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Wednesday, November 26, 1986
Agrahayano 5, 1908(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

No. 17, Wednesday, November 26 1986/Agrahayana 5.1908 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions —	
*Starred Question Nos. 326 to 328, 331, 333 and 334	... 1-32
Written Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Question Nos. 329, 330, 332, 335 to 340 and 342 to 345	... 33-50
Unstarred Question Nos. 3408 to 3435, 3437 to 3501, 3503 to 3506, and 3508 to 3579	... 50-255
Papers Laid on the Table	... 259-267
Message from Rajya Sabha	.. 267-268
Committee on private members' Bills and resolutions	... 268
Twenty-Seventh Report	
Public Account Committee	... 268-269
Action taken Statement	
Committee on public undertakings	... 269
Thirteenth Report and Minutes	
Statement correcting reply to a supplementary on	
SQ No. 26 dated 5.11.86 regarding assassination of general vaidya	... 269-270
Business advisory committee—	
Thirty First Report	... 271-272
Matter under rule 377—	... 272-281

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,

(i) - Need to reconsider the decision regarding closure of Government of India Press, Calcutta Kumari Mamata Banerjee	...	272
(ii) Need to declare various districts of eastern U. P. as backward districts and set up a Development Board for their development Shri Madan Pandey	...	272-273
(iii) Need to set up small and large scale industries in Agra district of Uttar Pradesh Shri Ganga Ram	...	274-275
(iv) Need to have a uniform pattern of Sales Tax in all States to check its evasion Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar	...	275-276
(v) Need to take steps to check pollution in Kota city of Rajasthan Shri Shanti Dhariwal	...	276-277
(vi) Need to ensure that the prime movers of monoblock pump sets are not classified as 'electric motor' in Coimbatore Shri P. Kolandaivelu	...	277-278
(vii) Need to look into the methods of diagnosis of AIDS Dr. A. Kalanidhi	...	278-279
(viii) Need to consider the situation arising out of the total strike of the Government employees in Uttar Pradesh Shri Arif Mohammad Khan	...	279-280
(ix) Need to revise the pay scales of the University teachers in the country Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi	...	280-281
Statutory resolution RE : Disapproval of Coal Mines Nationalisation laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 and Coal Mines Nationalisation laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986- contd;	...	281

COLUMNS

Motion to consider

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	281-286
Shri Narayan Choubey	...	286-289
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	...	289-291
Shri Thampan Thomas	...	292-294
Shri Salahuddin	...	294-295
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	...	295-297
Shri Asutosh Law	...	297-298
Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh	...	298-300
Shri Basudeb Acharia	...	300-303
Shri Vasant Sathe	...	303-313

Clauses 2 to 20 and 1

... 313-319

Motion to Pass

Shri Vasant Sathe	...	319
-------------------	-----	-----

Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 1986

... 319

Motion to consider

Shri H. K. L. Bhagat	...	319-324 & 368-377
Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	...	324-330
Shri Shantaram Nalk	...	330-334
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	334-349
Shri R. P. Das	...	342-345
Prof. N. G. Ranga	...	345-348
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	...	348-353
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	353-358
Shri Harish Rawat	...	358-362
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	...	362-364

	COLUMNS
Shri K. S. Rao	... 364-366
Shri Manvendra Singh	... 366-368
Clauses 2 to 42 and 1	... 377-378
Motion to Pass	
Shri H. K. L. Bhagat	... 377-378
Atomic energy (Amendment) Bill, 1986—	... 378-387
Motion to consider	
Shri K. R. Narayanan	... 378-380
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	... 383-387
Prof. P. J. Kurien	... 387
Half-an-hour discussion—	
Low wages for tea Plantation Workers	
Shri Piyush Tiraky	... 387-392 & 399-403
Shri P. A. Sangma	... 392-396 & 400-401
Shri Basudeb Acharia	... 396-397
Shri P. Namgyal	... 397-399
Paper laid on the table—contd.	... 403-404

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 26, 1986/
Agrashayana 5, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you not know that Mr. Deputy Speaker has got married ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : The colour of your turban as well as the complexion of your face is red today. What is the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is because of your kindness that the complexion of my face is red.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, today let your ruling be colourful.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a point of view.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Restructuring of Planning Commission

+
*326. SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA ;
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering restructuring of the functions and organisational pattern of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same and the changes likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, at present the Planning Commission has got 27 divisions covering specific areas and it has been found that some of the divisions are unwieldy. There is scope for proper integration of the work in such divisions. Some of the divisions have tremendous load of work without commensurate strength of experts and that affects the quality of studies and the papers produced. In this background, I would like to know whether the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has recommended restructuring of the functions of the different divisions of the Commission

If so, what are the recommendations and what is the response of the Government? Also, I would like to know whether the restructuring of the Planning Commission has figured in any of the sittings of the National Development Council; if so what are the details.

SHRI SUKH RAM : There is a difference between what the hon. Member asks us and wants to know about the restructuring of the functions of the Planning Commission. As far as the restructuring of the Secretariat is concerned, of course under the direction of the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Planning Commission, necessary steps are being taken to upgrade the capabilities of the Secretariat to cope with the challenges which we are going to face in the future. For instance, now, we have sanctioned four posts of experts. Out of the four posts, two posts have been filled and two posts are likely to be filled in the near future.

