogenation and failure of I.S.I. to protect consumers and national interest.] (13)

SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the storage facilities in godowns.] (6)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to scrap the Food Corporation of India.] (7)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.]

[Need to scrap the subsidy given to Food Corporation of India.] (8)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to purchase the produce of the farmers during harvest time.] (9)

“That the demand under the head Department of Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the quality of consumer goods supplied to the dealers for distribution to consumers.] (14)

“That the demand under the head Department of Civil Supplies be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allot the dealership agencies to the educated unemployed only.] (15)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Rs. 1.”

[Need to review the policy of operation of buffer stocks of foodgrains.] (16)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Rs. 1.”

[Wastage of foodgrains and good grains getting rotten in FCI godowns due to storage in open space.] (17)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Rs. 1.”

[Failure to appoint a Technical Committee to go into the working of FCI and decide about buffer stock.] (18)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced to Rs. 1.”

[Failure to devise ways and means to reduce the allocation of Rupees 1960 crores for FCI by 50 per cent.] (19)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce the huge overhead charges by FCI.] (20)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.]”

[Need to reduce the wide gap between procurement prices and issue prices of foodgrains by the FCI.] (21)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check mal-practices in FCI particularly at the time of procurement with regard to quality grading and handling etc.](22)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take action against the employees of FCI responsible for huge losses in foodgrains](23)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps to save huge quantity of foodgrains from getting rotten due to negligence of FCI.] (24)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to revise the norms of procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains by FCI.] (25)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for allocation of less wheat and more rice to Andhra Pradesh.](26)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce considerably the cost of handling charges of foodgrains by FCI.](27)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to procure and distribute large quantity of coarse grains to the poor.](28)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for an upward revision of procurement price of foodgrains, sugar and groundnut.](29)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check improper distribution of foodgrains under N.R.E.P.] (30)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to prevent distress sale of foodgrains by farmers in Andhra Pradesh.](31)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase production of coarse grains.] (32)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to construct more godowns at Guntakal in Andhra Pradesh for storage of foodgrains by FCI.] (33)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need the allot more rice and edible oils to Andhra Pradesh.] (34)

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to lift ban imposed on the procurement of rice by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.](35)

“That the Demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop completely the import of foodgrains, edible oils and sugar.](36)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to remove restriction on inter-state movement of foodgrains and groundnut.](37)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to construct more godowns by FCI to avoid storage of foodgrains in open resulting in huge wastages.](38)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce the huge buffer stocks maintained by Food Corporation of India.](39)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check adulteration of foodgrains in FCI.](40)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps to prevent FCI from paying heavy demurrage to Railways.](41)

“That the demand under the head Department of food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check losses of foodgrains in storage and in transit in FCI.](42)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce the enormous amount of subsidy of Rs. 1900 crores being allocated to FCI to cover up the losses.](43)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for inquiry into the supply of sub-standard foodgrains by FCI to States](44)

“That the demand under the head Department of Food be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check malpractices in the public distribution system.](45)

[Translation]

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Sir, I rise to support the demands in respect of the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies. This Ministry is vested with the responsibility to supplying foodgrains to be distributed to public distribution system all over the country. This Ministry has done commendable work in this respect. I congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Shiv Shankar and Shri Ajit Panja for this. It is the accepted policy of the Govt. to strengthen the public distribution system. The late lamented Smt. Indira Gandhi had included this as one of the important items in her 20-Point Programme. Steps were taken to see that foodgrains are supplied at reasonable prices to lakhs and lakhs of poor people, particularly the Scheduled

* The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Steps were also taken to open large number of fair price shops in those areas where these people live. As a result of these steps the people living below poverty line started getting foodgrains at fair prices. Thus the public distribution system has been developed as a part of the programme for eradication of poverty. I compliment the Govt. for this. However, there are complaints about the functioning of public distribution system. Complaints are often heard that foodgrains are not available in many fair price shops. There are also complaints that all the items which are distributed through fair price shops are not available at a time. Lack of efficiency of the employees of the Food Corporation of India is a major cause for this state of affairs. Similarly, the retailers often complain that unless the officials of the FCI are bribed rice or wheat of good quality won't be supplied. All this points to the fact that there are some serious lapses in the functioning of the public distribution system. This system was introduced with the twin objective of price control and easy availability of foodgrains. Therefore, I would request the Minister to rectify these lapses and streamline the functioning of this system.

Having said this I come to some of the problems of my State, Kerala. There is statutory rationing in Kerala. There are fair price shops in every nook and corner of the State. There are also what is known as Maveli stores in different parts of the State. A Central Minister had said in the House some time ago that the public distribution system in Kerala was the best in India. Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that the public distribution system in Kerala depends entirely on the rice supplied by the Centre. Kerala is a chronically deficit State in food and it is the responsibility of the Centre to provide us adequate quantity of rice. But the fact is that we don't always get the required quantity of rice from the Central Govt. At the rate of 320 grams of rice per adult per day Kerala requires 2.10 lakh tons of rice per month. But it is getting only 1.25 lakh tons. This will not suffice to supply rice at the rate of even 220 grams per adult per day. Moreover, the total number of ration cards in Kerala has grown up from

43 lakhs to 48 lakhs. But the quantity of rice supplied by the Centre has remained static. Therefore, more rice should be supplied to Kerala. Representations have been made by the Govt. of Kerala in this regard on a number of occasions. The Govt. of Kerala has demanded that 1.50 lakh tons of rice should be supplied per month. I request the Centre to adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the requirements of Kerala. I would reiterate the demand that 1.50 lakh tons of rice should be supplied to Kerala.

Another point is about the quality of rice supplied to Kerala by the FCI. There are many complaints on this score. The officials of Govt. of Kerala have taken up this matter with the FCI authorities but no improvement has taken place. The FCI officials have to be bribed in order to get good quality of rice. This situation should change. The people of Kerala are accustomed to using good quality of rice. Therefore, good quality rice preferably, boiled rice from Andhra Pradesh should be supplied to Kerala. Now I come to the supply of sugar to Kerala. The State requires 15 lakhs metric tons of sugar at the rate of 450 grams per adult. The Centre supplies us only 11 lakh metric tons. Thus there is a shortage of 4 lakh metric tons. This has to be made up. Therefore, I request the Govt. to supply the full quantity of 15 lakhs of sugar. Similarly, I would also request that the transport charges for transporting the sugar should also be raised.

The quantity of kerosene supplied to Kerala has been reduced which has created shortage in the market. Kerala was getting 17250 metric tons of kerosene which has been reduced to 14250 metric tons. Apart from the Household sector the fishing sector too experiences the shortage of kerosene. Therefore, the Govt. should raise the quantity supplied to Kerala.

Now I want to refer to a problem with regard to the Kerala Civil Supply Corporation. This Corporation is playing the crucial role in making the public distribution system in Kerala a success. It has offices in all the taluks in the State. A few years ago, the Corporation had submitted a scheme for constructing godowns and sent it to the Centre for financial assistance. But the Central Govt. has not given approval to the scheme. It

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

is very important to construct godowns for storing the foodgrains. The Corporation is vested with the responsibility for supplying foodgrains in every nook and corner of the State. The scheme for constructing godowns in every taluk head-quarter is quite welcome. Therefore I request the Govt. to take a favourable decision in this respect.

Sir, there is a plant in Delhi under the Modern Food Industries Ltd. which manufactures the fruit juice called 'Rasika'. This fruit juice has become very popular over the years but due to the inefficient management the sale of this popular drink has not increased very much. First of all the publicity wing is very weak. This company used to put out advertisement in radio and TV. But it has been stopped now. I don't understand the reason for this. Similarly, the rate of commission paid and other facilities provided to the distributors are very low. There should be a proper marketing policy in order to enable this company to compete with the soft drinks manufacturers. The reason for the present state of affairs is that this company does not have such a marketing policy at present. I would suggest that the Govt. to give proper direction to this company in this respect. Then Sir, more such plants should be set up in different parts of the country. Particularly, I would suggest that such a plant be set up in Kerala. Different varieties of fruits are available in plenty in Kerala. If such a plant is set up we will be able to manufacture fruit juice which can be even be exported to foreign countries. I hope the Govt. will give some thought to this proposal.

Sir, I have placed some of the problems of my State before the hon. Minister and I hope that the Govt. will adopt a sympathetic attitude towards them. The Central Government has a responsibility to help Kerala in the matter of food. I hope that the Govt. will discharge that responsibility. I once again support the demands and conclude.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH
(Bombay North) : Madam Chairman, I

rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the farmers and the cultivators who are responsible for making our country self-sufficient in the matter of food production. It is due to the policy of our Government that the farmers and cultivators were offered the remunerative prices & as a consequence, the food production increased and our country became self-sufficient in this field.

Before speaking further on the Demands, I would like to say a few words regarding the Food Corporation of India. I have observed in the Cut Motions that have been moved that the Food Corporation of India has been criticised the most,

The Food Corporation of India was established in our country in 1960 so that our policy regarding procurement, distribution and storage of foodgrains and also its import and export could be implemented properly. The FCI has been following the Government's policy ever since.

Perhaps it is true that the functions of the Food Corporation of India have increased manifold today and hence its work-load has considerably increased. After looking at the relevant figures, it appears that the total turnover of the Food Corporation of India is more than Rs. 8,000 crores and perhaps they handle more than 400 million tonnes of foodgrains. While handling such a huge volume of work it faces many difficulties and has several complaints and the Government should take proper steps to remove them.

At present, the Public Distribution system is there in the country. Under this system, the Central Government allocates foodgrains. However, our hon. Minister had declared a couple of days back that two systems were practised in this country; Kerala and West Bengal followed a separate policy, because the goods were supplied to them directly from the Centre, whereas in rest of the

States, it was handled by the State Governments through the Public Distribution System. When a uniform policy cannot be adhered to in this country, there will be grounds for complaints and such complaints have started arriving. A uniform policy with regard to food supply and distribution should be followed by all the States. Every State must follow the same procedure and that is that the Food Corporation should supply all the commodities to the State Governments and these commodities should be handled and distributed by the Public Distribution System.

It has also been our policy to create a Food Corporation in each State. If this had been implemented, then many of our difficulties could have been removed. Although such Food Corporations have been established in some States, yet the same has not been done in all the States. Hence, we have to think about them also.

Another problem of the Food Corporation is that the storage facilities are inadequate in comparison with the amount of foodgrains procured. A new policy has been adopted by us in this connection which provides encouragement to the Private Sector in the form of five years guarantee and some rent so that they may construct some godowns with the help of bank loans which would be advanced for the purpose. But I think that a mere guarantee for five years and some rent would not be a sufficient motive for the Private Sector to take initiative in this direction.

In addition, the new system that has come up in the world, which has been accepted by all the countries, is the Steel Silo System. Through this system godowns can be constructed within a much shorter duration of time. It is true that it is quite an expensive system in the initial stages, but foodgrains remain very well preserved in such a storage system. Therefore, the Government must consider this fact.

So far as the Public Distribution System is concerned, it has received the highest priority under the 20-Point

Programme. It helps in controlling the prices and ensures regular supply. I would request that some more essential commodities should be included in the list of essential items which are distributed through the Fair Price Shops or the retail outlets under the Public Distribution System. My suggestion in this connection would be to distribute the ration according on the basis of income as it would then benefit all the people belonging to the ordinary as well as the poor sections of our society. I think such a system has been enforced in Gujarat and in West Bengal. If this system is followed throughout the country, then it would be beneficial to all.

With a view to ensure proper functioning of the Public Distribution System, a vigilance committee has been set up in each area. The people representing various interests have been appointed on such committees, but they are not working effectively and their existence seems only to be on paper. The reason behind the failure of this scheme is that the vigilance committees are appointed by the States, and these committees are not provided with much authority or adequate facilities. I would suggest that the vigilance committees should function properly and such committees should be provided with all the facilities.

I am not aware of the system of sugar distribution in all the States at present, but so far as Maharashtra is concerned, the profit margin for the retailers was fixed at Rs. 5 per bag in the year 1970. At that time each bag used to cost Rs. 150. But now when the price has increased to Rs. 440 per bag, the profit margin for retailers has remained the same. This matter has been raised several times before the Department of Civil Supplies and the Margin Committee, but they have constantly replied that Maharashtra has been receiving the highest margin of profit. Though I do not want to go into the dispute regarding the inclusion of cost of the empty bag in this margin, yet I would say that this cost is not proper. If you decide that the sugar suppliers, who fix the cost of gunny bags, should charge the price of those bags from the retailers, then

[Shri Anoop Chand Shah]

we would have no objection. You have fixed the price at Rs. 12 per gunny bag, when the actual cost is not more than Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per bag. The gross profit is still Rs. 12, although the total turnover from each bag is Rs. 440. When 100 kilogrammes of sugar is sold to 30 or 40 customers, each getting 2 kilogrammes or one kg., then a shortage is also created. After taking into account these shortages, the average margin of profit does not come to more than 2 per cent.

Again, you will say that the sugar is sold by the Fair Price Shops, but I want to contend that the retail outlets of the Public Distribution System do not want to sell any sugar. During the last 15 or 16 years, the wholesale profit margin has increased three times, because they have a strong lobby whereas the margin of profit of the retailers has remained the same as it was in the year 1970. This matter should also be considered carefully.

Today N.C.C.F. is an apex body. It was established in order to benefit all the cooperative societies, but now-a-days, new societies are being formed and new systems are being developed. N.C.C.F. had closed its membership in December 1985 on the ground that it did not have the capacity to cater to any more members. I wish to say that if membership is closed, then what is the justification of granting permission for the formation of new societies? N.C.C.F. has a huge monopoly today. You are giving all the confiscated goods to this society at present, but the N.C.C.F. is not releasing these commodities to its members societies and the names of the societies only exist on paper. The Chairman of N.C.C.F. and the officers together sell all the items in the black market.

With regard to the sugar policy, I would like to say that you are trying to formulate a new policy and I think it would be proper if it is operated well. In whichever State or area there is excess sugarcane production, licences should be issued for the establishment of sugar factories there. This alone would solve the problem of the availability of sugar in this country. Sugar mills should not be allowed to be set up in the areas where

there is hardly any sugarcane production. This matter should also be considered carefully.

Then, we can observe today that non-official directors have not been appointed since many years in those corporations which function under the Department of Food and Civil Supplies. Many M.Ps. and M.L.As. are nominated on these positions. However, I would say that only those who have some knowledge about the concerned department should be appointed as non-official directors. Today, we observe that the bureaucrats are mostly controlling the Board of Directors. You must also look into this matter.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : I oppose the demands of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. You have mentioned very good points in your report, but in actual practice it is not so. You have stated in chapter 5—

[English]

You have stated at Page 16 of your Annual Report that "the responsibility for procuring and supplying the seven key essential commodities, namely, wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oil, kerosene oil, soft coke and controlled cloth, is with the Central Government."

[Translation]

You have stated in chapter 1—

[English]

Again you have stated at Page 1, "the major thrust of Government policy has continued to be increased production & improvement in the management of supplies of various essential commodities. Accordingly, several measures were taken to increase production, improved availability, strengthen supply management

and keep in check the price of essential commodities."

[Translation]

But what is happening in actual practice? So far as production of foodgrains is concerned, there was a record production of 152.87 million tonnes in 1982-83, but it declined by 4 per cent in 1984-85. Whenever there is an increase in the production of foodgrains the Members of the ruling party attribute that to their leader and when there is any decline in the production of foodgrains, the Members of the ruling party say that it has declined due to the failure of monsoon.... *(Interruptions)*. The production of cereals was 139.47 million tonnes in 1983-84 and it went down to 134 million tonnes in 1984-85. The production of pulses too had gone down. The production of sugar was 84.83 lakh tonnes in 1981-82, but it went down to 59.16 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The production of sugar was 61.44 lakh tonnes in 1984-85.

Similarly, what is the position of edible oil? You have said nothing about it in your report. You have said only this much that there has been some decline in the import of edible oil which means that there had been some improvement in the position. But you have said nothing in your report as to what has been the indigenous production of edible oil.

You have said in your 20-Point Programme that Fair Price Shops would be opened in each and every village. I agree that you have increased the number of Fair Price Shops a little, but the foodgrains supplied through them is not cheap. It is not cheap as you have raised the issue price three times and you have increased the procurement price by only Rs. 5. In 1984-85, the procurement price of common variety of rice, fine variety of rice and sugar was raised from Rs. 137, Rs. 141 and Rs. 145 to Rs. 142, Rs. 146 and Rs. 150 respectively. The procurement price of wheat was raised by Rs. 5 only. But now you have a look at the figures of issue price. The issue price of common variety of rice was Rs. 208 on 16th January, 1984; it was raised to Rs. 217 on 10-10-85 and again to Rs. 231 on

1-2-86. Similarly, the issue prices of fine and super fine varieties of rice have also been raised. The issue price is raised by Rs. 18 to 20, but the minimum support price to farmers is raised by Rs. 5/- only. On the one hand you are exploiting the farmers and on the other the consumers. The issue price of sugar was Rs. 4 on 1-4-85 and it is Rs. 4.80 now.

You have also raised the price of kerosene oil. You had sought to raise its price by 11 per cent and an announcement was also made to this effect, but when there was much hue and cry all around, the Government reduced the increase a little and there was then only an increase of 15 paise per litre. As a result of increase in the prices, the price index is going up day by day.

You had taken up the responsibility of supplying seven essential commodities. I do not know about other States, but I would definitely like to tell you about my State. The monthly requirement of rice and wheat in West Bengal is 1.5 lakh tonnes and 2 lakh tonnes respectively, but their supply is far below the requirement. You would say that the demand of West Bengal is more than that of other States. This is a fact that the demand of West Bengal is more in comparison with other States, but you might be aware that after partition of the country, the jute-growing area went to East Pakistan (new Bangladesh) and all the jute mills remained in the West Bengal. With a view to meeting the requirement of those jute mills the paddy land of West Bengal had to be converted into jute-growing land. At that time, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had given the assurance that West Bengal would be supplied paddy double the quantity of jute produced by that State. Jute and tea produced in West Bengal earn the maximum foreign exchange for the country. Due to this reason, you have to give thought to meeting the shortage of rice and wheat in that State.

Similarly, you are not meeting the demand of sugar which is 4.80 lakh tonnes per year. Even the allocated quota of sugar is not reaching there in full. The allocation of sugar in 1983 was 2.88 lakh

[Shri Syed Māsudal Hossian]

tonnes, but actual supply was 2.85 lakh tonnes only. However, there was full supply of entire allocation of 2.95 lakh tonnes in the year 1984. The allocation in 1985 was 3.14 lakh tonnes, but the actual supply was only 3.03 lakh tonnes.

Similarly our demand for edible oil is 1.80 lakh tonne per year, but the actual supply is even less than the allocation made by the Centre. Your supply position is not satisfactory. The demand for kerosene oil is increasing day by day. Your allocation in 1983 was 6 lakh tonnes, but the actual supply was 4.76 lakh tonnes. In 1984 the allocation was 8.40 lakh tonnes, but the actual supply was 5.27 lakh tonnes. In 1985 the allocation was 9.60 lakh tonnes, but the supply by the Centre was only 5.60 lakh tonnes. Similar is the position about other commodities as well and if you want, I can furnish figures about them also.

Your 20-Point Programme is being implemented in each and every village. The work regarding rural development is not being handled by you but your report shows that your supply under NREP and EGS, RLEGP etc. is far less than the requirement. There is unemployment in every village. The prices are going up. You should give thought to it.

F.C.I. is working on behalf of the Government. Their style of functioning is very strange. The officers of F.C.I. do not prefer to store the procured commodities in Government godowns. They prefer to store them under cover and plinth scheme and more than that in private godowns. It had appeared in the newspapers sometime back that fifty officers had been suspended. This process will go on. If an officer is caught accepting bribe, he manages his release by giving bribe. This is not going to serve any purpose. They allow the commodities to get rot, and damaged in the godowns and reap benefits thereby. A few days back, a report had appeared in the Press that foodgrains worth Rs. 623 crores had got damaged. Another type of bungling is taking place due to handling shortages. It is an open secret. If foodgrains are procured in West Bengal, they would be

sent to Punjab and the foodgrains procured in Punjab would be sent to Andhra Pradesh and the foodgrains of Andhra Pradesh would be sent to Assam. The number of times, they change the godowns, the officers concerned would be allowed the benefit of handling-shortage. This is beneficial to them as well as to the contractors. You have to look into this aspect. Besides, the allocated quantities of essential commodities do not reach the destination in full. When it is pointed out, it is said that the railway wagons are not being made available and the Railway department says that they are not getting coal. The commodities are not reaching the proper place at proper time. You would have to look into this aspect also. The foodgrains are transported in uncovered coaches, which results in a huge loss.

You have tried to lay the maximum emphasis on consumer co-operative system. There should be consumer co-operative system to protect the interests of the consumers. I have some information about my State of West Bengal in this respect. There is NCCF at the top, thereafter there is State Federation, then there is wholesale consumer co-operative society and then Primary co-operative store. Thus there is four-tier system, each having its administrative cost. To meet this cost, they have to keep some margin of profit. There is much pressure on NCCF. Large quantities of confiscated goods are sent by the NCCF to such places where there is not sufficient demand for them. You may visit Super Bazar in Delhi. Many years back electronic goods were supplied by NCCF to them, but these goods are still lying there unsold. I would also like to submit that you have to think about the employees working there. The people have a general impression that the employees of co-operative societies are dishonest. I do not say that all of them are honest, but unless their service conditions are improved, the co-operative system would go away. The employees of the cooperatives are neither provided any protection by the Central Government, nor by the State Governments and they have to make both ends meet with whatever money they get from the co-operative societies. They do not get any retirement

benefits and the pay scales are also very low. In district Malda in my State, the employees in the co-operatives are paid only Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 and they have to work from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. You would have to think about improving their condition. I would also like to submit that the employees' representatives should be allowed to participate in the management of the co-operatives. As there is no representation of the employees in the management, they do not have a chance to explain their plight. If the present situation is allowed to continue, the co-operative system would fail. You would have to look into the Four-Tier system.

I would also like to touch one more point. If a packet supplied by the S.T.C. in Delhi is found torn, it is not replaced by the S.T.C. whereas if a packet supplied by a shopkeeper is found torn, it is replaced by him. But S.T.C. does not replace such torn packets and the entire responsibility and the entire liability is put on the employee working there. You have to think about it. You should also consider some ways and means to improve the service conditions of the employees of the cooperatives. Also, you should check the corruption prevalent in F.C.I. If corruption is not eradicated, your Civil Supplies Deptt. would become useless and will not serve the purpose for which it has been created.

With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ
(Moradabad) : Madam, Chairman, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Demands for Grants of this Department. As my colleague has stated just before me, this Department controls food and civil supplies and works for the supply of the same. There is no doubt that this Department has done a commendable job. The farmers of our country have made us self-sufficient by producing enough foodgrains, but I would like to say that some improvements are still required to be made in this Department. At present, we notice the sad plight of the poor people of our country in

obtaining food products from distant shops in remote villages. They face difficulties in obtaining the items of civil supplies. For example, they do not get kerosene according to their requirement. In the same way, poor people do not receive the supply of wheat in time. The reason for all this is that the Fair Price Shops are situated at a distance of three to four kilometres and the poor labours have to leave the day's work to go to these shops. They find the shops closed in the morning and come back disappointed. I will request the hon. Minister to adopt such measures in respect of these shops whereby the poor people may get the commodities of their need in time.

The FCI stores the foodgrains. We have observed that the FCI has not enough godowns, as a result of which a large quantity of foodgrains get destroyed. The resultant loss has to be borne by the poor also. I will request the hon. Minister to remove the shortage of warehouses and godowns as soon as possible.

We have dual system for the distribution of cement. Under one system, the cement is available in the free sale market and the second system is for the sale of controlled variety of cement. But the controlled variety of cement is not easily available to those for whom this scheme had been introduced. The poor people do not get the controlled cement in requisite quantity. The poor should get the maximum of controlled cement, because this arrangement has been made for them. You should kindly look into this matter.

The commission for the owners of the Fair Price Shops distributing foodgrains is about Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 per bag and this amount is very low in today's conditions. That is why these shopkeepers indulge in black marketing and bungling of foodgrains. There is need to increase this commission so as to achieve the objectives for which these Fair Price Shops have been opened. The sole objective of opening these shops is to provide commodities of necessity at a low price to the poor and low income group people. These days the owners of these shops sell their stocks at the godown itself and this situation could

[Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq]

be averted by raising the rate of commission.

At the same time, the poor farmers are also harassed at the time of procuring wheat. As the time for procurement of wheat is to begin very soon, I would request the hon. Minister to do something about it. The procurement of wheat has been undertaken by the FCI to save the farmers from the clutches of middlemen as also to ensure that the farmers get a fair price of their produce. The hon. Minister should inquire into the bungling in the FCI and its subordinate agencies and the way farmers are harassed. The Government should issue instructions to the concerned officers to remove all such shortcomings. In this way our farmers will get some facilities.

The fixation of rates of foodgrains, whether of wheat or of rice, should be done before the start of procurement programme so as the benefit could reach the cultivators. This will provide an incentive to the farmers, because if they know in advance that they will get a good price, then they will work harder and produce more. For example, some days back, the sugarcane crisis came to our notice. Despite shortage of sugarcane, the price was less and this led to the closure of our mills. The rate was increased later on and the crusher owners derived the benefit by purchasing sugarcane at a price of Rs. 40 per quintal and the Government suffered losses. I want that the farmers should know the price to be fixed in advance. That will result in good production by the farmers. So far as sugar is concerned, we import it. I want that there should be no imports, and the farmers should be given good price and subsidies in the shape of fertilizers, etc. This will benefit the farmers and they would be able to produce more sugarcane which will lead to more production of sugar.

At the same time, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the people do not get rationed items in time from these Fair Price Shops and they face difficulties. At the time of marriages, sugar and oils are not available, so the Department of Food and

Civil Supplies should be directed to supply all these commodities in time to avoid any difficulties to the people. With these words, I express my gratitude to you and support the Demands for Grants of this Department.

[English]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Mr. Chairman, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. It is the legitimate right of every citizen to get the essential commodities at a reasonable price. When we attained independence, our public distribution system was very poor. It was the middleman who gained the profit. Now our public distribution system has very much improved. But there are several States where we do not have effective public distribution system. We are making use of the fair price shops for distributing the essential commodities like rice, wheat, vegetable oils and other commodities. But what is the system by which the working of these fair price shops are watched? What is the part played by the consumers in controlling the functioning of these fair price shops? In the Pamphlet distributed here it is stated that Advisory and Vigilance Committees are set up in various States. But when I look into my own State of Kerala, it is said that Vigilance Committees have been set up at State, District, Taluk, and Panchayat levels. But I know that at least in the district level or taluk level and panchayat level, there is no such effective vigilance committee. It is not at all effectively functioning. If this is the situation in Kerala where we have got a very good and effective public distribution system, I do not know what is the position in other States.

Similarly, when you look at the commodities which are distributed, this varies from State to State. In West Bengal, there are 18 items. In Kerala, there are 6 items. In Himachal Pradesh, there are 50 items. So, my request is this. All the essential commodities that are needed by the common man should be distributed through these Fair Price Shops.

Similarly it is said that in 1979 2.39 lakhs of fair price shops have been there. Now it has been increased to 3.2 lakhs. Where has all this increase in fair price

shops really gone? I feel that more fair price shops have gone to the urban areas and not to the rural areas. My request to the Government is that fair price shops should be established in fishermen's villages, in harijan and girijan areas.

Another important factor which should be looked into is the part played by the consumers cooperative societies. Only very few percentage of the fair price shops are controlled by the consumers cooperative societies. Unless 50%, at least of the fair price shops are controlled by the consumers cooperative societies the people will be cheated by the middlemen. There should be effective coordination between the various agencies who purchase, store and distribute the essential commodities.

Another thing is this. We have got the Civil Supplies Corporation, in different States and Union territories. But I am very sorry to say that only 12 States in the entire country, and only Delhi among the Union territories, have got effective Civil Supplies Corporation. We should make use of the mobile vans for supplying the essential commodities to the villagers.

We find that almost all the advertisements are misleading. Look at the advertisements for baby food for instance. These advertisements are one of the reasons for denying mother's milk to the child. You should make some regulation to control these misleading advertisements.

Ensuring proper Weights and Measures is one of the areas where we should give more attention. It is stated that one per cent error in weights and measures will cause a loss of Rs. 1,500 for farmers and consumers in 5 years. If we are going to check these weights and measures, we will be getting a very fantastic data! The weight of many things is being cut down by grinding the bottom or by putting holes under the weights. Similarly, some of the scrap dealers who buy old paper and other things, increase the weight by welding lead into the weights and cheat the consumer. There is no effective way to check our weights and measures. There are certain inspectors, but their actions are not effective. (*Interruptions*)

Regarding adulteration, it has become one of the finest arts and advance science in our country....If you purchase one kg. of rice, it will definitely contain 100 g of

pebbles: if you purchase sugar, it will contain rawa; if you purchase pepper, it will contain wooden shavings; if you purchase turmeric, it will contain one of the worst poisonous substances called chromat. So, it has become an art. And what effective measures are taken? An Inspector who is going to make a checking of the food materials, he should tell the shopkeeper, 'I am coming to Inspect your shop and your materials, I will come at such and such time.' Is there any shopkeeper who will wait for the Inspector like this? In Delhi I am told that the shopkeepers know the vehicles in which the Inspectors are coming. The job of analysing all these materials should be given to the voluntary organisations. Of course, I am not telling that their words should be final, but the voluntary organisations should be asked to play an important role. Now who is the casualty now? It is the consumer. A law should be enacted to the effect that compensation should be paid to the consumer either by the manufacturer or by the trader. Now, the consumer is the man who suffers. But what is the compensation he gets? Nothing. So, any consumer who suffers due to the adulteration of food materials or the adulteration of essential commodities, should be compensated.

Another important thing is the necessary education and publicity. The common man is unaware of where he has to go. In villages when the essential commodities are measured and given, there may be complaints. But where the common man will go, where the farmer will go? And who is this man collecting huge amounts? Look at the trader who is selling sweets. What we find is, these sweets are put in some card-board boxes and along with the box it is being measured and the box will weight at least 100 grams. That means, if the sweets have got a value of Rs. 10/- this man is getting at least Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. So, the sweetmeat seller who is selling about 50 to 100 kg. of sweets is making a net profit of at least Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. It is a huge amount. What is the punishment you would give? You will give a maximum punishment of Rs. 5000 fine if he is caught for the first time. And if he is caught for the second time, he will be given a punishment of Rs. 5000 fine and imprisonment for 5 years. I am not talking

[Prof. K. V. Thomas]

about imprisonment. Very seldom this punishment is awarded. The judicial procedures take years and years. Look at the convictions that have taken place. So, it is easy for the people who want to escape from the eye of the law. There are many ways to escape. So, my request is that the legal procedure should be tightened, special courts should be set up so that those people who do adulteration are caught immediately and dealt with very seriously and the common man and our social organisations should be allowed to have a better say to deal with adulteration cases.

Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies and would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some important issues connected with it. Just now a Member from Marxist Communist Party was saying that whenever the production of foodgrains was more, the Government took the credit for increase in production but when there was decline in the production of foodgrains, the same was attributed to unfavourable climate. In fact, this statement is not true. It is due to the system of working devised by our Agriculture Department that the production in our country has increased. If you look at the increase in the production of foodgrains since independence, you will find that the production has increased three fold. This green revolution has been achieved not with the help of the statements of the Marxist Communist Party, but it has all been possible due to the efforts of the Agriculture Department.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : What has happened in case of Rajasthan ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The production has increased in Rajasthan also. If the work on Rajasthan Canal is completed, then Rajasthan will certainly

achieve green revolution. Not only the production of one single variety of foodgrains has increased in the country, but all other foodgrains like wheat or rice etc. have registered higher production level. It is a fact that the production of rice has not increased as much as the production of wheat. Efforts are required to be made to increase the production of rice in the same way. Some of our leaders are sitting here who along with some other Members have stated that we have increased the production of jute and tea & because we are earning foreign exchange, so we need not increase the production of foodgrains. But it is a wrong statement. What is the total population of the entire West Bengal ? If they grow only jute and tea, with what will they feed the people ? It is the duty of all the people of the country to see that the production of all the crops increases and, in this matter the people of West Bengal are as much responsible as those of the other States, say Haryana or Punjab. They should also put in the same efforts as others have put in. It is not like this that after giving bad name to the Government of India, they may feel absolved of this responsibility. And then they demand much whereas they contribute nothing. They produce neither rice nor wheat and ask for larger quantities of wheat, rice and sugar. If they do not get that much, they curse the Government. Some time back the former Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh had explained as to what the real position of the West Bengal Government was. They do not list even what they are allocated. The foodgrains remain lying. If this is the position of their Government, then why do they find fault with the Central Government ? This should not be done.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He said incorrect things. That was why he was removed.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Ministers come and go; there is nothing wrong about it. It is not a permanent office. Rather whosoever looks suitable to the Prime Minister, he is taken and one who does not seem fit, is removed. It is better that the Ministers should remain

changing. There is nothing wrong about it.

I would like to submit that broadly speaking, FCI is losing. I would emphasise here one point. I do not have much time and I also know that you will ring the bell very soon. It is a very big issue where in thousands of crores of rupees are given as subsidy. You should also keep in your mind as to how much money you charge from the consumers and in what way. You have this time increased the rate of the wheat by Rs. 5. The price of rice too has been increased a little. But how much issue price has been raised? Have they to bear all the losses of the FCI? And even after this you provide subsidy worth Rs. 2,000 crores. What is urgently required is that attention should be paid towards scandals that are going on in the FCI.

See the difference between the departmental and contract workers and labourers. There is one Kalyani Depot in West Bengal. The workers employed there are departmental. See the losses there in transit, storage and weighment and the profit and compare that with the losses occurring in storage, transit & weighment where contract labour has been engaged. On comparison you will find that the losses are quite less where departmental workers are working in comparison with the losses, due to these factors, where contractors have been engaged. In those places the number of fraudulent cases too are more and bungling is also more. I, therefore, request you to first of all abolish the contract system and arrange for departmental workers everywhere, because the contractor, wherever he finds a chance, will resort to dishonesty and lure the officers also to dishonesty. He will give them percentage commission and in this way resort to pilferage and bungling which naturally will result in losses. Therefore, you should streamline this system. At present, the Government has to provide subsidy worth Rs. 2000 crores. If the system is streamlined not only you will not have to give any subsidy, the people will also get employment and they will bless you. The workers talking are sitting idle will also get employment. In this way you will be contributing towards solving the problem of

unemployment, because today the contractors are not paying full wages to the labour, they swallow his money & labourers have to indulge in dishonest practices. So, you should liberate them from the clutches of the contractors. The poor workers will bless you. You must provide for this system so that the country as well as you may benefit the most.

[English]

"It has been observed that FCI is showing a heavy financial loss every year due to storage and transit loss and this has been accepted to be a normal loss. But, unfortunately, in reality, it is not so. And that the terms, 'transit loss' and 'storage loss' are camouflaged terms. In reality, under the garb of a transit and storage loss, huge quantity of foodgrains are being sold out in the open market from different depots of FCI in different States by the corrupt FCI officials and staff."

[Translation]

This is the condition. The FCI employees and officers by selling indifferent ways the foodgrains shown as lost in transit, storage etc. are earning lakhs of rupees. Some are selling them through the contractors by loading lesser quantity. In this way you will see how much bungling these people are doing in the FCI. You have not been able to curb it till today. The former Minister also, about whom an hon. Member was saying that he had been removed after our request, had said that there was no bungling at all in the FCI.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : We are taking action. If there is any specific case, then kindly bring it to my notice.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There are several specific cases.

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Specific case.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Pass on the paper.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Ten pages.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : He consulted you !

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : My other submission is about weighment. There is need to pay particular attention to the aspect of weighment of the truck.

[English]

“...incurring loss of foodgrains to the above extent in transit and storage by the FCI officials and staff and thereafter within the stand and practice of 10% weighment foodgrains bags while receiving the same was completely ignored.”

[Translation]

Which means that there is provision that 10 percent of the bags are to be weighed to know whether the weight is correct or not. At present where contract labour is engaged, weighment is not done at all, they too are made party in this and things are left to their mercy. The bags are sent without weighment. No one bothers whether these are 100 or 200 or 500 bags because the foodgrains worth billions of rupees is lying there and if a little out of that is taken away, who cares? This thing should be kept in mind.

You have provided for 2 per cent of losses. It is a very routine thing, but if you get it investigated, you will find that there has been 3 per cent loss i.e., there has been one per cent more loss. You should enquire as to why there has been 3 per cent loss and who is responsible for that. This needs to be looked into specially.

Hon. Minister, Sir, you had asked for specific instances. I am referring to a specific case. In Bihar...

[English]

“The Asstt. Supdt. of FCI, Balui, Gulbagh, Bihar has been selling out foodgrains.....

[Translation]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Vyas, my request is that you may send these instances to me. I will investigate them and I will reply to you after the enquiry.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is all right. But can I not quote them here ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : That man is not there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please pass on those papers to him. He will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Bungling is going on in the depot of Bihar. About 70 trucks were got loaded with foodgrains through the contractor without any authority.

[English]

“It is learnt that the Asstt. Depot Supdt. of the said depot has sold 130 bags of FCI sugar from the depot to outside parties on 25.2.86 for his personal gain.”

[Translation]

Foodgrains were sold inside the F.C.I. depot at Gopalganj.

[English]

“It may be mentioned here that in spite of release orders issued by the Asstt. Depot Supdt., F.C.I. Gopalganj...”

[Translation]

This officer was transferred four times, but in spite of this he manages to come

back by fair means or foul. This man has accumulated landed property, bungalows, etc., worth lakhs of rupees there which are disproportionate to his income. Will you get the matter looked in to as to from which source he has earned such a huge income? Unless action is taken against this officer, nothing will happen. However, the Government of India has taken some action and premises of many officers were raided, but no raid has been conducted on the premises of the F.C.I. officials.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : You might have read about it recently.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : If raids have been conducted there it is a good thing. But I would like to say that action should be taken against all these officials so that the bungling in the matter of distribution of foodgrains is checked.

The officers and the employees who are working at the same place for the last 10 to 15 years, should be transferred, because they mix up with the traders, receive commission from them as well as from the contractors and thus earn huge illegal income. If a probe is made into the properties of those officers and employees who are working at the same place continuously for the last 12 years, one will know that they have amassed vast property. You will also come to know in what way the employees of the F.C.I. are cheating the F.C.I. There is need to take stringent action against them.

Our colleagues have pointed out that the income of these employees has increased more than the production of the foodgrains. The production has increased only threefold, but the income of these people has increased 100 times.

SHRI RANAVIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : Hon. Minister, Sir, a large number of specific cases have been sent to you. What will be the use of sending more cases?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is one Hirakud depot. What happens there is that sub-standard rice is mixed up with the quality rice. That gets spoilt

after some days. Its weight also increases. The traders take undue advantage by mixing it up with quality rice. Such rice gets spoilt later on.

In the Hirakud depot, such kind of mixing in foodgrains takes place and in this way the contractors & the officers are making money illegally to the tune of lakhs of rupees. If you institute an inquiry against them, you will come to know precisely to how these people are indulging in bungling in F. C. I.

Similarly, there are a number of cases which should be looked into. I shall cite an example. In West Bengal, a godown had outlived its utility. So, it was proposed to demolish that. The goods worth about Rs. 14 lakhs, which were kept in it, had been sold for only Rs. 4 lakhs.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who sold those foodgrains?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The F. C. I. employees sold it, otherwise also, this matter pertains to West Bengal. So, you might be knowing better about that. Madam Chairman, this sort of bungling is taking place. So, it must be looked into.

[English]

"In Kharagpur F.C.I. railways siding (West Bengal) the contractor manages to take out 50 quintals of foodgrains from every truck load of foodgrains against its receipt of full quantity of foodgrains of the trucks concerned. This matter has been brought to the notice of the senior Regional Manager, F.C.I., Calcutta but it did not yield any results so far".....

[Translation]

From it you can know as to how much quantity of foodgrains is taken out. You must look into it seriously. I would like to give you one more example.

[English]

"It is reported that in F.C.I., F.S.D. Dicom (Assam), one truck of foodgrains was sold out to the outsider

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

on 28-2-86. The workers of the Depot caught hold of this truck and handed it over to police".....

[Translation]

The police, the Government officers and the employees of the F. C.I. in connivance with one another committed this bungling, but even then no action has been taken against them. Such a state of affairs must be looked into seriously.

[English]

"It is known that recently a team of F. C. I. local officials/staff came to Khurda F. C. I., F. S. D. (Orissa) for verification of the stocks of the said depot. But the said team is reported to have accepted undue favour from some staff and officials of the Depot who are indulging in misappropriation of foodgrains in the said Depot and have completed the physical verification as an eye-wash without doing the actual physical verification of the stock"...

[Translation]

In this way, verification is not done properly. The officers who are deputed to verify the stock, do not verify the foodgrains. They send fabricated report. Employees from top to bottom are in league with them and all are taking undue advantage of the situation.

Whenever foodgrains are despatched to Punjab, Assam, Bengal and other places, its weight is increased due to humidity in the weather. The officials of your department say that loss has occurred. But this is not so. The weight of the foodgrains is increased. Then the employees sell the excess foodgrains separately and pocket the money. This thing should also be looked into. You cannot have all such information yourself, but the members of the trade unions have given us this information.

You might be knowing what benefit is there in giving work to the contract labour and to the departmental employees.

The officers might be telling the Government that its taking over by the Government will cause great loss and as a matter of fact, the Government will not be benefited by engaging contract labour.

[English]

"The F.C.I. Administration have been falsely propagating that departmentalisation of food handling work would be more costly and expensive than the work of food handling done by contract labour. But according to us, the position is just the reverse. I am forwarding herewith a statement in respect of F.S.D. Depots in West Bengal which will show the position : the storage and transit loss in depot under contract labour is Rs. 74.24 per metric tonne while such loss in departmental depot is Rs. 29.63 per metric tonne; and handling cost of foodgrains in departmental depots is Rs. 50 per 100 bags while such handling cost in respect of depots under contract labour is Rs. 70.80 per 100 bags. It would thus be seen that in departmental depots there is a net saving of Rs. 34.11 and Rs. 20.80 per metric tonne and per 100 bags of foodgrains towards transit and storage and handling loss respectively."

[Translation]

If the departmentalisation of foodgrains handling work is done in the above-mentioned manner, the F. C. I. will function smoothly and all sorts of misappropriations would be avoided, thereby saving the department crores of rupees which are presently being misappropriated by the officials of the F. C. I. The hon. Minister has assured that he would look into it and, therefore, I am submitting these papers for his perusal so that matter could be examined properly.

* With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Madam Chairperson, I wish

to make a few remarks on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. In the Report that has been given to us, it is stated that our stock position of foodgrains is very, very comfortable.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the demand of foodgrains. One of the Starred Questions was answered in the House on 7th March, 1978. This is about total annual production of foodgrains in India and total annual requirement of foodgrains in India. The answer given is :

"As the demand for foodgrains in the country depends on various factors such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitute foodgrains etc. precise estimates of total consumption requirements of foodgrains in the country are not available."

You do not know our demand, but you say at the same time that we are self-sufficient, we are very comfortably placed so far as foodgrains are concerned, we are in a position even to export. That is a fact. I admit, that all your godowns are full. But what is the reality? That is important. It is known to every one that people living below the poverty line in our country are nearly 40 per cent; the figure given by the Government is 40 per cent. How many people get two square meals a day in our country, let the Minister answer that. Do you think that what we are growing is sufficient for the entire population if every one has to take food like me or Mr. Shiv Shanker or Mr. Panja. We, Members of Parliament, do take two square meals a day. But how many people do not get that? More than myself, Mr. Shiv Shanker knows very well. When that is the position, what is it that you have done? Why have you got food stocks? That is because people do not have the purchasing capacity. If you give them purchasing capacity, you

will not have even a single grain of stock left.

The population is 80 crores of people and it is increasing inspite of the family planning propaganda. So, it is a misnomer to say that the Food Corporation of India is increasingly having the stock. Of course, statistics are there to show that food production is growing. For the past ten to fifteen years there has been 200% increase; but at the same time the population is also increasing and the purchasing capacity of people had gone down. Even according to the official figures, it has gone down.

Further you are adding fuel to the fire. What is it that you have done? On the eve of the budget what is that you have done? It is a shameful act on the part of the Government to increase the administrative prices of the foodgrains. You say, in the garb of giving procurement prices you have increased the issue prices of rice by Rs. 14/- per quintal and Rs. 18/- per quintal of wheat. What is it that you are giving to the grower? You are giving a mere Rs. 5/-. So, I should say, you have actually cheated the people.

Even with the prices at the pre-revision level, they were not able to purchase the foodgrains. Then, how do you expect them to buy these things after the enhancement in the issue prices? It is even more difficult for those poor people who have got limited income. I have said on a number of occasions on the floor of this House—and many Members are aware—that after this budget, particularly after the increase in the prices of petroleum products and foodgrains, the family budget of a middle-class family particularly—in a place like Bangalore, the minimum expenditure, has increased by one hundred rupees per month. That too at a moderate level! In Delhi it is much more because the DTC fare itself has gone up by 100% to 150%.

So, I don't understand how the Government is saying and tom-tomming all over the world that our food position is very comfortable and all our people are happy. It will be deceiving ourselves if we say that. So, I would like to tell the

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer].

Hon. Food Minister to take a bold step. I am only sorry to know that he is holding the additional charge ; I wish he had the permanent charge of it because it is a very important department. Of course, he has got a good deputy also. Please see that under no circumstances the increase in the prices of foodgrains will be there in future. Of course, you are paying Rs. 1800/- as subsidy for all the 80 crores of people. But what about the poor people ? That is why I earnestly request Shri Shiv Shanker to look into the matter and see that what you have done in the case of tribal people—you are giving them at a very very specially subsidised rate—should be extended to all those who are below the poverty line.

In this connection I would like to inform this House—of course, the House is aware—that the Government of Karnataka has been supplying rice at a rate of Rs. 2/- per kg. for nearly 60% of the people, especially those who are economically weak. So, Govt. of India must take a bold step and give foodgrains at a specially subsidised rate to all those who are below the poverty line.

About the enhancement of issue prices, what is the effect on the States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu ? We are, in addition to the subsidy that the Government of India is paying over rice and wheat, also supplying foodgrains at a further subsidised rate to the 60% of population. In view of the revision and the enhancement of the issue prices, the effect on the finance of the State, particularly of Karnataka is nearly Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 crores per year.

You have not consulted the State Governments when you enhanced the administrative prices. You have not taken them into confidence. Similarly Tamil Nadu has suffered and Andhra Pradesh also suffered. So, I strongly protest against this. I am sure, Shri Shiv Shanker will take some positive action to see that the specially subsidised rates which are given to tribal people are extended to all those who are economically weak.

Sir, as regards public distribution

system I know PDS has been recognised as a permanent feature of the economy for distribution of essential commodities at a reasonable rate. In the whole of the country there are nearly 3.20 lakh fair price shops. If you want to help the people to get good quality food-stuff and also at reasonable prices you must strengthen PDS. We have got a number of laws to control not only the prices but also the quality. Unfortunately the State Governments have not been implementing those laws. There is Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Blackmarketing Act but still we see there are a number of instances where there is blackmarketing and hoarding. I would like to know against how many blackmarketeers and hoarders action has been taken by the State Governments during all these years. You must convene a meeting of the Food Ministers of the State and tell them to take stringent action against blackmarketeers and hoarders.

I would like to give an instance. There is a law that when food articles are sold in packages the prices should be printed on the package. You know what they do. They print the price and also say local taxes extra. These local taxes can be 5 per cent or 6 per cent but the traders collect more and exploit the consumers. So I suggest that there should be an amendment so that even local taxes must be printed and if there is change then it can be written in hand.

Further, Sir, like public distribution system consumer protection movement is also important. Government has been paying lip sympathy for this movement. You must tell the State Government that in every district and tehsil they must have a consumer protection organisations. It must become peoples' movement. That must be strengthened. It is very important otherwise people will be cheated, particularly those who are illiterate and innocent.

Lastly I would like to say a word about kerosene. Kerosene is a very essential commodity the sale of which is nationalised. You can get kerosene only at a Fair Price Shop. You cannot get it anywhere else. At least in other articles

there is dual system but in kerosene which is available only at Fair Price Shops if there is no supply even for a short time there will be hardship. In my constituency we have experienced that there is frequent shortage of kerosene. I would like the Minister to see that kerosene is given to the States well in advance so that even for a minute there should not be any inconvenience to the consumers.

With these words I hope when we read the next Report we will get the real picture of food position in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Raj Kumar Rai... Mr. Rai you have to take full responsibility of the allegations that you wish to make.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Sir, some objections have been raised on behalf of the Secretariat...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not refer to the communication.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : When somebody wants to quote some papers in the House he owns the responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As per rules you cannot.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Simply the question of hours, that is, how much before should have given to the House he has not explained in the communication.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. I support these Demands for Grants.

This department is solely responsible for procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains. Therefore, it is a very important department for the people of the country. The Green Revolution has been brought about by the untiring hardwork of our farmers and good policies of our Government. Today, we feel proud of our record agricultural production. Now,

we are self-sufficient in every respect, but our population is growing rapidly at the rate of about 1.75 per cent. Our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has shown courage and determination to take forward our country rapidly into the 21st century. But if we fail to set right our procurement and distribution system, we shall definitely face certain other problems in the 21st century. Sir, I have met Shri Panja many a time and he is an efficient and courageous Minister to deal with the problems of the department and to provide various facilities to the people.

Sir, whenever we talk about this department, the F.C.I. automatically comes to our mind. It is a very vast organisation with various complicated problems and have various types of people. We may have discussion about it any number of times in this august House and make suggestions or we may have efficient Minister like Shri Panja, but it seems that the people working in it will remain totally unaffected and unchanged.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : You are challenging the Minister.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I am not challenging the Minister, but making some suggestions. Previously also, I had made suggestions to the hon. Minister Shri P. Shiv Shanker, but I am sorry to state that my suggestions did not have much impact and the conditions remain unchanged.

I would like to tell you that recently a case of corruption has come to light. One Shri T.L. Basi of Food Corporation of India Employees Association has shown enough courage to send a report to the Government regarding mis-management and corruption of some officers of the F.C.I. The report was sent through me, through papers and some other M.P.s., but no action has yet been taken. The charges were like this. It was said that wine was banned in the FCI, because the Government provided subsidies from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores to provide cheap foodgrains to the consumers through Fair Price Shops and other means. Therefore, the Government pay heavy amount from the public exchequer in the form of

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

subsidy to the FCI with the hope that extravagance like undue expenses on wine and transportation will be avoided. The Government impose prohibition on wine to reduce the corruption and extravagance, because it affects the consumer. Due to such extravagance, the Government have to increase the price which directly affects the consumers.

Sir, I have submitted some Bills of Kani-shka hotel, Ashoka hotel and some other hotels in the House which show as to how these officers of the F.C.I. have lavishly spent lakhs of rupees on wine and hotel charges. The report was sent by an employee to the Government and as a result of it he was harassed and punished. And the officers involved in the case are still enjoying. They used to say that there was no use having discussion on any matter in the House and they would continue to work in the manner they liked. They say that the people may come and the people may go, but they have not changed their methods at all. This is the real condition of the department.

Sir, I also want to submit these papers in this august House, but permission is not being granted to me. I take full responsibility for these papers and assure in writing that I shall be accountable if any information is found to be false. Fictitious payments of lakhs of rupees have been shown as freight and transit charges, whereas no transportation has taken place at all.

Sir, a news item has appeared in 'The Hindustan Times' a 19th March, 1986 which says.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Submit all the information boldly.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Dandavate, I gave in writing very boldly, but permission could not be granted on technical grounds. As I am not well versed with the rules, I could not submit writing within the specified time. Hence permission was not granted to me.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Copies of your documents have been given to the Minister and I am quite sure the Minister will take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On a point of order. As far as the procedure is concerned, any Member, who wants to make specific allegations, if he gives a copy of that in writing and takes full responsibility, whether the Minister likes it or not, whether he has enquired into that or not, he has the full right to reveal those documents to this House. There is no bar. Please tell him that he has the freedom. He is under the impression that he has no freedom.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Without reading he is saying all that. He has said that also. He said that in Hindi. I cannot follow Hindi, I am listening to the interpretation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said just now that because he gave that document late, therefore, he cannot reveal that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can say that.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Chairman is saying that you are free to speak about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whenever there is a corruption, it is the responsibility of the hon. Members to raise that. I do agree. You may continue please.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I would like to quote from the 'Hindustan Times' of 19th March, 1986.

"The Central Bureau of Investigation today raided the residences of Delhi Doordarshan controller of programmes (Commercial) Satish Chandra Garg and a local Food Corporation of India zonal manager A.K. Sinha. The raids

were part of the CBI's recent anti-corruption drive.

Highly placed CBI sources said a case had been registered against Mr. Garg for having disproportionate assets. Mr. Garg had reportedly bought a self-financing DDA flat in Vasant Enclave making a cash-down payment of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for which he did not take any loan from anywhere. He did not, also, intimate competent authorities as a government servant is required to if making payments above Rs. 2000.

Dr. Sinha, a Haryana-cadre IAS officer was reported to own a fleet of cars, a farm house, orchards, fire arms, industrial land and an electronic factory in the name of his wife. He is one of the 18 senior, middle and junior level FCI officers against whom the CBI has registered cases.

Simultaneous country-wide raids and searches on FCI personnel which were initiated in the morning, continued till late this evening, CBI sources said.

Residences of public servants and private persons in connection with these cases were raised in 45 places. Searches were also conducted in 10 other cases registered in different parts of the country, four of which were in Bombay, two in Jaipur and one each in Cochin, Hyderabad, Madras and Delhi."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It may be property of their ancestors !

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Such type of lame excuses are also given. Naturally, they may be concocting such cases and they may even be accepted also.

[Translation]

I was submitting that so much had

happened, but it had yielded no positive result. The cases of those people who are having huge assets in the name of their kith and kin and other *benami* property, are handed over to the CBI. It is a mockery that inquiry is conducted by their own people. What type of inquiry can we expect from a person who is conducting inquiry in his own case? There cannot be a greater mistake and irregularity than this in our country. Therefore, I request Mr. Panja to look into it and such thing should not be allowed to happen.

Sir, the discussion on the corruption in the FCI can be held up to any length of time. I would request the hon. Minister to listen to the complaints of all the hon. Members one by one regarding this Corporation and proper inquiry should be conducted in each case. It will improve the conditions in the FCI it will also bring about improvements in the entire Corporation and have positive effect on the economy of our country.

Sir, I have taken a lot of time, but still I have to raise many points. I fully agree with my friend who had called it a white-elephant.

At some places much work has yet to be done. Modern Food Industry has done a commendable job during 1985-86. Therefore, they deserve our appreciation. The prices of every article has been increased all over the country, but the Modern Food Industry has not increased the prices of modern bread, Rasika, Tinned-Food etc. They did not increase their rates whereas circumstances have compelled us to increase the prices of every article. It is a sign of its good functioning and good service to the people. The company has earned good profit during the current financial year and has also not increased the prices of its products. (*Interruptions*)

When an organisation has done a commendable job, we must at least appreciate it, if we cannot reward it. We should not criticise only.

Sir, in our country, a lot of foodgrains are being wasted. Therefore, at least a

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

sum of Rs. 50 lakhs should be allocated to the Modern Food Bakeries to set up tinned food plants in the tribal and rural areas. They have sought permission for many things. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into their demands so that work could be done properly. Sir, Rasika juice is a good drink. Everybody has tasted it. Government should encourage this Public Sector Unit to expand its business in all the zones. Government should render all possible help to it to expand its business so that private sector may not indulge in profiteering by manufacturing this product. I would request the Government to accord sanction for setting up Rasika plants in all the zones. It is a very profitable industry. Therefore, the Government should encourage it. The Fair Price Shops in Uttar Pradesh are in very bad condition. In most of the districts, these Shops have been given to the cooperatives. Shri Pandeyji is our leader. In his constituency, these Shops have again been allotted to the private dealers, who feel their responsibility and fear the prosecution, but it is not the case with the cooperatives. So I would request Shri Panjaji to find out some way for bringing about improvements in the Fair Price Shops so that consumers may get foodgrains from there. I would also like to request that the private godowns of FCI should be provided in eastern Uttar Pradesh. I once again express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : (Akbarpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies. There is no doubt that our Government want to do a lot of work and a number of circulars have also been issued for the same purpose. Government are vigilant about it. Government are also vigilant about the subjects under this Ministry. There are some points which have already been mentioned by my colleague Mr. Raj Kumar Rai and I do not want to repeat them. I fully support his views. He has spoken the truth. He has given very little information about F.C.I. If we go on discussing F.C.I., I am afraid it may take even the whole day, but even then you

will not be able to reveal the details of their misdeeds. (*Interruptions*) This white elephant is indulging in such acts on such a large scale that it is consuming crores of rupees daily. Whatever we may say here, whatever directives the Government may issue, but they never bother about them at all. I would like to cite an example. The time has come now for the procurement of wheat. F.C.I. does this work of procurement on a very large scale. Now I want to tell you about the large scale bungling particularly in U.P. right from procurement of wheat to keeping it in the godowns. You will be surprised to know that when the truck reaches the godown, then the fellow will have to pay at least Rs. 150 to 175 per truck in order to get in cleared up to the room. If a person does not pay at least Rs. 150 per truck, he will have to wait in the queue for the whole day and his wheat will not be off loaded. He will have to pay another Rs. 5 to 10 to the gate-keeper, only then he would allow the entry of the truck inside. The man who checks the quality of the wheat, also demands money, otherwise he does not approve the quality of wheat. I would like to submit most humbly that I have seen such fellows who keep sub-standard wheat in their pockets and if they do not get illegal money, they put such wheat in it and tell that the wheat is not of good quality and they cannot keep it in the godown. This way they are harassing and exploiting the people. So far as I remember, a number of time raids were carried out and the employees of this Corporation went on strike against this. They went on strike, because their misdeeds were being exposed. If the Government allow them to have their way, only then they procure wheat and keep it there.

If the hon. Minister issues any directive against their illegal functioning, it will remain on the paper only and they will continue to indulge in the misdeeds uninteruptedly. I want to say that the Government should immediately and honestly take stern action to put a check on the malfunctioning of such a corrupt organisation. Such an action may be taken through the CBI or any other agency. Raids should

be carried out to check the incidents of thefts and pilferages.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Vigilance Department is there.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : I have raised a point in brief, because my colleagues have already said a lot about it.

So far as the purchase of wheat is concerned, there is a great bungling in it. The farmers are being exploited. The farmers are compelled to wait there with their harvest for so many days and nobody cares for them. Unless they are ready to pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per bag, their foodgrains are not bought. When the farmer is helpless, he sells it to the trader and the trader sells it out then and there.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why are you giving the bad name to the traders ?

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Whosoever purchases the foodgrains, is a trader. I do not mean to say any particular caste. I mean the person who indulges in bungling.

So far as the functioning of the Public Distribution System is concerned, it also comes under it. It may require a long discussion to reveal its drawbacks. My colleagues have briefly spoken about its present condition. The Public Distribution System is not capable of providing food items in the rural areas. The shopkeepers are doing this job in the villages, and cooperative societies are also doing the work of distribution of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Their number is 3,20,000.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Previously the shopkeepers were local men and out of fear they were distributing sugar. Since this job has been entrusted to the cooperative societies, the sugar remains stored in the godowns. They do not even bother to bring and distribute it to the people. Similarly, kerosene oil is also not being supplied in the villages. You have shown in the figures that you are supplying tyres, tubes, soap and oil; but actually these

items are not available at any of the shops in the rural areas.

I request the Government to take strict action in this regard. You should see whether the items which you are supplying for the villages are actually reaching there or not. If you find that these are not reaching the villages, than strict action should be taken against the guilty persons and these commodities should be supplied there properly.

This system has recently been started in some districts of Uttar Pradesh that besides cooperative societies in every village panchayat, they are also allowing a private shopkeepers to run the Fair Price shops so that there may be a competition between both types of shops and work could go on smoothly. (*Interruptions*)

Foodgrains were being distributed earlier and they could be distributed even now. I want to tell the hon. Minister, through you, that if a shopkeeper honestly sells sugar, which is given to him for distribution, then he only gets a profit of Rs. 2 with the empty gunny bag. He does not get anything else except it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He does not get even the gunny bag, he gets only Rs. 2 as profit.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : This is a case of corruption.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will have to finish in 2 or 3 minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : It is a matter to be looked into that the commodities which are supplied for the rural areas, do not reach there. You should get detailed information about it and formulate a policy so that they could work honestly, because their problems can also not be ignored. We have also to see to this that the required documents are submitted in the proper office so that individual does not have to go to each and every counter. Otherwise, they will have to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 at every counter, as a result of

[Shri R. P. Suman]

which they are compelled to sell the sugar in black market. Therefore, there is need to improve the entire distribution system, otherwise the conditions will worsen.

Sir, it is a very big Department which has a very large number of employees and officers, but I want to bring this fact to the notice of the hon. Minister that the quota for the people belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes has not been filled up. There is always backlog in posts in the class I, class II and class III posts and only the posts in the category of class IV, the formality of filling up the quota of reservation is completed, because cleaners of foodgrains are also included in this category. This in all, 18 or 19 per cent quota of reservation is fulfilled, but reservation quota for other three classes has not been fulfilled. I want that when we have made a provision for the reservation of posts for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, this must also be implemented. I want that the hon. Minister should pay attention towards this and should make necessary arrangements to complete the backlog.

I also want to make a request regarding promotions. The promotions which are made in this Department are discriminatory towards the poor and those belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Whenever their promotion falls due, their names are withheld on one pretext or the other or by making entry in their service books and several other employees, who are junior to them, are promoted. They lodge protests, but they go unheeded. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that wherever such discrimination takes place, the Government should ensure that their quota of reservation is fulfilled.

Sir, this is a very important Department and it has great responsibility too. This Department deals with the problems of the people and the question of providing relief to the people is linked with this Department. So, taking all these things in view, steps should be taken to root out corruption which is prevalent there so that our efforts to provide relief to the people succeed. We have to work hard and

efficiently so that people may get relief promptly. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK

(Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies for the increase in production of foodgrains progressively and satisfactorily in the country. The figures given at page 8 in the report for 1985-86 pertaining to this Ministry show that whereas in 1980-81, the total production of foodgrains in the country was 129.59 million tonnes, it has gone up to 146.22 million tonnes in 1984-85. We hope, this year, the prospects of the crops are very good and the production of foodgrains will increase even more. Also, I would like to give some constructive suggestions.

When we refer to this Department, we come to know that whereas previously the task of determining the prices of different commodities was done by the Agriculture Prices Commission, now that name has been changed and the word 'cost' has been included in it. Its scope has now been widened and it will henceforth also take into consideration the cost that is incurred in producing any commodity in a particular region. The intention behind changing the name is to keep in view the cost that is incurred by the farmer and also while determining the cost of any commodity, all these aspects are to be kept in mind. But, in reality, only the name has been changed and the real intention behind it has not been fulfilled so far. You can take any commodity. The price of almost every commodity has increased tremendously. Also the cost of agricultural implements and other inputs has increased manyfold, but the prices of agricultural commodities have not increased much. If you compare the price situation of 1947 and 1986, you will find that the price of a tractor which was Rs. 8000 in 1947 has gone up to Rs. 100,000 in 1986. The salary of an employee has since gone up by fourteen, fifteen and even sixteen times, but the prices of foodgrain-

produced by the farmer have gone up by seven to eight times at the most. I would, therefore, like to submit that only changing the name will not benefit the farmer. Along with the change in name, some follow up action should also follow. The farmer has to work very hard to produce agricultural products. His whole life is spent on doing this work, but he does not get remunerative prices for his crops. He has to face various natural calamities while producing crops. He faces every kind of natural calamity such as, hailstorm, cyclone, floods and drought. And when he does not get remunerative price for his product, it is most unfortunate and painful for him. I would, therefore, like to submit that the farmer should get remunerative prices of his produce.

Sir, I would like to submit one point regarding the Fair Price Shops. The hon. Members who spoke earlier to me, have already said a lot of things about it. I have seen myself in Haryana that generally only sugar, wheat and rice are brought to the Fair Price Shops for sale and remaining essential commodities are not brought there. In this connection, I would like to submit that the commodities of daily use in the families in the villages and cities should also be sold there. Such a provision should be made. Fair Price Shops have been set up with the aim of providing commodities to the consumers at fair prices. If commodities are not available at these Shops, the existence of these shops becomes redundant. The main reason for this situation is that the commission which is given to the shop owners is very meagre. If you see the figures regarding sugar which is sent to the Fair Price Shops, you will find that the commission given for it to the owners of the Fair Price Shops and the shops run by the cooperative societies is very meagre and only empty gunny bag is left with them as profit, which is worth Rs. 4 only. When he earns only Rs. 4 from it, how can we expect honesty from him in his dealings? Sir, he has to pay Rs. 10 to 15 for a bag of sugar to the officer of the Department. Then he has to pay transportation charges for carrying it to the village. What I mean to say is that if he gets permit for ten bags, he has to spend about Rs. 200 for transportation to his

village and he earns only Rs. 40 as commission for it. Now you can imagine which shopkeeper would like to bear loss of Rs. 160 and run the Fair Price Shops. How can you expect him to have honest dealings?

16.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Fair Price Shop owners should be given sufficient commission so that they may be able to maintain their families and also they may be able to sell commodities at reasonable rates. This is a practical thing that if a Fair Price Shop owner is not able to earn sufficient profit, we cannot expect him to invest his money in it and sell quality goods to the people. This applies to all, whether he is a *bania* or a farmer or any body else.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken double the time requested for by you. Please conclude now.

AN HON. MEMBER : The allotted time will start after your arrival.

MR. SPEAKER : From which point of time this counting of time has started?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : One thing I would like to say about the farmers. Earlier a starred question was also admitted on this subject in my name. It was regarding the rejection of wheat and rice last year at the time of procurement. The F. C. I. and HAFED reject the produce of the farmers. The same produce is purchased by the middlemen the following day at any cost. This matter was raised earlier also by me.

MR. SPEAKER : That was a matter of the past. Talk of the coming crops. There should be no bungling in it.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : I have referred to it as an example that while speaking last year, I had said that the then Food and Civil Supplies

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

Minister, Rao Birendra Singh had said that he had not come across any such instance. But I can give instances of this type and such things take place in every *mandi* every day that the middlemen purchase wheat after getting it rejected by the F. C. I. and the following day they sell that wheat in the market in collusion with the F. C. I. employees. In this way, the profit which should have accrued to the farmer in the real sense, is taken away by the middlemen. The farmer is greatly disappointed and he loses faith in the Government. Government say that they have fixed the prices for procurement of wheat and rice. But the real benefit thereof does not reach the farmers. My submission is that proper arrangements should be made for procurement from the farmers all his commodities meant for marketing and inspectors and other honest officials should be deputed for checking so that the farmers are not exploited and they get full price of their produce.

Then, I would also like to submit that the prices of the agricultural implements should be reduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you may conclude.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : With these words, I support the Demands for Grants and conclude.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : It is my misfortune that my turn always comes in the last.

MR. SPEAKER : If you roll the order paper, then first and last would be joined.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I wanted to say many things, but what to say now ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you remain on your legs today, you will be on your legs till tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Hear what the Members sitting near the door are saying.

DR. G. S RAJHANS : What I mean

is that you have written in the first paragraph of this Report that :

[English]

"The major thrust of the Government policy has continued to be on increased production and improvement in the management of supplies of various essential commodities. Accordingly several measures were taken to increase production, improve availability, strengthen supply management and keep in check the prices of essential commodities."

[Translation]

I want to say that all this is incorrect. It is an irony that the prices given to the agriculturists in our country are not equal to the prices of even their inputs. When the consumer purchases those commodities he is badly affected by high prices.

Whatever you may say in your Report, the fact is that on the one hand the farmers are suffering because they are not getting cost price of their produce and on the other hand, consumers are being crushed due to spiralling prices. You have stated in this Report that it is a matter of great happiness that wholesale prices are coming down. May be wholesale prices are coming down, but are the prices paid by the consumers in the market are guided by the wholesale prices ? You say that the prices of the commodities have fallen, but when I go to the market I have to make purchases on higher prices. How can I say that the prices have come down? One should paint a realistic picture and should try to go deep in the matter.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : RECENT BOMBING OF TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI BY US AIRCRAFT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up discussion under Rule 193.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Before Professor Sahib starts, I would like to request that the House is unanimous in its opinion. We have to have two hours. So, keep within bounds so that we can finish within two hours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are we going to have a resolution, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : As you like. If you can just prepare a common resolution, I shall be happy.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am at your disposal, Sir, as your servant, your most obedient servant. No problem. Just discuss among yourselves. Whatever the House decides...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Yes, we can adopt a resolution.

AN HON. MEMBER : All the time like this.

MR. SPEAKER : All the time like this. Never dissenting. Wavering mind is no mind. I never waver. What I decide, I decide.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Can we go on to Libya, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, we can start, and let them also know about our stand...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Dr. Krishi Ratna Speaker, Sir. I rise to raise the..... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What did you say ?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : He has been given the Award 'Krishi Ratna' today. That is given not by me but by some well-known organisation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Which organisation ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not by Tewary.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Sir, I rise to initiate discussion on the statement made by the hon. Minister for External Affairs on the bombing on Libya by United States' Forces. There are occasions in the life of Parliament when the entire House in one voice voices the voice of the nation. I think this is that occasion. And permit me to say that the sentiments that I will express in the House today will not divide the House, they will unite the House and tell the Americans about the united voice of the nation through the sovereign Parliament of this country.

We are committed to the concept of non-alignment which is the accepted national goal of our country on the international plane. Permit me to say, at the very outset, that our concept of non-alignment is neither neutrality nor neutrality. It essentially means the freedom of our country to judge every international event on its merits and try to adopt an international posture and policy on the basis of our accepted principles of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, anti-racism, peace and freedom of nations. And if our House the other day condemned America's aggression on Libya, it is only in consonance with these accepted principles which have been accepted by the entire nation and, therefore, we have condemned United States' aggression on Libya.

This particular act of aggression is not to be conceived as an isolated act but that particular action has violated number of important concepts and institutions which occupy very important and pivotal position in the international affairs. It is not only a bomb that is dropped on Libya ; by bombing Libya, there have been a number of violations. The international law stands violated, the sanctity of United Nations' Charter stands violated, U.N. Constitution stands violated and the basic principle of non-alignment and non-intervention stands violated. Now, more important than even the physical attack on the country, the attack on this important, sacred principles, is a great violation

by the United States of America and that it why, no matter whatever be the ideologies of the nations concerned, there has been a world-wide condemnation of this particular act of aggression by the United States.

The other day our friend Shri Indrajit Gupta prepared a Memorandum that is to be sent to President Reagan through the United States Embassy in Delhi. When actually the Draft was prepared, he had used the word naked aggression. Some friends said : You drop the word naked. I concede. You drop the word naked. But even if you cloak the aggression, aggression continues to be an aggression. And therefore this particular act of aggression by United States of America is one of the most heinous steps that the United States has taken.

There is one more aspect which I would like to refer through you to the House. It is not only a small State that has committed an act of aggression, Sir, there are nations and nations. Unfortunately, there is an international caste system in the United Nations also. There are some countries which enjoy veto ; there are the so-called big powers and the small nations. There are some nations which are occupying a permanent membership of the Security Council. And United States is privileged to have that position of permanent membership of the Security Council. And even with that sense of responsibility, they acted in the most irresponsible manner. And therefore this aggression becomes all the more condemnable because a permanent member of the Security Council has indulged in this act of aggression.

The nature of the operations involved in the aggression has been very well brought about in the statement brought out by the Minister for External Affairs. Lot of aspects of this aggression are very important. In this aggression and bombing they have used two aircraft carriers; they have used sixteen warships; they have used couple of nuclear submarines; they have used Eighteen FB 111 Bombers from the US base in U.K.—that is most important—together with aircraft from the Naval Task Force.

At the same time let us take note of the fact that they had to have this round-about journey. Thank God, countries like France and Spain did not agree to give the overflight facility. And that is the reason why they had to take a circuitous route. This aggression is nothing else but an international political blackmail. But Americans, must be told that whatever is your capacity to blackmail small nations, so long as international public opinion stands by the side of Libya, even the nuclear bombs and atom bombs will not be able to destroy the sovereignty of Libya. That is the warning that is to be registered through the debate in this House.

Sir, international morality is at stake. There are so many ironies and so many contradictions. Sir, if you steal a small thing you are supposed to be a thief. If you try to indulge defiantly in capture of a big property you are supposed to be a robber. If you just try to send your army across the border you are supposed to be indulging in border skirmishes. If you drop a bomb on a small territory you are supposed to be an aggressor. If you go on bombing lands after lands like a lightning and capture those countries, you are supposed to be a world conqueror. If you send your army to other countries, mouthing radical slogans then you are supposed to be liberator. Now, these are unfortunately the ironies and contradictions of international morality and we have today witnessed one more illustration of this irony of this international morality. What is the *raison d'être* of this particular aggression by the Americans ? What is their justification ? Sir, we are told that this bombing is nothing but the retaliation to the acts of terrorism committed in connivance of those who are ruling Libya. That is what we are told. Sir, isolated terrorist acts, no matter howsoever despicable they are, are they to be replied to by international terrorism ? That is the basic question that Americans will have to reply, and this question which is being posed to America, if they do not reply to this question in a rational way, probably they will meet the same fate, because their hands are not very clean, as far as acts of terrorism are concerned.

Sir, can the world forget the history of terrorism, the history of *coup d'etats*, the history of destabilisation of small countries, the history of political murders that are engineered through agencies like the CIA ? And they might have forgotten them, but for our information, they themselves have put them on a record and the CIA's records are available to all concerned. Is it not a fact that in this game of destabilisation, there was a toppling of the regime of Dr. Mossedeq's in Iran in 1953 ? They might have forgotten, but we have not. And what about Salvador Allendes in Chile—1973 ? And, Sir, even in recent times Reagan has recently extended aid openly to bring about the fall of MPLA Government in Angola and again of the Frelimo Government in Mozambique. These are the recent occurrences. So, it does not sound well in their mouth to talk in terms of destabilisation and terrorism. They are the people who are at this game. They are not only at this game, but they are schools for terrorism and in the schools of terrorism they are given an international perspective to the acts of terrorism. People are trained, I do not know whether they are given post graduate degrees, but we are the recipients of such post-graduate degree-holders of terrorism in our own country, and we have seen what havoc that played. And those who are trained in the schools of terrorism across our border, whenever acts of terrorism in places like Punjab and elsewhere take place, some of them take a tall credit that they are the people who have been trained and they take responsibility for some of the heinous acts. Now, what is this if not terrorism ? And is it not these forces, which are responsible for spreading this terrorism in the international plane ? And therefore, if we cannot justify terrorism being replied with the help of arms, for instance, if our Government and our Prime Minister gets the information that some persons who have been trained in terrorism across the borders of Pakistan are indulging in terrorism in Punjab, will our country be justified in throwing bombs across the border on the land of Pakistan ? Sir, I am glad that we have not resorted to those adventurous games. But if they could justify terrorism in some night clubs, where some Americans were there in Berlin, and that too at the night club at

Discotheque, if they are killed at the hands of the terrorists is it the right path to reply to terrorism with the help of bombing of the innocent people in that country ? So, this is not at all justified. More than that, I would like, through you, to draw the attention of this House to the economic and political roots of this aggression. To my mind that analysis is more important than merely the physical fact that bombs were dropped and naval forces were used.

When there was a monarchical regime in Libya, U.S. had excellent relations with Libya, there was no problem. In these times the United States had a military base in Libya. The U.S. oil companies had extensive operations in the Libyan oil industry. When *coup d'etat* took place under Gadaffi on 1st of September, 1969, U.S. was ordered to evacuate the military bases. That was really the point where they were disturbed. When they were asked and when they were told that you must evacuate the military bases in Libya, they were disturbed. Libyan measures to increase the Libyan participation in the oil companies affected the American oil companies. So, when their financial interests, industrial interests and economic interests were disturbed. America was disturbed about this fact. Libyan leaders opposed the U.S.A. efforts for Arab-Israel agreement ignoring the Palestinian issue. U.S. was antagonised by the Soviet arms aid to Libya. They can give arms aid to anyone. But if anyone gives arms aid, any economic or financial assistance to others, then that is supposed to be a motivated act. Naturally, they are disturbed by the feeling of jealousy. Reagan has tightened economic sanctions against Libya and very often we forget this fact that as a part and parcel of the strategy of the United States to apply the economic sanctions to Libya, they tried to freeze her assets in the United States. This is the fact of history and U.S. offered arms aid to all those countries which are inimical to Libya and as a result of that, they tried to ensure the presence of naval forces in the Mediterranean and tried to disturb the entire atmosphere of Mediterranean. Just as we Indians want the Indian Ocean to remain an ocean of peace or zone of peace, in the context of the present existing tensions, it is extremely necessary that the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

tension in the Mediterranean is totally defused and Mediterranean continues to be a zone of peace. But the interests of Americans were to see that the Mediterranean does not become a zone of peace, but becomes a zone of naval blackmail. Therefore, they have played a strategy in that direction.

Against the economic and political background, we must try to understand why the aggressive postures were taken. What was the attitude of various nations to the U.S. aggression and its design ? A 21-member Arab League had announced as early as 13th April, 1986, support to Libya in the event of U.S. aggression. They had anticipated that the culmination of economic sanctions, the culmination of arms aid to the countries which are inimical to Libya will one day ultimately result into an open hot war against Libya and therefore; 21-member Arab League had already announced on 13th April, 1986 that in the event of aggression by the United States on Libya, they will stand by Libya. Syria and Iran had already pledged their support to Libya. Libya was trying to enlist—very interesting—Saudi Arabia to act as a mediator though they did not succeed. But they have made that effort. European allies of U.S. were also not very happy about the aggressive designs of the United States of America and they had already cautioned and a warning of restraint was given to the United States because every European country realises that if the zone of tension increases, it will increase at the cost of the national interest of all these countries of Europe.

Initially, even Margaret Thatcher, hard-boiled Conservative lady had refused U.S. airforce base. But later on, she went back from her original designs and already the Minister has admitted that in the present aggression, U.K. allowed the U.S. base in U.K. to be operated and to be utilised, to assist the aggression on Libya. West Berlin leaders had opposed the economic sanctions or military attack as antidote to international terrorism. They had also warned the U.S.

Sir, I welcome the Soviet proposal that

all naval forces be withdrawn from the Mediterranean sea so that tension is defused.

At the time when the world is talking in terms of disarmament, I think, this is the correct posture that the Soviet Union took that let us try to see that all these naval forces are withdrawn from the Mediterranean and that becomes the zone of peace. These are the backgrounds which are very important. That shows how isolated the United States stands today.

Government and people are different things. I want to remind this House through you that on the question of Vietnam war, America stood on a criminal approach and attitude. But lakhs and lakhs of common men in United States of America demonstrated in the streets of Chicago, Washington and New York against the policy of United States of America regarding the Vietnam war. That spectacle we saw. Everywhere we saw the spectacle and even today, when Mrs. Thatcher is supporting these aggressive postures in the House of Commons, the Members of the Opposition party, the Members of the Labour Party and Members of other small groups, are stoutly opposing the posture that Mrs. Thatcher has taken. Why UK ? Even in the land of America which indulged in aggression, even in the Congress itself, there is a split and there are sections which are opposing the aggressive designs that have been adopted by Reagan. That must be taken note of.

Today we are having a situation in which we can be on the brink of a nuclear holocaust. But I do not take the alarmist view that nuclear holocaust is going to take place. It is not because that America does not desire it or big powers do not desire it. You may recall on the occasion, while initiating a debate on non-alignment policy in this House, I had pointed out to the House that even on the question of nuclear weapons and disarmament, I have adopted altogether a different stand in the context of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. When actually the Belgrade Conference was held—that is the first non-aligned Summit—and recently

there have been new dimensions. There has been a considerable proliferation of nuclear weapons. Originally, there were only 5,000 nuclear weapons in the world and now when we have 15,000 nuclear weapons, qualitatively and quantitatively the entire picture has changed. Nuclear capability of big powers has changed and today the question is that out of such small wars and small aggressions, will the nuclear holocaust take place and is America going to destroy the world. There is only one deterrent. If America alone were to be the monopolist of war, and of all these nuclear weapons, probably the situation would have been different. But the nuclear capabilities of the two big powers, Soviet Russia and America, are matching nuclear capabilities and, as a result of that, Mr. Reagan knows it very well that in a push button civilisation, he can just push the button and bring the entire world on the brink of a nuclear war. But when the nuclear holocaust or nuclear war takes place, in the modern context, who wins and who loses is immaterial. The victors and those who are completely destroyed and the vanquished become irrelevant as far as civilisation is concerned, because the intensity of the nuclear war and its destructive potential and power will be so strong that who wins and who loses will be irrelevant. Those who win will also lose and those who are vanquished will also lose and the entire human civilisation will be on the brink of destruction and all the gains of the industrial civilisation will be destroyed even in the countries that win the nuclear war. That being the situation, Americans are today frightened that there is a matching capability. That is the problem before India and, therefore, in the strange atmosphere of today, United States stands totally isolated. And when it stands totally isolated, we are having discussion not only for the sake of satisfaction, not as a ritual that we have done our duty and we have expressed our sympathy for the people in Libya. We have met here and we have discussions here just 24 hours when the war has taken place, in order to tell the world that this sovereign country, India, is totally behind Libya and we are not going to tolerate the aggression by United States on a small country like Libya.

In doing this, we are only standing by

the heritage which we have preserved for years to come. This is the land of Gandhi where we have maintained some heritage and still we are maintaining that heritage.

Shall I end with one particular reference? This country under the dynamic leadership of Gandhi in 1942 gave a clarion call 'Quit India' to the British. Remember that clarion call "Quit India". Let this sovereign Parliament tell the Americans on the model of "Quit India" and the slogan of this Parliament to the Americans will be "Mr. Reagan, quit Libya." Let that be the slogan of this sovereign Parliament and that will ring in the ears of the world and that will assure that a country like India, Gandhi's India, India that has stood against every aggression, even to-day stands against the American aggression and true to our traditions and heritage we stand by the tiny country of Libya which is defending its freedom, and which is defending its sovereignty.

MR. SPEAKER : "Quit the Mediterranean", "Quit the Indian Ocean."

SHRI G G. SWELL (Shillong) : On this occasion I feel my first duty is to congratulate the Prime Minister. Yesterday, soon after the events in Libya were known, even before the Foreign Minister came to the House with the statement, the Prime Minister had issued a statement in his capacity as Prime Minister, as Leader of this House and as Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement condemning American aggression on Libya in no uncertain terms.

We take this opportunity to fully support the stand taken by the Prime Minister and we are happy to note that the Co-ordination Bureau of the Non-aligned countries which coincidentally is in session in Delhi has also yesterday endorsed the statement made by the Prime Minister. Therefore, this country and this House have not failed in its duty in keeping with its best traditions.

One might argue whether after what the Prime Minister has said, there is any more need for us to say anything here.

[Shri G. G. Swell]

But, of course, I think there is a necessity to add to the voices around to the world condemning American aggression. It is necessary that the American administration, not the American people, should have a earful from us also. We condemn this blatant act of aggression by America on Libya which we consider a totally unreasonable, a totally indefensible, a totally condemnable. . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Totally reprehensible.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Totally reprehensible—I thank you—and may I add totally seatological act.

MR. SPEAKER : Any other adjective ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : No other person than a fellow American, a scholar diplomat who was an Ambassador to this country, John Kenneth Galbraith, has, in one of his articles published in the *New York Times* described President Reagan as a man who has not yet got over his juvenile illusion and obsessions with the Stage. He still thinks that the world is a stage and he is an actor, swash-buckling horseman riding to the wild west to clobber the Indians.

AN HON. MEMBER : With a smoking gun.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : Yes, with a smoking gun.

Sir, What President Reagan has done to Libya is nothing new. It is new only in the sense that the act had taken place in a very sensitive and in a very crucial part of the world which can easily ignite a nuclear holocaust, as my hon. friend Prof. Dandavate said. He had done this in Grenada. The American troops had invaded Grenada. He is trying to do that by surrogate in Nicaragua to destabilise the elected Government of the people of Nicaragua through the rebels funded and armed by President Reagan. And

what he has done in Libya is in pursuit of this kind of act what they call "New American Macho." If President Reagan today tries to justify his action because certain terrorists have been in Libya or certain acts of terrorism have taken place somewhere in the world and in the mind of President Reagan these terrorists had been inspired by Col. Gaddafi, I would say, who are those terrorists who are being trained on American soil under the American Law. Whether it is Frank Camper school or any other terrorist school, what are those terrorist schools for ? They are to teach the people to go to other parts of the world and commit terrorism. And people from our country also have been trained in these schools, in order to come and commit aggression and to commit terrorism in India. There has been a demand in this House that these schools of terrorism in America should be declared illegal and banned. And, the reply of the American Government is that under the law, they could not do it. Well, these are the dirty tricks of the Administration of America. There are certain things which the Government of America cannot do openly and overtly. It wants to do covertly and these terrorists have been trained there for the purpose of destabilising other countries. It was argued that because, certain terrorist acts had taken place in West Berlin and it has been alleged that it has been done under the inspiration of Col. Gaddafi, therefore, this aggression was launched. With the same argument, we might say that so many terrorists are being trained in America and the Americans have accepted it as legal, America should also be bombed. Col. Gaddafi atleast has said that he has no terrorist school in his soil that he has nothing to do with the terrorists. But here the Americans agree that there are schools for terrorism and it is a open secret that the people of Grenada have been submerged; the people of Nicaragua are sought to be submerged. Many other such things have taken place in the world under the inspiration of America. The only difference, here is that President Reagan seems to think that he has power to do things with impunity. He has horses today and a lot of horses: they are the F. 111, they are the aircraft carriers, they are the nuclear submarines. Because

Libya is a small, little country, that cannot fight for itself; although it is trying to fight very bravely, it cannot—against the superior armoury of the United States.

Sir, you must have read in the papers that the Americans have started saying that much of the damage that has taken place in Tripoli and Benghazi was on account of the missiles fired by the Libyans towards the American aircraft but which the Americans had jammed through their electronic gadgets and these missiles had fallen back into Benghazi and Tripoli. We do not know really what had happened. It is quite difficult to say. This is a new kind and technological warfare. Just because President Reagan has this kind of weapons, he can go around in the world and do everything that he wants.

It is good that at this moment the world is united in condemning the American action. America has never stood so totally isolated as it is standing today. As far as we can know, only two other countries have supported the action of the United States.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Two other Governments.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Yes, two other Governments—because yesterday in the House of Commons also there was a great opposition, a great protest, against Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Opposition is always sensible.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Only two other Governments in the world—the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada—as far as we know. No other Government has supported the action of President Reagan. This itself should be a condemnation of President Reagan. And we in this country are not surprised. Where are the Indian terrorists being trained? We had a debate here last year about the danger to the life of our Prime Minister when he was to visit the United States because of the terrorists being trained in America. We know that most of the terrorists who are

from India or are of Indian origin have been given shelter and have been getting training in these countries. Today one of the main problems, one of the bones that we are picking up with the Government of the United Kingdom, is over its harbouring the terrorists, who are from India or are of Indian origin, in the United Kingdom, and, therefore, we are not surprised.

It is a pity that the American people have a man like President Reagan as the President of the United States. It is a pity that the world has a man like President Reagan as the President of the United States, one of the wealthiest and the strongest countries in the world because he is a limited man; his daily reading fare or rather his monthly reading fare does not go beyond the *Readers Digest*; he is a man who does not seem to know his own mind. There was nothing more revealing about the personality of this man than last year while he was air-borne from Washington to Geneva to meet the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachov. While he was actually air-borne, his Secretary of Defence leaked out a letter from him to the press warning President Reagan not to give way on strategic defence initiative or on strategic arms limitation. That sort of a thing is inconceivable. It is inconceivable in our country that, when the Prime Minister will be away to attend an important international conference, one of the Ministers will leak out a letter to the press warning the Prime Minister about certain things. Do you think that that is ever possible?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He will then lose his job and head also.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : And yet when President Reagan was asked as to what he was going to do to Mr. Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, whether he was going to dismiss him, his answer was : "Hell; No".

MR. SPEAKER : Is it "Weinberger" or "War-berger" ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That keeps on changing.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : "Wine and burgher".

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I thought you are also referring to hamberger !

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Still going strong as one of the strong men of the American administration. Then Sir, while in Geneva his Major Domo, the Chief of Security Mr. Donald Reagan ridiculed all the women there including Mrs. Reagan herself and Mrs. Gorbachev saying that these women did not understand about all these talks of nuclear wars and nuclear weapons, they are throw-weights and the rest of it all. He said that and yet when he came back to the United States, Mr. Donald Reagan became a more powerful person and he saw to the departure of another Cabinet Minister in the United States of America. It is a pity.

What I would like to say through this House is, if it is possible to reach to the people of America, whether this is the kind of position in which they would like their country to be placed. By virtue of everything, by virtue of its wealth and other things America has been one of the leaders of the world. It is a permanent member of the Security Council. It is its duty to see that this kind of things do not happen anywhere. Here that country is behaving like a sulking teenager withdrawing from the UNESCO because it does not have its ways in the UNESCO; withdrawing from the ILO because it does not have its ways in the ILO, withdrawing from the International Court of Justice because it does not have its ways there and now trying to have its way in the United Nations by withdrawing 20% of its contribution and setting that international organisation in which the hopes of the world are pinned into a kind of a tailspin.

Is this the kind of picture that they would like to present themselves to the world ? I think the time has come—our voice here may be only so many words—the world should stand up and when the whole world stands up, the American people will understand the folly of their

actions and may the time come when they all will overthrow a man like Mr. Reagan at the helm of their affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju. Please keep in mind the time factor.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the attack of the American fleet on Libya is definitely a dastardly act to be condemned by all and we also join in this. The attack, in my opinion, is something more than just organised terrorism.

Today, the United States feels that they are isolated, isolated only because of their own action in threatening sovereign people of other nations and also in threatening the developing countries. We find that way back in 1971 when Bangladesh was formed, at that time the American 7th Fleet came down the Bay of Bengal to threaten the Indian Government.

What President Reagan has attempted now is also the same gun boat diplomacy which in our opinion and in the opinion of this House is outdated and something which is a relic of the past. The bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi is definitely an act of aggression. In this sense I would like to mention that the cold war has again started with the chillier atmosphere than perhaps what existed in the fifties. The action of the American President is totally unilateral and also infringes upon certain agreements which were to be arrived by the two super-powers, namely, SALT II. The strategic arms limitation talks have come to a standstill. America went ahead with a nuclear test before this and has brought out its contention to fight against the wind-mills and this is what they are doing today.

You find that they are trying to encircle the whole world. The Indian Ocean is being increasingly militarised. So also other parts of the world—the Pacific and the Atlantic. What is more they are trying to create an ultra-rightist movement in their favour which will bind the white world against the have-nots.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that these acts of aggression cannot go unnoticed, and these acts of

aggression will definitely mean a personal problem to the American nation. It is not the American people whom we are condemning but the American Government who has taken such an immature stand. Every time the Soviets are blamed for having militarised the area; for having provided arms but in a greater sense it is the United States which is escalating the arms movement and they are responsible for having increased tensions in different parts of the world. They are against any kind of democratic government. They are more for dictatorship.

At this juncture, I would like to mention that before Eisenhower left the Presidency in 1960 he spoke about the emergence of a military industrial complex, and this military industrial complex is what is ruling the roost in the United States. They are not interested in the development of the third world. The World Bank is going to be shortly staffed by a former Congressman, who is conservative in his outlook. Other organisations, like UNESCO and UNICEF, which help the developing world, have been denied American participation. The replenishment of IDA is also something which they are not very happy about. The increase in international liquidity that we asked for was also denied. So there is an all round confrontation between the developed countries and the developing countries. The developed countries go to the extent of saying that it is not their responsibility to feed the rest of the developing world. That is something where they must change their stand because we are not asking them to feed us. We are asking them to give us equal opportunity. So there is need for a change in the attitude of American Government and if it does not come to that level, then definitely, the NAM—its relevance—will come to the forefront and all that Libya was asking for is : "Don't enter a bay which was formed by us." They had drawn a line and said "don't enter this, otherwise, it would be an act of aggression". But the Americans themselves, who had fixed the 250-mile Economic Zone on the Eastern and Western coasts of their country unilaterally way back in 1974-75, drew a line and said "it is our Economic Zone". When they should draw a line, why can't the Libyans

draw a line, saying that this is also an area which we consider as vulnerable and which should not be militarised. So, it is my humble submission to the House perhaps without any preparation, but because of the mood of the House and because of the mood of the people of this country, we go all out in condemning such an action, a unilateral action taken by the United States of America, as a permanent Member of the Security Council, in attacking a developing country, which also has a lot to do with the Third World.

16.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

In this connection, let me add just one more point, namely, about Oil. Today, the Western World is deriving a lot of benefit due to reduction in the price of oil. Though they say that they want to prop up the price a little bit through some measure, they are probably interested in keeping it low for geo-political reasons and, therefore, it is in my opinion an attack on the Third World. It is an attack on what the Third World stands for; it is an attack on the Conference at Belgrade; it is an attack on the Non Aligned Movement; it is an attack on independent thinking of the Third World countries and, therefore, we, in our humble right, are ready to face any might because we stand for certain cherished principles that have been propagated by Mahatma Gandhi and when we stand on such solid ground, there is nothing that anybody can do to destabilise us.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, America attacks Libya. Globally speaking, this is the most dangerous situation that everybody has been put into and whatever may be the consequences, we all may have to face and fight. I will bring before you, Sir, and the House four factors cogent to this particular incident. The first factor pertains to the overloading of weapons of all types the world over. Mr. Dandavate had mentioned slightly about this. But this is something which is very serious. Everybody has started playing so very fondly with the modern weapons of war which are a very very dangerous type and

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

some people started handling with restrained power and some simply can't do so. This is where America stands condemned today. We understand what power they hold, and what the world has: all types of nuclear weapons, ICBMs, medium range MXs and so many others with different people commanding, controlling, establishing them for deployment in the types of war they expect may come. The people have gone a little more further in this particular factor—laser ray, bacteriological, chemical weaponry and all types of weapons galore. Is somebody going to start a tinder box into some kind of a mess? This is one way which Ronald Reagan has done today. He has no business to go that far. As one of my colleague has quite rightly pointed out, America is the Member of the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation. Push button nuclear warfare is not going to help anybody. If one studies that subject in depth, one can easily understand that. I do not want to elaborate on that. But this is one of the factors which one has to watch. What can be the effect of the holocaust if it comes to that? Therefore, this is one prelude which all of us have to understand.

My next factor comes to the American role and this needs a little explaining. It has two faces. The first one is that America accuses Mohammad Gaddafi that he is promoting, boosting, aiding and abetting terrorists. May I remind the House as also the American administration what has been the role of American administration in particular in promoting this particular cult? Nicaragua, Grenada, Guatémala, El Salvador, Honduras, stretching from Central American States down to South American States upto Chile, everywhere it is the same performance with bagfuls of money and weapons. Who does not know that? Is this the way to treat the world and put Monroe doctrine upside down? Is this what the American people want? I doubt it. The administration is not handling itself correctly. It is not good trying to be a cowboy of a type, which does not apply today. The steel muscles are entirely different from horse muscles.

Everybody knows Jack Camper's school of training terrorists; it is an open secret. Everybody knows about it. It has ramifications and its tentacles have started working all round, close to us also, Kahuta and other places. Everybody knows it. What is their contribution? And they accuse somebody else for terrorists activities. This is not correct. The boot is in the wrong foot.

The second aspect is about their performance as a country, particularly the administration. Time and again, they have let the people of America down, let the world down on various counts. It is not the first time, American Administration's dealings with her one time friends do not go in consonance with the general American peoples basic character. American people are free born, free speaking, proud, brash, vigorous and are formed from out of practically all adventuresome races on earth. These are American people at large. But how does the administration behave? When a friendly country is in difficulty, without any reason, they jilt and leave it high and dry; it may be North Korea, South Korea, Vietnam, Vietcong, Cambodia, Congo, Katanga, Nigeria, Biafra, Uganda, Ethiopia, Iran for that matter, Afghanistan for that matter and any other country for that matter. What is the philosophy of your foreign affairs? Are you working for the

17 hours.

progress of the world at large? Is this the way to behave? Is this the way to show your muscles around? This is down-right wrong from any point of view.

Now I give you my third factor. There is a resplendent show of one beautiful thing; which is like a silver lining amidst the dark clouds obtaining globally at the moment as the situation so reflects. What is that? Our hon. Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and our Government and this House, have condemned without any reservation the action of America vis-a-vis Mummar Gaddafi. This is something about which one should be very proud. The Prime Minister has taken initiative and the Prime Minister and the

Foreign Minister have condemned the American action not only in this House but in the NAM's Ministerial Level Meeting as well. Without any reservation, we have condemned the action of America. A right thing is a right thing and we have to face it in that manner down to earth. Why should we be frightened of anybody? We stand on our two solid legs. And we are self-reliant. The initiative taken by our hon. Prime Minister is really beautifully shining and it reminds of something...

[Translation]

If you listen to it, perhaps you would like it.

*Kohetoo Ka Jalta har bar nahin hota,
Har roj hasion Ka deedar Nahin hota.*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We did not follow it. But it is beautiful !

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : It is only on very rare occasions such type of beautiful action is taken by somebody. Here is our Prime Minister. Here is this House. With absolutely single-minded attention, we have made up our minds in one direction. I am very glad to say that today the Prime Minister has given the right direction to move and we are all moving together in that direction. And this is something fantastic.

My last factor pertains to something which we must take as a lesson. This is nearer home. I am going to talk about South Asia. Mostly it concerns us because these bigwigs always keep their battle fields and war arenas away from themselves. So you watch your front also very carefully. In that context, I want to refer to South Asia. Why should the South Asian comity of countries work like surrogates to others? This is my humble opinion and I am passing it on. Nepal, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Burma, Bangla Desh, Srilanka, Afghanistan—we all have suffered at the hands of alien powers. Have not we? We all have our common heritage and ethnically and historically we are a

very close-knit people. We have amongst us sufficient know-how and ability in all respects to promote our commerce, our economy and our mutual all-round progress. We can ensure each other's independence as equal partners of the South Asian bloc. If there are any differences among us, we can also sort them out mutually, through good will on a bilateral basis.

There is no reason as to why the South Asian countries cannot form a common Defence Plan in respect of this geo-strategically important region. This action is bound to contribute considerably to bring about peace, amity and stability in the comity of World Nations. This way South Asian Bloc will act as a big-time deterrent against any militantly aggressive bloc. If there could be NATO, SEATO, CENTO and so on why can't there be South Asiato. So we have to work together and this is also one way of thinking within the periphery of this type of conglomeration of nuclear war. Thank you very much for giving me this time and I thank the House for that. I fully endorse and I am with you Mr. Dandavate in what you have moved. Every word of what the Prime Minister and what you have said as also other spokesmen, we all have to work together and prove to the world that this is one nation which stands firm on to hind-quarters and fight anything that is on.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this discussion is very appropriate & it reflects the feelings of the people of our country. I appreciate the way in which the NAM Ministerial Meeting was held to discuss this. They also reacted to this situation. I appreciate the Prime Minister for his reaction to this situation. All the political parties are one in condemning this aggression & yesterday many people had demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy to express our feelings about this dastardly act. Today also, we all together are going to tell Mr. Reagan that Indian people are totally opposed to the kind of act that they had committed, not only Sir, we progressive people & those who are anti-imperialistic, but we see even their allies, they are also

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

opposing. This aggression was committed not only by defying public opinion world wide, but also ignoring their supporters viz European Economic Community. We had seen that as has been mentioned earlier that their planes are taking a detour of 2800 miles because France, Spain & Portugal did not allow them to fly over their territory. These are very good signs. May be for that French embassy in Tripoli was also hit. But, I must say that the role of Mrs. Thatcher is very deplorable. We saw two days ago in paper that U.K. is not going to allow its bases to be used to attack Libya. Sir Hypocrisy is there. From these basis, originated U. S. war planes those attacked Libya.

Mrs. Thatcher, is known as the iron lady. But, Sir, we also know the iron melts but it requires appropriate temperature. And that temper has to be built through world public opinion. They think that they cannot molest public opinion like this. This kind of arrogance may lead to very serious consequences world wide.

Now, the way the attack has been done to take revenge or what they call terrorism, they attacked the Presidential Palace injuring two sons of President Gaddafi killing one adopted daughter. Mr. Reagan has no experience what it means when a son is injured or the daughter is killed. Never in history was American land bombed; nor was the White House. They think that it is in their power; they can have wars elsewhere, and not in their own country.

We hear so much about the Libyan Suicide Squads, and terrorism aided by Libya. But what happened to it? In retaliation against the U. S. action in Libya, we have no report that their suicide squads have gone to the White House to bomb it. These are all ill-founded.

U.S.A. is talking about tackling terrorism. Why can't they bomb Khalistan's presidential palace which is there in their own land? What about Contras? We all know about this; I am not going into it. What are they doing with the Unita leader in Angola? They are patronising

Samviba, the counter-revolutionary leader. They are bringing him to their country, giving him reception. And what does this man do, with his organization? They are trying to destabilize the popular, legal Government of Angola. Everywhere, this is the picture.

I must say that at the root of terrorism, U. S. A. is there. When they try to pin down Gaddafi with charges of terrorism, we have to look at the cases closely. We have seen the Malta incident, when one Egyptian plane was hijacked. It is a mystery that the hijackers did not make any political demand. They demanded refuelling; and what happened to that? The Commandos were sent to destroy the plane, to kill the passengers. Everything was destroyed; and the information is that three U.S. officials were also there in the plane that was carrying the Commandos. The report came later on. The charge USA had made was that in the Grand Hotel at Tripoli, in room No. 401, this conspiracy to hijack this plane was hatched. But what was found? It was found that room was long occupied by the President of the African Lawyers Association, who went there to attend a meeting against Apartheid.

Now about Rome and Vienna. Nobody has been able to give any proof of Libya's involvement on the airport attack. The spokesmen of the Italian and Australian governments said that they could not blame Libya. We know that four days before the attack, the spokesman of USA's State Department, Charles Redman threatened to take action against Libya. When the journalist asked: "When are you going to attack Libya, he did not mention any date, so this is a long-planned act not an immediate reaction. Terrorism is an *asibi*. Even about the West Berlin incident, the West German Government said that they could not say that there was the hand of Libya. There is no proof. For argument's sake if we take it that there was the hand of Libya, then where should the issue be taken? There is the United Nations; and USA is the member of the Security Council. Even if it is true that Libya has a hand, what right does

USA have to attack & molest that country? They do not have any right. Otherwise, they may charge any country of giving some kind of aid to terrorism, and they may then attack that country, which will be an attack on its sovereignty.

Now about the Gulf of Sidra. It is nowhere near the coast of USA. It is situated thousands of miles away from USA. It is contiguous to Libya. What is the role of USA? USA has not ratified the Sea Convention. If they say that it is an international waterway, they should have taken the case to the World Court. How can USA itself decide things? They are violating every rule. I am not going into the details of how they are really at the root of terrorism.

We have to understand the savage Israeli attack on the headquarters of PLO. If that happens and as a reaction some people take to terrorism, I do not support that. But then we have the duty to see, this organised state terrorism against the countries and the people. When we condemn terrorism, that are also restrained, they are also curbed. But after the attack on PLO headquarters, Egyptian plane was hijacked. In reaction to that, what USA did? They forcefully landed one Egyptian airliner which was carrying surrendered hijackers. This is the kind of flexing of muscles going on. I am not going backward more. But the root can be traced again in the denial of homeland to Palestinians. What is the history? The USA is trying to inflame regionalism in that area, to have the domination on that area. They want to keep alive the conflict in that area, in the Middle East; and that is their long-drawn policy; this is the policy of global gangsterism, I must say.

Now, we have been told, Mr. Gaddafi has told so many times, that Libya has no hand in terrorism. But he categorically says that Libya is a centre of international resistance against imperialism, colonialism, reaction and racism in all its forms; and he is right and legitimate to say that; and that is the heart-burning of USA. Then what is the USA policy? A former US Secretary of State says, "There

is a good cause to describe Middle East region as an operating laboratory for military political experiments". That is what they do. Then Brezinski—one time aide of Carter described it—arc of instability comprising 19 countries of Asia and Africa. Now, we can see they tried different ways to have their stooge government, to have different kind of cooperation, council, who will act as the stooge of USA imperialism. But when they are being failed, they are trying to prop up the conflict in this area.

One Damascus Paper—*Tishrin*—says, "The desire of Washington and Tel Aviv is to prevent at all costs the Arabs from joining forces and taking counter measures against increased American penetration in the region." The attack on Libya is not an isolated incident. Sovereign countries are in danger, more particularly the whole Arab world is in danger.

Now, what has been disclosed about Syria? Heritage Foundation, which feeds Mr. Reagan with ideology, they have said; that "Washington has few carrots it can extend to ASSADS Syria. It must rely on sticks." That is the kind of policy that they are taking.

Ahmed Dearhan of Syrian Baath party said, "Threats against Libya are part of a wider imperialist design. We could also be made the target for one thing, because the US and Israel fear that efforts towards peace in Lebanon could lay the ground work for the creation of an anti-imperialist front in the eastern mediterranean." Now, that is the position. They want to have this conflict there in order to intervene in this area, permanent conflict; and the theory that they are giving is that if you do not disturb the European Zone, then you can have conflict elsewhere; that won't lead to nuclear conflict. That is a very wrong theory and that is a dangerous theory. Any conflict anywhere of this nature can lead to nuclear conflict and can bring the world to disaster. With this, I want to refer to two things which are closely connected with one happenings in Libya. Despite world wide protest and despite unilateral moratorium of USSR, USA conducted their nuclear test and through

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

that they have pushed the world to the brink of disaster. Some days ago, the U.S. Warships violated the waters of USSR in Crimea. All these are done according to design, they are testing, experimenting. These are fraught with dangerous consequences. Let us see what kind of provocations the USA is giving. Calling the name of President, Mr. Reagan, President of that country, big country, where they have a big heritage of democratic struggle, what did he say about Gaddafi? He said, 'He is a **from the Middle-East. [Interruption.] That is unbecoming.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That will not go on record.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Gaddafi replied, 'He is a third rate actor'.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is only quoting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may have said it. He would have said it. But we do not want it to go into our record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is only quoting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot decide like that. I cannot allow it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is what Mr. Reagan has said.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am on a point of order. The Head of State has used a certain expression. The hon. Member is using that expression within quotation. I do not find what is the objection to the use of the expression used by the President of U.S.A.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today, a Head of State, somebody has quoted and

again this kind of thing somebody may say. It is unparliamentary. We cannot allow it. Somebody may quote that some people had used it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the word is unparliamentary, how can you allow this kind of thing to go into the record?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let it go on record. Or, you can say.**

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
He is suggesting.**

Anyway, I am not going into the first rate or second rate... (Interruptions)

I want to quote another thing that appeared in the *Times of India* yesterday; President Reagan's Budget Director, David Stockman said which appeared in his book :

"The triumph of policies—why the Reagan Revolution failed."

He said, "The President might be getting a little...**" Mr. Reagan, the President of such a super power getting.**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is only quoting. Quotation should be retained, Sir.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I quote :

About the White House team, he said :

"No serious legislative experience or wisdom. Most of them had no comprehension of the numbers. Moving down the political resistance was the sole purpose of the Reagan Revolution."

This is what he has said. (*Interruptions*) And we have now to—from this House—we may appeal to the Arab countries. First of all, they have to close their ranks. They should not waste their energy infightings, and they should unitedly fight this challenge. This challenge, it cannot be minimised by saying Libyan leaders aided terrorism. That is nothing but a design.

Secondly, I want to mention that the NAM has reacted quickly and promptly but it has a duty also. The USA had imposed economic sanctions against Libya. (*Interruptions*) But, ideally, if all the countries in the world come together and they also declare a kind of economic sanctions, against the U.S A., where will they go? In Latin America this kind of feeling has come. I believe, if we pursue this, and close our ranks we will be able to stop these people from doing this kind of incidents which may endanger our country also some day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary. You may also keep in mind the time factor.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Time factor is important.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How many people have spoken in one and a half hours? Only four of five have spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The initiator is given more time. The others can take five minutes or so.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : We are proud of our Prime Minister and the Government and this House that in conformity with our glorious tradition of fighting and resisting imperialistic aggression and racial arrogance, this country has again risen as one man in exposing imperialist blackmail, naked aggression against Libya by the United States of America. What this act of brigandry, this act of state terrorism brings to our mind is the question of peace and international security. It is not a

matter that we can dismiss out of hand by quoting a few examples of American excesses here and there. We have to take into account the total perspective, the role of imperialism which is fast degenerating into predatory fascism. I would like to speak a few words about the President of the United States of America. How Mr. Reagan, about whom so much has been said by my friends, is described by his own countrymen and the awesome enormous power that a person of his mental state wields and the threat that he poses to the survival of humanity. This is what has been said about Mr. Reagan :

“He only works three to four hours a day. He does not do his home work. He does not read his briefing papers.”

The last sentence is most significant.

“It is sinful that this man is the President of the United States.”

This statement has been made by no less a person than the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. P. O. Neill Jr. The activities of Mr. Reagan all over the world reveal the mind of the man. To me he is a**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Tewary is capable of importing an element of controversy into an issue on which there is no controversy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If you want to defend Mr. Reagan you can do it. But I am not importing any element of controversy in this debate.

**Not recorded.

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

Therefore, what has happened in Libya is utterly outrageous. We have shown this tremendous unity in the House in condemning it. But we should also take into account other things which are happening. This is just a symptom of a whole imperialist system going amok. What Mr. Reagan and his friends are doing in the White House is to re-affirm the policy of imperialism. After the success of NAM and the long struggle of countries which were held in chain over centuries by colonial powers, they have realised that the powers to shape the world according to their dreams, strategies and system, are crumbling. Therefore, a new strategy, a new doctrine is being propagated and that doctrine is the doctrine of intervention. The U.S. and the Western allies of U.S. have been planning it. And I can tell the House that out of about 78 interventions since 1947, United States of America has intervened about 60 times in different parts of the world. In this manner, what we see today is that a super power, armed to the teeth with lethal weapons of destruction, of catastrophe, is on a warpath. The reasons have been mentioned why Libya was attacked. Libya was being harassed since 1981. Attempts were made by CIA to assassinate Gaddafi to bring about internal destabilisation so that America gets a friendly regime in Libya. And when we look at this incident, we should also try to understand the global significance, the global importance of controlling the Mediterranean. Reference has been made to the act of terrorism. America has retaliated because they suspect that Gaddafi and his regime have been propping up terrorists all over the world against Americans and their Western allies, but this act itself constitutes the most indefensible act of State terrorism and America has been responsible for growing terrorism all over the world. In Israel, the Zionists' terror, the State terrorism unleashed by Zionist regime in Israel against the helpless patriots of Palestine and other Arabs, the regime of apartheid in South Africa, that racial outlaw that rules over South Africa and the way people are being butchered, being subjected to genocidal terror there, we cannot forget

the role of America in these areas.

We have been recipients, as it has been said, of the growing American threat to the stability of the Third World because Mr. Reagan and his Advisers are not prepared to accept, as they call, 'Third World trade unionism', that is, Third World countries are organising themselves into trade unions against the so-called globally vital interests of America and America's allies. Therefore, when we look at the entire picture, we have to condemn this in strongest terms. And we cannot forget, as a country how can we forget in America that Hardgrave? This again is something very revealing and which has been repeated in this House. I have been repeating almost in every speech. The Americans who profess to love democracy and who are so much bothered and agitated about terrorism, their State Department organised that study. That Hardgrave Report was prepared at the instance of the State Department of America about the likely picture of India in case Madam Gandhi was assassinated. This was done by American Government. At the behest of American Government it was done. Can't we draw our own conclusions that Americans wanted India to be destabilised, Americans wanted India to be dismembered, Americans wanted India to lose its freedom and independence and, therefore, a plan was underway, a conspiracy was hatched to remove Madam Gandhi from the scene? After that we have had reports of conspiracies being hatched in United States of America, in Canada, in Britain against our Prime Minister when he was visiting United States of America. A number of people were arrested. Even now almost every day reports are appearing that conspiracies are being hatched there; and terrorists are being trained there. And whenever we bring this to the notice of this House or whenever Government of India takes up this matter with these countries the stock argument given is that their laws do not empower the Government to close down such schools and to bring to book such persons who are operating against different countries from their soil. London and Washington have become the centres of such terrorist activities and terrorism is being exported on a large scale from these

two centres. Therefore, if we start arguing like this, or any country for that matter—not only India—starts arguing like this, saying, from your soil a threat is emanating and we are entitled to take such measures as aggression or attack, then they say, international laws will be violated. And in this case, Sir, I can say—and I am sure you will agree with me—that America poses a serious threat. The President of America, Mr. Reagan, is not the person who respects international law. He is not the person who respects international morality. American authorities have been doing their best not only to subdue countries which do not fall in line, which do not subscribe to their world view. They have also been trying their best to subvert all international organisations and institutions which have held the world together and which have so far guaranteed peace in the world and security of mankind. In this situation, we must remember the role of Imperialism and the role especially of American power. American power is out to destabilise the international system and their plans of de-stabilisation and intervention simultaneously has been prepared through their network of bases all over the world. Today it is Libya. Tomorrow it may be any other country; it may be India. We cannot forget that only recently the Sixth Fleet of America had come up to Karachi. It was there in our neighbourhood. We cannot also forget that at the time of Bangladesh war, Nixon went to the extent of contemplating nuclear attack on India. We cannot forget that. So this interventionistic syndrome is symptomatic of growing imperialist aggression which is growing space and we have to take notice of it.

Sir, it is a good and welcome sign that people all over the world who respect sanity in international relations, who respect international law, who respect international institutions, have condemned this naked aggression of America. I am sure that public opinion at large in the world will be mobilised to isolate American aggression and the design of America and ultimately the ugly plans which are being hatched by Americans and America's allies like Britain and Canada will be exposed.

These 3 countries constitute the greatest danger to the developing world because, in all the 3 countries, terrorists are being trained and we have been the victims of this. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you have warned me by ringing the bell, that I must take my seat.

Therefore, Sir, in conclusion I can say that this attack on Libya is just the beginning of aggression by America and this aggression is going to affect all peace-loving and all developing countries of the world. Therefore, the time has come when our country should take the leadership, as we have taken in this House, to call upon developing countries and the Third World, and the progressive people of the world to come together and launch a world-wide campaign for isolating America and to stop or to nip in the bud the tendencies which are growing and which will ultimately threaten the very existence of humanity and the world.

With these words, Sir, I support the notice and every word that Prof. Dandavate has said. At least for once I find myself in agreement with Prof. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may do it many times.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Prof. Dandavate is not feeling comfortable.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : I am feeling comfortable. Let there be many such occasions, not aggression.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore, this whole House expresses its concern and its solidarity with the people of Libya and all those countries which today feel threatened by American imperialism and its allies.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I have to congratulate the

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

the honourable Prime Minister and the Foreign Affairs Minister for having readily made a statement condemning the U.S. military attack on Libya. And I am also very thankful to the honourable Opposition Leaders, for they have spoken at length with regard to the military attack on Libya.

Sir, on behalf of All India Anna DMK, I condemn the attack made by the U.S. on Libya. Actually, the history of the last two decades shows that the State terrorism does not curb but breeds greater terrorism. The U.S. military attack on Libya is an outrageous act of International illegality and Reagan is taking the part of a belligerent confrontationist. Actually Reagan seems to possess Rampart spirit, but we have to remind Mr. Reagan that the world is not a Hollywood fantasy because Mr. Reagan says that Col. Gaddafi is on the wrong path. But supposing Col Gaddafi is guilty of any offence, he can take this matter to the United Nations and he can expose him and isolate him before the United Nations. But actually Reagan is following the role of the jungle. What he says is, 'might is right'. But this is not the world where Reagan can say like this and follow the rule of the jungle. And this incident shows that there is a prolonged acrimony between Libya and the United States. The chronology of major incidents show that from 1979 up to this date, so many incidents happened between Libya and the United States. So, I condemn the aggression committed by the United States and I also condemn the terrorist acts by United States against Libya. Actually the United States want to be a dictator of the world. But I can say boldly that when our young honourable Prime Minister is here to curb all terrorism, they cannot be a dictator. This country is not at all for the terrorist activities. I strongly condemn the military action taken by the United States against Libya.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the aggression of United States against Libya has evoked absolute and calculated condemnation of all peace loving people of

the world and has very serious and grave implications not merely for Libya but for all the small developing countries of the world, for their peace and for their security.

Last month, the attack was a naval attack and the ground was that Libya had encroached on the international water in the Gulf of Sidri. The Gulf of Sidri water has been claimed as its territorial water by Libya as early as 1973. The United States of America, a permanent member of the Security Council, without having recourse to Security Council or any other institution of the United Nations, without having recourse to the International Court of Justice, in utter disregard of all norms of international law, took to attack the Libyan forces in the Gulf of Sidri, last March. They did not succeed. Because they did not succeed, yesterday they did their air attack on Tripoli and Bengazi and some other areas. I say here that this attack was timed in a pre-meditated manner just on the eve of the Non-Aligned Summit to show deliberate contempt of the Non-Aligned Movement, to show disregard for all our countries, to show that they care nothing for our opinion, for our deliberations. It is because, at this meet of the Ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers, both the questions—the questions of international terrorism of which the United States accused Libya, as well as the Libyan question itself—were to be discussed. It was therefore, the attack was so timed in such a manner as a contempt would be shown for the Non-Aligned countries, for their deliberations and for their opinion at large.

As has been said here, it is claimed now on this attack that Col. Gadaffi was indulging in terrorism. I hold no brief for Col. Gadaffi and most of these Members hold no brief for Col. Gadaffi. But the United States Administration has definitely miscalculated, if they thought that because Col. Gadaffi was not one of the most popular leaders in the world, the public opinion would not shift against them. The public opinion of the world, including that of the United States, excluding that of Britain—about

which I have a word or two to say—has condemned this action and, therefore, today the United States Government of Mr Reagan stands in that notorious club of South Africa, and Israel as one of the countries for State terrorism. It is because what is it that United States has done—It has terrorised the people of Libya a people with 5 millions population. One of the small countries in the world is being terrorised by a most powerful nation on the face of the earth. The reason is simple. The United States, the Reagan Administration has now considered the whole earth to be their fiefdom and the ocean just to be their private place. This is the position.

When we condemn the United States, let us not forget and I beg this House that you should also condemn the British Government of Mrs. Thatcher, the Conservative Government of Mrs. Thatcher which, Sir, was the predecessor of Mr. Reagan in the imperialistic doctrine. The whole situation created today in the Middle East is the result of the imperialist practices, of the imperialist theories of divide and rule brought about by the British colonial times. It is not only in the question of Palestine, it is not only in the question of the middle East but the divide and rule philosophy has been throughout including in this subcontinent, and the results are now in the action of Col. Gadaffi and now in the action of Mr. Reagan. This is part of a wider doctrine, which is now known as the Reagan doctrine. It is not now very complex; it is rather simplistic, I should say. It is as simple as Reagan himself and having the potency of evil and danger and the doctrine makes it out that today we are in the brink of a situation, much more than ever been since the last world war. We find that the doctrine, as defined, is containment plus meaning thereby that whilst in the 50s in the post-war period the theory was that Communism must be contained and, therefore, we must intervene, now the Reagan theoreticians have gone a step further and they say that it is not enough to contain Communism. We must actively intervene to see and I quote here a Reagan law, to see that ideologically congenial regimes are established all over the world because only

Ideologically congenial regimes assure American security. It means that if a particular Government—and this is point—if a particular Government in any part of the world and particularly in a developed world does not toe the line, then Americans will interfere. The purpose of the rapid deployment force under the Central Command which is in the Indian Ocean is not to confront the States. The purpose of the rapid deployment force is to put a threat, a military threat, to all the regimes in Indian Ocean itself that they will not abide, will not subserve, the American designs.

This is, as I said, just the beginning of a situation which is created. About 2,500 tanks of Israel are at this moment massed on the Golan Heights and it will be nobody's surprise if this attack on Libya is just a green signal for Israel to attack Syria. Today Libya, tomorrow Syria, the two major opponents of the Reagan Administration and American imperialistic designs in that area.

So, this is the position and we will not be surprised if soon Israel attacks Syria through the Golan Heights. The incursions on Lebanon are in the meanwhile continuing.

We have to be careful of the situation that is created. This is a situation, in whatever language it is clothed; it is the same situation, is the same attitude, which we have seen being followed and put forward by the Western powers in the 16th century, is the doctrine of world domination. What Americans are doing today is imperialism in its most cruel form, in all disregard of the so called human rights about which we talk so much of individuals and peoples of the developing countries and of the so called third world.

Now, in this context, there is really not much that we can do against the State terrorism—may I repeat it?—because the attack on Tripoli, for instance, was not against military installations alone. Civilian installations were attacked. Diplomatic Enclave was attacked. The French Embassy was hit. The Iranian Embassy was hit. Family members of Col. Gaddafi

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

were killed and, therefore, if this is not terrorism, then what it is.

All we can do in this context is to build opinion. We are talking about a resolution to be brought in this House. Let us talk as Members of Parliament to the Members of the American Senate. Let us talk to the Members of the House of Representatives because they are the representatives of the people of America and let us bring to their notice our feelings. Let us bring to their notice that there is another picture, which is a picture which is not presented by Mr. Reagan and his accoyids. Let us communicate with them in the interests of world peace and security.

It is also important that we must express moral support to the people in the Middle East to the Arab World. We have been saying here again and again that what is important today for the solution of the problems in that area is the question of Arab unity. The difficulty is that Arabs are disunited. And that is the belief of Mr. Reagan. The belief is precisely this that the Arabs are not supporting Col. Gaddafi and, therefore, he will have easy time in building opinion in that area. One good side of this reckless action has been that the entire Arab World alone and the other countries of the world have united themselves in unequivocally condemning the United States aggression. We must lend our moral support to the people of Libya and Syria and to those who are fighting this imperialism and to those who want to decide things for themselves and who do not want to be dominated by anybody, much less by those with imperialist, clear-cut designs, as the present Reagan Administration. There is an unfortunate side, a tragic side to this entire affair. That is the reports that are coming that Libya was made a testing ground of the latest weapons by the United States. FIII attacked Libya and F III is one of the latest aircraft just next to the strategic bomber. It is an aircraft which is fully automated with electronic devices, with nuclear capabilities and which can hit even during the night any target without any facility with a difference of not more

than 5 metres. These were used for the first time in Libya. Just for testing and Libya was a testing ground for their weapons and also to see what is the reaction of the Soviet Surface-to-air missiles SA-5. This is the way we are going.

All that one can say at this stage is that the regional understanding among the countries of the Third world must grow and movements such as SAARC must be strengthened. We must settle our differences and this is the only way in which all the countries of this region, all the countries of the third world will grow. Let us say so that we will not allow imperialism to prevail. The imperialists will not pass. The people of the world, the peace-loving people of the world, the people of developing countries will join together to remember their sufferings and will say that the domination and the oppression through which they went through will never repeat again. We will see to it.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : This august House is discussing a serious issue; that is the attack by US imperialists on the peace-loving people of Libya. My Party and myself express solidarity with all the members of the House and the views expressed yesterday by the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Foreign Minister on the issue.

My Party derives light through the teachings of the great Guru, Guru Nanak Devji who taught us the philosophy of Live and Let Live. That is the philosophy of co-existence. This threat, this attack, these inhuman activities by the US is a serious threat to the ideology of co-existence and the philosophy of Live and Let Live. So I strongly condemn the attack by the US on Libya.

This aggression is the reflection of the policies of imperialism. Though imperialism is dying, though imperialism has been defeated throughout the world by the brave fighting forces of civil liberties, by the forces of independence and by the forces of liberation throughout the world, the United States yet want to dictate its

terms to the peace-loving people of the world at gun-point. It should not be allowed. Not a single person who has got some self-respect will allow such policies to go.

I am utterly surprised when the US says 'I have been compelled to adopt this measure because Libya is supporting terrorists. Libya is helping terrorists and Libya has sent certain terrorists to Berlin and certain solid proof is there.' But through you can I ask these people, can I ask the US, "Has it got any moral authority to speak?"

18.00 hrs.

Is not that country herself instigating terrorists to destabilise my country and my province? I fail to understand how America says that though every-day we have to defend in this way or that way because we have to defend the attack when it is made against a total community. I want to put my request before the House that let us be one in isolating the bad people. Let us isolate those who indulge in such bad activities. Now the U.S. says "We justify it to teach a lesson to those who instigate the terrorists indirectly." The U.S. is not only giving direct support in her country to the terrorists but also supporting and giving training to the terrorists. Tomorrow, if there is a strong voice in this country that let this country teach a lesson to that neighbouring country who is supporting the terrorists, then what will be the reaction of the U.S.? It is a very serious matter. I strongly stand with the people of India, the hon. Members of this House in condemning the evil designs of the U.S.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Government of India for the very bold stand they have taken on this issue. What the Americans have done undoubtedly is most outrageous, heinous and unpardonable crime. It is a naked aggression of the worst type that we have seen, not only an attack on Libya alone. Let us not misunderstand it. Let us not minimise it. It is not an attack on Libya alone. It is

an attack on the entire third world. It is an attack on the entire non-aligned movement. It is an attack on the U.N. system itself. It is an attack on international morality. Therefore, it is not a question that the American committed the aggression on Libya alone. We have to take a total picture of it, and the global designs of America. It is most shameful for a Super-power and a Member of the Security Council to attack such a small nation like Libya. And why? I shall come to that the U.S. has forgotten. They have to be reminded. They have forgotten the discomfiture and humiliation suffered in Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Nicaragua and so on. Everywhere they have been humiliated. They will be humiliated again? Because of What? It is not the atom bomb or the nuclear bomb which ultimately triumphs or wins. It is the people's will to fight for freedom which exists in all honourable human beings, that alone wins the war. And that is why we have seen some shining examples in the recent history of the world. They should learn from their own experience that this determination of the people, the urge for freedom, however small the country may be, is much more powerful than all the weapons that the U.S. or any other country may possess. They have no excuse to justify this action that they have committed. Now, the question is what is the motivation? Why have they done it? In my opinion, we can think of three motivations. Firstly, they want to teach a lesson to Libya because Libya pushed them out financially and their capital. That insult they could not swallow, and they want to teach a lesson to Libya. The second one is, they want, by this kind of action, to intimidate, terrorise and browbeat the entire third world, the Non-Aligned Movement, into submission, a meek submission. This is a very major cause and this must be taken note of very seriously. This is not a singular action, or an isolated action. By this action they give notice to everybody in the world, to all small nations, the entire third world and the Non-Aligned Movement: "Look, my dear boys; if you misbehave, we shall bomb your palace and buildings and also the civilian population". And that is what they have done. Thirdly, they want to re-establish the dominant position in

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

the Mediterranean region. In that region, Col. Gaddafi happens to be a thorn in the flesh and, therefore, this man must be thrown out. The Americans have proved to be not only the leader of international terrorism but they have also proved to be the leader of international gangsterism....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
The Reagan Administration.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : By that I mean 'Reagan Administration'. When I say 'Americans', I mean the American Government, the American Administration; I do not mean the people.

They have said that they have done it because Libya became a seat of international terrorism. But who has appointed them as the international policemen ? If there is any body to combat international terrorism, that is the UNO, the Security Council. Nobody has appointed America as the international policemen to deal with international terrorism in any part of the world. Who are they to talk about terrorism ? As some hon. Members have said, when they have Schools recognised by law where terrorists are trained and these terrorists go all over the world, including this country, and create conditions of destabilisation, who are they to talk about terrorism on the part of Libya ? They have absolutely no moral ground to talk about it. The UNO must take up this matter immediately and take the USA to task. In any case, it is the duty of the UNO to see that such aggressive actions are not repeated. If the UNO is to survive, they must assert here and now, by all means, whatever means possible, at their command.

The Non-Aligned Movement cannot sit idle. We are proud, we are very happy, that the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement has taken a very bold step and given a guide to the entire Movement. But that is not enough. It is for the entire Movement now, all the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, to see that nobody can go scotfree by attacking one of their members in this manner. Public opinion has to be created throughout the

world, including America, particularly in non-aligned countries and also in other countries, so that by force of public opinion such actions can be prevented.

I now come to the last point. We in India cannot take this incident as an isolated, distant incident. We must take a serious notice of this. Apart from theoretical considerations or analytical considerations, we have not forgotten what happened in 1971.

I know some details; but I have no time to tell the House or I can disclose anything. But everybody knows what happened when the 7th Fleet was advancing towards Chittagong. Today I remember Smt. Indira Gandhi, a great leader—not only a political leader, I call her a military leader also. Everybody was nervous. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I don't know whether you were here or not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Yes, Yes.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Everybody was nervous and shaking in the Central Hall. I do not name them. All leaders, Congress, Opposition, everybody was nervous, when the 7th Fleet was advancing. But one person was sitting in this Parliament House, firm and determined knowing her mind quite well and that was Smt. Indira Gandhi.

May I refer to the proceedings of this House ? I was not a Member here. When Members were shouting saying, what shall we do, what is the Government's policy, the 7th Fleet is coming, the world war is coming, what shall we do...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No-body was nervous.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Yes, I will turn out the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and I will show you what happened and what Mr. Raj Bahadur, the then Parliamentary affairs Minister had to say. Anyway, apart from that, it was the guidance...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Concern is not the same as fear.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Why don't you accept a fact as a fact? I am not bringing politics here. I am speaking only facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In your anxiety to describe someone as courageous, you need not consider the entire House as coward. That is all that I want to tell you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I did not say coward. The entire House was worried. Everybody was worried about what was going to happen. I was worried, my party was worried.

I have now evidence at my disposal to show that she was the only person who was not worried. She did what she wanted to do on 16th December 1971 when Dhaka was captured and the 7th Fleet had to go back before reaching Chittagong. That is what happened.

Therefore, this incident is there for us as practical experience. What is happening in Libya today may happen to any other country tomorrow. Therefore, we cannot sit idle and be complacent.

Lastly, we are living in a dangerous world. We have to learn to live dangerously in a dangerous world. There is a saying that in a dangerous world you must learn to live dangerously. We cannot take any chance and we will have to prepare ourselves accordingly.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : While initiating this debate Mr. Dandavate pointed out that there are very rare occasions when this House, inspite of its differences in perceptions on various national and international situations, speaks in one voice as has been done today to condemn the dastardly attack on Libya.

I believe that there is another aspect and that is that this House has always been very careful while making observations against another Administration. We have been always cautious, we have been careful and we have always been restraint in expressing the collective views. But

never before have I come across such strong views being expressed by all sections of this House and by all the Members, as has been done today in this case. This adequately expresses the feeling of this House. Even though strongest words have been expressed, we feel that we have not expressed our views adequately because we are short of words.

We strongly condemn this aggression because, as has been pointed by a number of speakers earlier, the attack on Libya is not only an attack on the territorial integrity of Libya; but it is an attack on the non-aligned movement and it is a challenge to the peace loving people of the world. At a time when the world is virtually on a brink of precipice and at a time when the nuclear catastrophe may appear a reality on the horizon at any point of time this attack on Libya can be compared only to the act of a lunatic who plays with fire in thatched houses in a dusty and windy day.

And what are the pretexts? Earlier also the American administration intervened in number of countries but some sort of pretexts were made. What type of pretext has been advanced this time. It is that Libya has harboured or Col. Gaddafi has been instrumental in some terrorist activities in West Berlin and so forth. Even that is not shared by the allies of America. West Germany has doubted that statement. Dutch Government has not accepted this statement. So also France. They have not permitted the United States to use their territory for fuelling purpose or other purposes.

Sir, if this pretext is allowed to be a ground for attacking another country, then no country in this world will be safe, because any country can be attacked on this pretext; I mean that that country is harbouring terrorists or is instrumental to terrorist activities. As has been pointed out by Shri Ramoowalia, it is America which has been instrumental in aiding and abetting the terrorists across our borders. Of course, it is true that America has never been short of pretexts right from Vietnam to Chile, now Nicaragua & also in their aggression on front line States of Africa. On one pretext or another

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

the American administration is flouting the world opinion. Three grounds have been stated by the previous speaker for the aggression. May be there is the fourth ground also, namely, Presidential elections in America. Mr. Reagan himself may like to project himself to the American people as the cow boy hero in the type in which he acted during his filmy days. One can imagine the danger inherent in such a situation where one attacks another country to fulfil his own domestic political ends of winning an election in the presidential election which is only a few months away.

Sir, we strongly condemn Mrs. Thatcher for giving her support when France and other countries decided not to give their support. May we point out to Mrs. Thatcher that world public opinion and international public opinion be capable of throwing away mightiest leaders. When the bomb was thrown at Egypt Anthony Eden had to go because of international public opinion and today the situation that we see in Libya and Mediterranean is worse than the situation when the Egypt crisis was there.

Everybody in this House has condemned Reagan. No words can probably describe him. I am sure that if I am adequately to describe him then you will not permit those words to go into the record. But I do not think that it is only the individuality of Reagan that counts. It is the American administration's approach to the international problems in the last few decades has been in one particular direction. They do not want third world countries to grow and assert their independence and play their role in the international affairs. I believe in this context it is important that the third world countries, the non-aligned countries stand together as one. It is important today, Sir, when America is trying to weaken United Nations that we should see that all our efforts get directed to the need that United Nations is strengthened further to play its rightful role in the manner that we want. In fact, a point was made last time that

United States is talking of cutting down its contribution to United Nations. I think the Non-Aligned Nations should stand up and say today that if the United States of America cut their own contribution to the United Nations or to its different Bodies, then the Non-Aligned Nations of the Third World will make up that loss by their own contribution for the cause of the world peace. They should say "we will suffer in our domestic economy if necessity so arises."

Sir, the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Bureau has taken place at this crucial juncture and I am sure that the deliberations will help in easing the situation. As has been pointed out to us, in America, today, there is a very strong public opinion against the mad arms race. The Six-Nation gave a call for moratorium. The Soviet Union responded. The United States of America, unfortunately, did not respond. But they have virtually frustrated all the efforts of disarmament. If the voting pattern of the United Nations is of any indication, whenever the universal public opinion brought resolution for disarmament, for doing away the mad arms race or stock piling of nuclear weapons or nuclear proliferation, it is the United States of America's vote which has gone against the universal public opinion. I believe that it is high time that this House must appeal to the people of America, which has the greatest democratic tradition, to divorce themselves from the decision, the policy decision, that has been taken by the Reagan Administration and raise their own voices against this diabolic and dastardly aggression of Administration, which may ultimately lead to the annihilation of the whole mankind and the world. I am sure that this call from our Parliament will have response from other Parliaments and peace-loving people, and in spite of the mighty power of the Reagan Administration, the Administration will perhaps collapse in the hands of the world public opinion. The mighty Reagan Administration shall have to bow down to the peace efforts of the people of the world.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I congratulate the hon.

Members, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Indrajit Gupta for having raised this discussion on the External Affairs Minister for statement regarding the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. I also heartily welcome the statement that was made by the External Affairs Minister on 15th April 1986, in which he has unequivocally condemned the aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. He has also urged that no precipitative action should be taken. Further, he has stated that immediate steps should be taken to defuse the situation for international world peace. What is further significant is that, as far as the statement made by the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, is concerned, a very significant addition has been made in the last sentence, that is, "The Non-Aligned Movement extends its firm support and solidarity to Libya at this critical hour". Now, this firm support and solidarity to Libya is also necessary at this critical hour.

Now, as I was saying, this attack is more serious because the bombing has been done of the Palace, the residential quarters also in which one of the members of Col. Gaddafi's family has been reported to have died. So, if I say that the real attempt in this bombing was also to murder Col. Gaddafi, then it may not be an exaggeration. I would also like to condemn the Great Britain equally as the United States of America because the Great Britain had not kept up its promise which was given by the Prime Minister of that country that they would not allow to use their air-base. If that promise had been kept and if no cooperation was extended to the United States, perhaps this bombing could have been avoided. Not only they cooperated, but it has also been fully justified by the Prime Minister of United Kingdom by saying that it was within their inherent right of self-defence. In this situation, even the United Kingdom also deserves to be condemned as far as this incident is concerned.

The Reagan administration has also become so arrogant that while justifying this bombing President Reagan has said "We have done, we had to do, and if necessary, we will do it again." This is

the arrogant statement made by the President of the United States. This is very serious.

This attack was made, according to President Reagan, because there had been direct, precise and irrefutable evidence of Libyan involvement in the recent bombing of the West Berlin night club. If that is so, it is the duty of President Reagan to share with the world as to what is the irrefutable evidence which is in their possession, otherwise these allegations had already been denied by the Libyan Government. They had declared that they had "no relationship with the claims" made by US linking it to recent terrorist attack. Not only that, the Libya's Foreign Ministry had also said that all terrorist operations, hijacking aeroplanes and murder of innocents had nothing to do with Libya. In view of these facts, if there was any positive evidence with the President of the United States, he should share that information with the world. Only then he could say that because of this bombing had been done.

Secondly, even assuming that he had got any evidence, that would not justify the bombing of the country only because he feels that terrorists have been trained there. That point has been fully developed by other speakers and I would not go into that question within the short time.

According to me, the real purpose, as has been stated by some of the earlier speakers, is to attack the small countries, really speaking the countries which are in the non-aligned movement. It was specially so, because Col. Gaddafi was extending his solidarity and lion-hearted support to the national liberation movement of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine and to the regimes of Afghanistan, Kampuchea etc. Because of this political stand, they wanted to punish him. That was the real purpose behind this according to me.

This is not the first instance. On 25th March three vessels of the US Sixth Fleet crossed Col. Gaddafi's 'Line of death' off the Gulf of Sidra and fired on four Libyan boats. At that time also, the Washington Post, their popular newspaper, had specifically stated that President Reagan wanted to harass Gaddafi and destabilise his

[Shri Sharad Dighel]

regime and, therefore, that attack was made. Therefore, it is very clear as to the real purpose of these attacks.

I would like only to put before this House two or three main points which arise out of this attack. Firstly, that it is not only a menace to the security of the small countries, but it has also demonstrated the real purpose in establishing military outposts. Upto now, USA was justifying military outposts here on other grounds. And they were posing that it was not a threat to other countries. But now it is specifically demonstrated that they use the other outposts only for attacking the small countries. This is one point that has been demonstrated by them now. The second point is this. Upto now, US preferred covert action against those countries which were not in their camp. Now in this case, they did not merely attempt to destabilise or dislodge a government by other means which they used to do in other countries. But now they have directly attacked and left that covert policy which they were following upto now. These are very serious things which have come up on the surface now. As far as this question is concerned, serious note has to be taken by the small countries, especially the developing countries and the non-aligned countries. And solidarity must be shown, as has been shown by the statement of the NAM, to Gaddafi and Libya from this point of view. With these words, I again welcome the statement of the Government and the Statement of the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the intentions and designs of the United States Administration have been so devastatingly exposed through this flagrant aggression that has been committed against Libya that at least in my living memory, I do not think this House has ever spoken with such a common united voice before, on any issue. I am very proud of the fact that the Indian Parliament is able today to stand up before the world and declare in absolutely unequivocal terms its indignation, its condemnation and its resolve to see that in future the resistance by all the third world

countries and all freedom loving peoples throughout the world to these expansionist and aggressive designs is going to be redoubled.

I must say one thing Sir. This is, of course, a coincidence or a quirk of history that this aggression has taken place just at the time when the Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement happened to be meeting not very far from this building itself. Those representatives who have come there as our honoured guests at the moment in this country are seized of this problem. They have spoken out yesterday. Before their Session concludes, I am sure they will take some further decisions in this matter. And it is good that just at the time when they are here, present on our soil as our guests, they should also be satisfied that the representatives of the Indian people express the will of the people of India. We are talking continuously about small countries and all that, but we are not a small country, we are a very big country, but we are also part of that community of nations, non-aligned nations and developing nations, whom they represent and in fact we are the Chairman of NAM at the moment, and they should be reassured by the voice of this Parliament that we are representing the unanimous will of the people of this country.

I would request Sir that whatever Resolution we adopt—I think we are going to adopt a Resolution, & if it is moved by the Chair, it will be more appropriate—that Resolution may kindly be forwarded with an appropriate covering letter to the United States Congress so that from one Parliament to another we can make known our views. We know that there are forces, not dominant but still quite strong forces within the United States Congress forces within the United States Congress who are also in their own way trying to put up some resistance to the mad designs of the Reagan Administration, as we have seen recently in their refusal to vote the huge amount of funds which he was demanding openly in order to arm and equip the Contras in Nicaragua. So they are also trying to struggle in their own way, but I must say that this struggle is going to be

a very difficult struggle. I would not like to under-estimate the impact of kind of jingoistic propaganda which unfortunately is still quite strong in some of these countries. If you read the next—the full text—of President Reagan's broadcast, which he made just when the attack was launched, broadcast address to the American people—you can see how he is trying to arouse the jingoistic sentiments and passions among his own people, not only by attacking Gaddafi as the arch villain of the peace, but by assuring them every single man, women & child—wherever anywhere in the whole world any evil force or evil person lays a single finger on anyone of you, I am here—Ronald Reagan to look after you and rest assured that we will come down with heavy hand. I know Margaret Thatcher at the time of the Falkland war, was successful in raising jingoistic sentiments among the British public and it paid off dividends to her in the subsequent election very much. So don't let us under-estimate.

18.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

My friend Prof. Swell was very hopeful that the day is not far off perhaps when the American people realise that they are in the grip of Mr. Reagan and they will see to it that he is removed from the scene but it is not so easy. It is not a question of an individual as it has been stated here, you see in the days of President Nixon or in the days of Lyndon Johnson, we know what the Americans were doing in Vietnam. It is a policy of a certain imperialist force and it does not change very much, the nuances may change, the style of functioning may change with individual Presidents and their personalities, but the basic line does not change. And Lyndon Johnson, we know under the filmiest of pretexts ordered the American Air forces to bomb Laos, which was not engaged in that War at all, because, he said that Vietnamese forces were operating through Laos and they were finding sanctuary in the territory of Laos. And many years later it was proved that the whole thing was a complete hoax. But a poor, weak, defenceless country like Laos was bombed mercilessly by the Americans at that time. Later on a story

was concocted that the Vietnamese had attacked U.S. vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin—a very famous incident which was made an excuse for another big offensive by the Americans. And many years later, it was found out that it is a totally concocted story. There was no truth in it at all. And similar thing is sought to be concocted now on the basis of alleged complicity of the Libian regime with these terrorists who are operating. Of course we are against terrorism. We must be against terrorism always, whoever is responsible for it, whether it is a individual or whether it is a State. But you cannot get away like that without any proof or evidence or anything just saying that the two incidents have taken place or three incidents have taken place in Europe. Therefore Gaddafi must be held responsible. Therefore this huge armada of nuclear sub-marines and aircraft carriers and everything is moved into the mediterranean just to launch a terrific attack on this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Find a net where the noose can be fitted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway we have to demand also. I hope the Non-aligned Meeting will demand that this huge armada of ships and aircraft carriers and nuclear sub-marines who are off the Coast of Libya, are they to remain there ? What is to happen ? They want to turn the Mediterranean into an American lake. The Soviets had proposed that all the Navies should be withdrawn from the Mediterranean. They don't agree to that and they moved in this huge fleet. They are armed with such lethal types of weapons, but now they may not immediately attack Libya again in a day or two, I do not know, anything may happen. But what will happen ? Will this fleet remain there—off the coast—intimidating everybody ? And the irony of it is that on the Northern shore of the Mediterranean where all the United States bases are—in Portugal, in Spain, in France, in Italy, in Greece—where it is so easy to come across the Mediterranean within striking distance of Libya, he could not find a single place from which those Governments would allow those bases to be used. The Air force had to come all the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

way from the United Kingdom, flying for thousands of miles around, making a big detour to reach the targets in Libya.

Somebody said here that Margaret Thatcher is known as the Iron Lady. But iron sometimes melts. Unfortunately, we could not melt her very much during the Commonwealth Conference in The Bahamas, on the South African question. She did not melt there. She remained, showing her mettle as the iron lady very much. But the Opposition leader in the House of Commons has said that when Mr. Reagan asks her to jump, her reply is : "All right; but how many feet do you want me to jump ?" This is how iron is melting there. And she has said only two days ago that the bases in the United Kingdom would not be used for such purposes. We are also her colleagues in the Commonwealth. (*Interruption*)

So, I will say one thing here : this statement which was made here on behalf of the Government yesterday by the Minister of External Affairs summed up three reasons for our condemning the aggression: firstly, it is in total disregard of international law; secondly, it is a clear act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, and thirdly, it places the regional security and international peace in grave jeopardy. These are all very unexceptionable—the grounds which have been given. To these should be added, the fact that it represents a grave danger to the non-aligned movement, a challenge to the conscience of the non-aligned movement—this attack that has taken place. It is a challenge, of course, to the United Nations also. It is a slap in the face, as one Minister in Holland has said, for the European Community also. But we are more bothered about the fact that it is a direct challenge to the non-aligned movement and, therefore, I would say this. I do not want now to repeat all the things that have been said here. I will just finish by saying 1 or 2 points only; The NAM and its Chairman have spoken up loud and clear; and they should continue to speak loud and clear, because they should have the confidence

that all patriotic and anti-imperialist people throughout the world will support that. I say this because, as it has been pointed out here, this attack against Libya has been planned and prepared for, for a long, long time. It is not something which has suddenly developed. My one complaint is—you can call it a complaint or anything: I do not know what to say—that these incidents are showing that if you take a very mild stand from the beginning, you are perhaps not able to correctly assess the potential danger of it. Then, by taking a very mild kind of stand in the beginning, these hawks who are sitting in the Pentagon only become more aggressive and more encouraged.

What was going on earlier ? In 1980, the U.S. expelled all Libyan diplomats from the United States. In 1982, an embargo was placed on the purchases of Libyan oil. In 1983, of course, Libya itself nationalized about 70% of its oil industry, thereby hitting the interests of Western oil companies. Then in 1983, two Libyan planes were shot down off the coasts of Libya. They were patrolling along the coast. They were shot down. In 1985, Libyan officials who work at the U.N. headquarters were refused entry by the U.S. authorities; they were not allowed to function from the U.N. headquarters. There was a total severance of economic relations with Libya. All the bank accounts in the U.S. were frozen, i.e. of Libyans. One thousand U.S. citizens working in Libya were asked to come home. Most of them refused to do so, of course. Then in March 1986, U.S. Fleet deliberately, cold-bloodedly crossed what Gaddafi has called the Line of Death in the Gulf of Sidhra, and then for five days, 200 sorties or more were flown by U.S. bombers destroying many installations, ships, small boats and vessels off the Libyan coast.

I am saying that throughout this period, if the non-aligned movement had spoken up, or reacted a little more strongly, then perhaps...because you see, the sovereign right of non-aligned countries to determine their own policies, domestic policies and international policies, is being challenged; challenged with bombs, challenged with guns. Therefore, we must assess

reality of the situation today. About terrorism, I do not want to say anything because most members here have spoken about it. The arch terrorist is described others as terrorists. You see this is the whole point Coming to Israel, the creation of the United States Government, I do not know, how many incidents of terrorism can be brought against Israel which they have been doing for years together. But about them, President Reagan has no word to say.

We are supporters of the PLO and SWAPO because they are fighting still for independence. They do carry out armed activity. But do we put those armed activities on the same par as that of terrorism ? Can we do it ? We cannot do it; and certainly they do not justify by the counter measures by Israel or by the South Africans, as they are doing in the southern part of Africa. And now chickens come home to roost; now we find Jayewardene in the name of fighting terrorism is bringing the same Israel agency, British agency and other agencies there into his country. So, I think I know about it very well. Recently, the American movie industry and the American television industry has been projecting a figure called 'Rambow'. I do not know if you have had the fortune to see him. I have read about him. Rambow, tough American hero, who is shooting from the hill and finishing off all coloured people, Negros and others—what do they call him,—who tried to challenge the United States' might; and nobody can stand in front of him; he is an expert with all weapons; and he knows Karate and he can kill anybody and finish off everybody. So, Rambow—Reagan have appeared on the scene now with all their aircraft carriers and missiles and all that. This is the embodiment of the threat that we are facing. I would only say that since now we have at least awakened up to the reality of the situation, I would respectfully advise the Prime Minister, if I may have the presumption to do so, that in the light of these revelations that are going on now at least let us be a little more careful in reviewing our relations with the United States of America. I do not say, cut off relations with them. Obviously, you cannot do that. We are also a big

country; we are not so weak; nevertheless, in all these economic things, in all these high technology areas, even arms aid and all that, that we are now very hopeful of getting from them, please be a little more careful, be cautious about these chaps.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I have clarified that myself; and the Minister of State for Defence has also clarified it a number of times.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are certain spheres in which they are trying to push you in. If you resist that; I will be very happy. They are trying to sell us some arms.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We will be also happy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He only says that we should be at an 'arm's length.

MR. SPEAKER : We will keep them away.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is a big propaganda barrage being launched with the help of millions of dollars to make black look like white. This is going on throughout the world. American propaganda machine is very very powerful and it tries to influence the Press of other countries also; and we should be extremely vigilant and careful. And therefore I will say that we should not be at all surprised to see that the stand of the United States was completely negative on the question of this moratorium on nuclear test which was proposed and which is still being proposed by six Nations headed by our Chairman of the NAM here. The response was totally negative and they started again having their nuclear tests and it is nothing surprising; we are not surprised that they do not respond to the appeal of the Six Nations; we are not surprised about the attitude they take towards the whole Indian ocean question and go on obstructing any attempt to have that Conference on the Indian Zone question. So, they are consistent; I don't see any inconsistency in their stand at all; inconsistency has only occurred sometime in the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

attitude of other countries who can be pressurised or get themselves fooled for some time by their sweet talk and may be by their dollars.

I have nothing more to say. We are, of course, one, the entire Parliament and the country and everybody is one on this question. Let us speak with one voice to the people in our own country also. And let us rouse and mobilise people outside this House. It is not enough if only a few elected Members do it. You see, here also, how many people are present? Then, I saw many people went out to the American Embassy, Yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have gone to mobilise people.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us mobilise the people outside also. Let there be some big rallies and demonstration in the country, so that the Americans understand the sentiments of the Indian people, and they are forced to withdraw, vacate this kind of aggression which they have committed so blatantly.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I have to place before this House that the motives of the United States of America are well known. This type of episode is not new. During the last fifty years of this century, at least two hundred coups have taken place and out of them seventy have been engineered by the C.I.A. So, this is not new. And, I have not been surprised at what has been done by the United States of America. The policy is very straight. Their policy is to gain bargaining power, with strength and for negotiating from the point of strength.

So far as this is concerned, it is not the exercise of their right over the international waters, or that Libya is involved in terrorism. That is not the real issue. The real issue is, Gaddafi was not following the policies of the United States of America in West Asia. It is a straight thing. So, somehow or other

they have to bring a nation to follow them, and not only follow them, they want to make it survive.

One thing, I want to tell you. So far as Libya is concerned, no doubt, we condemn terrorism either national or international. No doubt, we do not accept and approve the stand of Libya in international waters. But that does not provoke, that does not justify the United States of America for armed intervention on that massive scale. That is very important.

On thing, I want to remind the House is that what has happened, or I want to ask, is the United States of America, really against terrorism? I am afraid; they are not. Our Prime Minister, when he was the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, he had categorically stated that behind the extremists in Punjab, behind is terrorism, here in Punjab, the U.S.A.'s hand is there. It is not there? When the American Ambassador ...
(Interruption.)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I had also pointed this out when I was in the U.S.A. talking with the U.S. Government.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Initially you said it when you were the General Secretary, and subsequently you said it in the U.S.A.

When Mr. Chauhan, carried on this extremist activity in the United States of America, Mr. Bernes, the Ambassador of U.S.A. in India, justified his activity. And he justified it on the ground that it is like Puerto Rico, this is a national liberation movement. He said, "similarly, Khalistan movement is like that." That is quite surprising.

My submission is, in the United Kingdom now also under Police protection the Khalistan flag is being unfurled. They are under Police Protection. The extremists in U.K. have been given Police protection. Khalistan house is functioning there helped and aided by the Government of the United Kingdom.

AN HON. MEMBER : United States.

of Tripoli and Benghazi

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : In spite of our protest no serious action has been taken by the United Kingdom against these activities. In reply to a question, the hon. Minister of External Affairs said that we were unhappy that no serious action had been taken by the Government of U.K. against extremism. Once upon a time certain political parties, when it was alleged that Pakistan was assisting, helping the extremists in Punjab, did not agree with us. They said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi was raising the bogey of Pakistan for political reasons. Today, Mr. Barnala repeatedly says that terrorists are infiltrating into Punjab from Pakistan and they are working as extremists and terrorists in Punjab. It is very clear that what is being done in Punjab has the tacit support of the United States of America, if not directly through CIA. At the same time, it is heartening that all the political parties and the people of India are united to condemn the naked aggression of the United States of America. But all the same, we should not forget that on different occasions we have seriously disagreed. There was the allegation that our Non-Aligned Movement was tilting—sometimes this side and sometimes that side. But we have exhibited our differences. Certain political leaders had gone to Pakistan to negotiate with the head of the military regime in Pakistan, Mr. Zia-ul-Haq. This is our experience. The nation is in crisis. At least for the unity and integrity of this country let all of us be united. I would remind the friends here how the forces are working to destabilise us, how some countries of the world are conspiring to divide us. We must be very careful about that.

About Non-Alignment Movement, efforts should be made to keep all the non-aligned countries united. May I know the names of those countries which are associated with NAM but are being assisted by dangerous weapons and given economic and financial aid by the United States of America? How will they go with you? Whenever there is a crisis, I am afraid they will not be within the NAM. Rather they will be used as instruments in the destabilising game in different parts of the world by the United States of America. There are some such countries;

I do not want to mention their names. We must be very very careful of them.

So far as our hon. Prime Minister is concerned, he has depicted the foreign policy of India in one sentence only and that is that India has neither any hegemony over any state nor any individual, neither on nature nor on God. This is the essence of the Indian foreign policy and essence of Indian Constitution depicted in one sentence. This is very nicely expressed by our Prime Minister. Let the political parties and the people of India stand by it. We must defend the unity and integrity of this country. We must stand for peace. And we must resist all forces which are working to de-stabilise and disrupt the peace of the world.

19.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we have got an important engagement for the Foreign Minister himself. He has to host a dinner in honour of the Foreign Ministers and we have got still about.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, my party has not been called.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is only that the Foreign Minister has to go and attend to that. But still National Conference is there. Mr. Banatwala is there. Enough has been said

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Only five minutes, Sir.....

(Interruptions)

There will be misunderstanding amongst our people also. They will think that we have not taken any part.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do about it? I cannot create time.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Well, I can give you one minute. You can say that you associated with this.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Give me five minutes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Not five minutes, I can give you two minutes,

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President of America Shri Regan has said in the last :

[English]

Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary, we will do it again.

[Translation]

Then in the communique released by the White House, he has said that -

[English]

This is an effort on our part to prevent colonel Gaddafi from making future attacks on us. This is a self-defence move.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that this posture of America has hurt the feelings of the entire world. Today, in this Parliament, a united stand has been taken by the Hon. Prime Minister, the Government and the opposition and it is the correct expression of our feelings. Today, there is a great danger to the entire world and this is so because the USA is exhibiting her power by sending her Sixth and Seventh Fleets sometime in Gulf of Sidra and sometime in the Bay of Bengal or Indian Ocean and is threatening small nations, particularly non-aligned nations. I also want to say that today the world is facing danger and the way the atomic weapons have been stock-piled no one is in a position to combat them. But the voice of India is quite powerful. We are living in a very big country and our Prime Minister should lay emphasis on our policies. We should awaken the opinion of the people of the world so that we are able to face the manoeuvres of the big powers.

Mr. Gaddafi has been charged with helping and aiding terrorism. So far as Gaddafi is concerned, the Prime Minister has supported him and he has said in appropriate words that we do not support terrorism. Mr. Gaddafi has, in particular, made his position very clear about the

explosion occurred recently in a night club in West Germany.

At present, the root cause of tension and struggle is Palestine. Because of this, the entire world is caught in the whirlpool of war. Lakhs of Palestinians are wandering about from one place to another and they are not getting any shelter in Syria, Egypt, Jordan etc., and those living in Lebanon have been attacked by Israel and their refugee camps in Chhatila and Savra have been destroyed, though Lebanon too has been involved in a civil war with the result that lakhs of people are heading towards destruction. That country is burning. It is the right of the Palestinians to struggle for their freedom, to get their country back, because the way America, a big power, is assisting Israel, it looks that a programme has been chalked out to annihilate the Palestinians. I am of the view that unless this Palestine problem is solved, this fight will continue and it becomes the moral duty of all of us, be it Gaddafi, Syria, Jordan or India, to help them. The type of terrorism the Palestinians are indulging in, is their reply. To achieve freedom for their country and to liberate themselves from Israel, it is their right to use whatever means or arms they want to use. Otherwise, America should agree that the people there should be resettled in that country.

I would also like to submit that the United Nations Organisation is facing a grave danger. If this process continues, if America continues her highhandedness, you can very well imagine the results. The United Nations Organisation is situated in America itself, but the way she is adopting policies, the way she has attacked Gaddafi and has killed innocent people in Tripoli and other cities, I think these are going to be fatal blows to the existence of the United Nations. It is going to end.

MR. SPEAKER : You must have heard the saying which means that we shall not sink alone, we shall take you along.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : That is right, Sir. That is why I am submitting that if this process continues, if it

is not resisted, then there is danger to the very existence of the United Nations, which is our last ray of hope. But I would also like to tell that the way NATO countries, like Spain, France, etc., have told America in clear words that their land cannot be used for raids shows that there are differences among the countries in the American camp. Our policy is an independent policy which aims at saving the entire world. It is a very hopeful sign.

[English]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Poranani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I respect the constraints of time and I will not take much time.

Sir, when I was participating in the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I had opened my remarks with a reference to the tension in the Mediterranean and the evil designs of the United States of America against Libya. Here now we have this blatant aggression.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, no words are adequate to denounce this act of the United States. No words are adequate to condemn fully the act of aggression—and the blatant aggression—of the United States against Libya. It appears as if the United States acts like a law unto itself. It accuses Libya of complicity in terrorism and then it itself sits to judge the issue and acts to punish on the basis of its judgment.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is said that they are mindful of the sins of others whereas they are oblivious of their own.

[English]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this blatant aggression by the U. S. represents a flagrant violation of all norms of civilised behaviour and international conduct. Even the allies of the U.S. should take a lesson from the way in which the U.S. is behaving. They had also advised the U.S. not to take any military action. But as has been correctly pointed out, this aggression is a slap in the face of the allies of the United States. It is high time that the allies of the U.S. should realise the contemptuous manner

in which their own advice to the United States has been held by the Reagan Administration.

Sir, I will not take much time. I will conclude by saying that the entire world must rise to pronounce the United States guilty. We must not rest content by merely asking U.S. not to undertake any such military action in the future and to desist from such activities in the future. We cannot rest content with that alone. I must emphasise that we must call upon the U.S. to atone for its sins by giving due compensation to Libya for the damages that have been inflicted upon it against all norms of international behaviour and conduct.

Sir, the statement that has been made by the Minister for External Affairs and our Prime Minister —every word of that statement reflects the sentiments of the Indian people. Every word of that statement echoes the voice of the Indian people.

Let us march forward with our solidarity with Libya in its defence of its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only one minute.

I join this august House in the condemnation of this brutal attack by the U.S.A. Government headed by Mr. Reagan as President, on Libya. Sir, America is a Super Power, the world knows. But it does not mean all the countries which are small or the poor countries should be used as bonous of America. So, the world opinion is against this American attack on Libya, and the Indian people specially are very much peace-loving people and as the Parliament has joined now to condemn this brutal attack, no word is sufficient enough to express this brutal act of American Government headed by Mr. Reagan. At the same time, as the Parliament is speaking with one voice, let us have one voice all over the country and the world also to mobilise the opinion that Americans should be taught a lesson that the status of Super Power and money in

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

not the only thing that can dictate the world.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can take full time, at dinner I can represent you !

MR. SPEAKER : He can go on speaking and you can represent him there !

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : You can go, of course. Yes, you are welcome.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really a unique and momentous experience when we see the united strength of Indian democracy raising its voice, quiet but a strong voice, against aggression. The house with one voice has not only condemned the aggression against Libya, but also has expressed its solidarity with the people and the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This is in the glorious tradition of this Parliament because of our Constitution itself enshrines in the Directive Principles—promotion of international peace and security, respect for international law, just and honourable relations between nations and settlement of international disputes through arbitration. These are the principles which our Constitution enjoins upon us and the house has followed that tradition repeatedly. If I may quote the famous statement of our leader, the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when he addressed the United Nations in the early Fifties for the first time, he said :

“India will not be neutral when peace is threatened and freedom is in peril.”

These are the words he said and the House witnessed, and some of us who were in this House since the Fifties have known that when Korea crisis began, when Korea was threatened, here the House unitedly under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressed against aggression in Korea. Then, when Suez Canal was

attacked by the joint forces of France and England and Nasser was attacked, Prime Minister Nehru said that he must oppose, the world must oppose, the Parliament must oppose. And he opposed what he called, the gun-boat diplomacy. And then, later on, more than once the House expressed solidarity with the great and heroic people of Vietnam and condemned aggression on the people of Vietnam by the imperialist forces.

Coming again, I can give instances after instances. But the finest hour of this House was the Bangladesh crisis because that was an aggression on us. I have given an example of aggression committed by other countries. But this was an aggression on us. India was threatened by major powers : they had said, they will intervene in this country. The 7th Fleet was on the Bay of Bengal and at the moment the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was unique, bold and courageous. And the House gave her the name, Durga. This house itself gave, the Opposition gave her that name. And no less a person than the great formidable adversary, Dr. Henry Kissinger writes in his memoirs acknowledging the courageous leadership provided by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at that moment, when our own country was threatened. And there was this danger of intervention from outside power.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And also our Defence Minister, at that time.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Recently, the House had debated the other day on Nicaragua. We united with one voice against intervention, against aggression and against destabilising and trying to subvert an independent country.

We are now on the statement. The House has debated today this evening the statement of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. This statement is in that same tradition, glorious tradition of the leadership of this country. If Panditji would have been today, he would have spoken the same words. If Indiraji would have been today, she would have spoken

the same words. We are fortunate we are lucky that we belong to the same traditions, the glorious traditions of the Indian Parliament and the united strength of the Indian democracy. Such a voice cannot be muted. Such a voice will have its effect in the world as a whole where even though, the voice is mute and which is ranged against the brute force of power and nuclear power. But the political will, the voice of the people, the millions and millions of people, not only in this country but in the world as a whole—this cannot be silenced and this cannot be defeated. This is what we saw in the emergency meeting of the Ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the Non-Aligned countries yesterday where they welcomed and they praised the statement of the Chairman, NAM and Prime Minister of India. And they said that it had given a timely, bold and correct lead and has spoken against aggression and expressed solidarity for the people and the Government of Libya.

Since the last three months when this crisis has been building up, we have been saying always at all moments since January in our statements on 13th January and then again on 26th March and later on on the 14th April we spoke against the moves, the military confrontation posed by the actions of the United States vis-a-vis Libya and called for restraint. The NAM Coordinating Bureau Meeting in New York, of which India is the Chairman, under our chairmanship issued some statements on 6th February and then again on 26th March and we condemned US actions and demanded an immediate cessation of military operations by the United States.

Recently, the latest development since yesterday when I made the statement, as I said the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau had an emergency session and it strongly condemned the US action and it demanded that the United States put an immediate halt to its military operations and also demanded that full and prompt compensation be paid to Libya. In addition, it called on the Security Council to take urgent action to condemn this act of aggression and to prevent the repetition of such acts. It also affirmed its full

support to and solidarity with Libya. United Nations Security Council is already in session at this moment and our representative there has made a statement on the lines of the Prime Minister's statement here and of my statement in this House.

According to latest reports, the United States bombing raid lasted only 11 to 12 minutes. During the raid, as is known, Col. Gaddafi's residence was hit, his baby daughter was killed and two sons were injured. President Gaddafi himself is safe. Five targets in Libya were hit. These included Al-Azziziyah barracks. Tripoli airport, Al-Jammahriya barracks, Benina airport and Sidi Balal.

There are very interesting developments in the world. There have been popular and violent demonstrations against US action in United Kingdom and West Germany. Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher has come in for severe opposition for having permitted US aircraft to have taken off from British basis for use against Libya in the House of Commons,

Very interestingly, the House is aware that earlier, there was a call for imposing economic sanctions against Libya by the United States Government. This was not followed by any of the European countries, not even United Kingdom which is the only country which is supporting US action in Libya. But the European Economic Committee which met on April 14 issued a statement which said in the last final paragraph :

“Finally, in order to enable the achievement of a political solution avoiding further escalation of military tension in the region with all the inherent dangers, the 12—the 12 Members of the EEC—underlined the need for restraint on all sides”

One of the signatories to this is the UK Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and now British is allowing the bases. So, this, if I may say so, is for British consistency and sincerity.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : General Assembly should be convened.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There was a report from some foreign news agency in Tripoli that there had been a further attack. Have you any information about it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is apparently no truth in the report that there was a second US attack on Libya.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They themselves corrected it to have one more attack.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is the report I have.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I had a report which said that there was no further attack but there was some firing by anti-aircraft guns. Nobody really knows why. But they believe that it was at some reconnaissance plane which might have been fairly high up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about the Indian Embassy ? Any news ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : With regard to the Indian Embassy we are in contact with them. The Indian Embassy and our personnel are safe and luckily the Indian citizens living there are not affected.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Is it not possible for us to take the move and also to persuade the present conference which is going on to demand an emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly ? Certainly we have got majority there. We have no say at all in the Security Council.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Six European countries like FRG, Spain, France, Greece and Netherlands have condemned the attack. Spain and France refused to allow the US aircraft to use their airspace for their flights from US to Libya. The only countries which have supported US bombing raids are Britain, Israel and Canada, while the Australian Government counselled restraint by both sides. The Organisation of African Unity and the Organisation of Islamic Countries have also condemned this attack.

The united voice expressed in this House condemning the aggression against Libya will go a long way in creating the political will in the country, because the escalation of conflicts can lead to a serious situation and it should be our effort to prevent that. The Prime Minister has already appealed for restraint by the United States and all others concerned in this region. In the Non-aligned Bureau meeting of the Foreign Ministers we are discussing this question and the suggestion that has come from the hon. Member - we are viewing it how to pursue this, whether in the Security Council which is already in session or in the General Assembly or in some other manner. But the important point is that further escalation should be prevented so that it should not develop into a major conflict involving other powers and this will be a very serious crisis and we should direct our attention to this. But certainly again I say that I am grateful to all the hon. Members for the support they have given and the lead they have given. This will not only enhance the prestige of this Parliament but actually the world expects the Indian Parliament to give a lead of this kind on a critical matter like this.

RESOLUTION RE : RECENT BOMBING OF TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI BY US AIRCRAFT

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I thought that there was going to be some resolution...

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming pronto.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : And then kindly convey the sentiments of this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You being non-aligned in this House, it is better that you move it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming Professor Saheb, pronto.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You kindly convey the unanimous sentiments of this House to the leaders of the Delegations

who are already present here and also to the Leader of that unfortunate country which has been the victim of this aggression.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir.

The House—

Noting with deep shock and indignation the recent bombing raids by U.S.A. on the territory of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Convinced that this action of the U.S.A constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya as well as gravely threatens regional and global peace and security;

- (1) Unequivocally condemns the U.S. action which is in total disregard of international law and constitutes nothing less than a clear act of aggression;
- (2) Expresses complete support for and solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in this hour of trial;
- (3) Demands the immediate cessation of provocative and hostile acts against a non-aligned country;
- (4) Earnestly calls upon U.S.A. and all others to exercise the utmost restraint and not do anything to further aggravate the already tense situation in the region;
- (5) Endorses the collective stand taken by the non-aligned movement at the Emergency Session of Foreign Ministers and Heads of delegations at the Ministerial level meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi on April 15, 1986;
- (6) Calls upon the U.N. Security Council to take urgent action to condemn aggression and to prevent the repetition of such acts which violate the International Order and U.N. Charter."

Do I take it that the Resolution is

passed unanimously by this House ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.
The Resolution was adopted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, copies of this Resolution may kindly be forwarded by you to your counterparts in the American Congress and the House of Representatives and also convey it to the representatives of Libya.

MR. SPEAKER : Sure.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM : (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Copies of this Resolution may be sent to the Libyan Government also and also to Governments of all the non-aligned nations.

MR. SPEAKER : Definitely. Always I would like to do that. I know what it means.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications Under Sections 159 of the Customs Act, 1962

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

- (1) Notification No. 249/86-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 213-Customs dated the 24th September, 1981 so as to withdraw the partial exemption on fatty acids, all sorts ;
- (2) Notification No. 250/86-Customs published in Gazette of India

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

dated the 16th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 130/86-Customs and 136/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to increase the standard effective rate of basic duty on PTA and DMT from 150 per cent *ad valorem* to 150 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rupees 3 per kg. and the preferential rate of duty on DMT from 140 per cent *ad valorem* to 140 per cent *ad*

valorem plus Rupees 3 per kg.

[Placed in Library. See No LT 2502-

A-86]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is an anti-climax.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 17, 1986.

19.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 17, 1986/ Chaitra 27, 1908 (Saka)