As far as the functions of the Planning Commission are concerned, they have been entrusted by the Government in its Resolution in March 1958. There is no proposal to restructure the functions of the Planning Commission. As far as the improvement of the capabilities are concerned, now we have to think about the problems which we are to face after quite 20 years ahead from this time. For this purpose, in various sectors, we are now making considerations. For instance, take power sector. We have to think what will be the problem; what will be the crisis before us—whether it is the oil, gas, thermal, hydel or nuclear and which is the best proposition for us. This is the job which the Commission has to do and for that purpose these experts are being engaged so that they give advice to the Commission for the performance of its duties.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : The Planning Commission was set up in 1950 and its functions were defined there. Afterwards many things have happened. In 1954 Parliament adopted a Resolution directing the Government to take extreme socialistic measures in the interest of the

downtrodden of the society. It is also expected that there should be a definite check on the concentration of income in a few hands. A growing feeling is there that we are drifting away from that policy. I would like to know whether the Government would give definite directives to the Planning Commission to plan accordingly so that, in the overall situation, there is a definite check on the concentration of income in a few hands.

SHRI SUKH RAM : We are not drifting away from the responsibilities and work assigned to the Commission. The hon. Member has just now said that wealth is being concentrated in the hands of a few. That is quite wrong. We are adhering to the functions and the responsibilities assigned to the Commission.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government or the Planning Commission has instructed the different States to constitute district level Planning Boards and if so, which are the States where district level Planning Boards have been constituted and what are the duties and responsibilities and mode of functioning of these district level Planning Boards.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Government have prepared a scheme under which the State planning machinery has to be strengthened, and this scheme extends to the district level also. The Government of India has to share two-thirds of the cost of such strengthening at the State level and 50 per cent at the district level. I do not have the information as to which of the States have availed of this scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Venkatesh.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Thank you very much, Sir.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He never expected to be called.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I thank you in advance, Sir.

DR. V. VENKATESH : As you are aware, about 80 per cent of the population of this country constitute the rural population, the farming community. While doing the planning for our country, this great country, the problems of about 80 per cent of the people, the farmers living in rural areas, have to be taken into account. Therefore, while restructuring the Planning Commission, I want to know whether there is any possibility of including a few farmers in the Planning Commission so that they will be able to give first hand information and we can see that our country marches forward. I want to know whether you are going to give representation to the farming community in the Planning Commission.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have a pure farmer in you, Sir.

SHRI SUKH RAM : In my reply I have already said that at present there is no such proposal. But the hon. Members may be aware of this fact that there are a number of schemes, poverty alleviation schemes, the Minimum Needs Programme, the Hill Area Development Programme, the Tribal Area Development Programme, the Drought Prone Area Development Programme, and so on. So many schemes are there to help the rural masses.

DR. V. VENKATESH : My question was whether representatives of the farming community would be included in the Planning commission.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have already said that there is no such proposal at present.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Why not? What is the reason? It is very unfortunate.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want a piece of information from the hon. Minister. Will he direct the Planning Commission that it should select at least 10 per cent of the schemes submitted by the State Governments at the time

of finalising Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans and should study them in depth to ascertain how far the schemes submitted by the State Governments are practical, useful, called for and in the interest of the people? It should also be ascertained whether grass root level planning has been undertaken or not? Will he issue orders to the Planning Commission to this effect?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are of the view that in the formulation and implementation of the Plans, there should be grass root level planning and instructions to this effect are issued to the State Governments from time to time. So far as the question of selecting certain major projects is concerned, I may submit that every project is scrutinised in the Planning Commission and results of the interaction with the States are included in the final decision.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Janata is getting two questions because they have lost in two by-elections. So, they are getting two chances!

AN HON. MEMBER : As compensation!

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the functioning of many institutions, departments and organisations of the Government of India is scrutinised by financial committees like Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee. But for the last several years so many aspects of the functioning of the Planning Commission are not at all scrutinised by the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and the Commission is treated as a holy cow. It is a part of the movement of cow protection.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am not aware whether the functioning of the Planning Commission has not been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee. I will write him a letter in this regard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A lot of debate has taken place and we are told that it is a very sensitive area; that is why we don't include. And the Minister says that he does not know ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : The Hon. Member has only asked one specific question, whether it is a movement for protecting the holy cow. And I will say no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not demanding for cow slaughter.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The fact is that the Planning Commission occupies a most important position today in the disbursement of funds and comparatively the Finance Commission plays a subordinate role. Whereas the Finance Commission has a constitutional status the Planning Commission does not have a constitutional status. Therefore, will the Government give a constitutional status to the Planning Commission so that the complaint from the State Governments may not be there that constitutional status has been given to this and the Central Government may put a stamp over the State Governments ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : This aspect was entrusted to a high level committee and after necessary scrutiny and deliberations it was found that it is not possible to give constitutional status to the Planning Commission because under the Constitution, the functions of the Union and the States have been well defined and demarcated. In view of this fact, it is not possible.

Moreover, the Prime Minister happens to be the chairman of this Commission. So, this Commission needs that authority which is necessary to ensure implementa-

tion of its suggestions and recommendations.

Re orientation of CSIR

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal for re-orientation of CSIR on the lines of Korea Institute of Science and Technology which took up development of technology for specific users; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. The functions of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology are very limited as compared to the charter of CSIR. It is understood that in 1985 Korean Institute of Science and Technology was merged with Korea Advance Institute of Science (KAIS) which has a charter approaching that of the CSIR.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, although South Korea has very few resources yet it has achieved tremendous economic growth because of increased production through technological innovations and improved efficiency. In answer to a written Question No. 1036 dated 31st July, 1986 the Prime Minister had replied that a review committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain, Member, Planning Commission has been set-up to examine the various aspects of the functioning of CSIR and to suggest measures to be taken for improvement. May I know whether this Committee has submitted its report ? If so, what are its main recommendations and the action taken by the Government on those recommendations ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As regards the first part of the question Korea's general development is a different matter and science and technology is only part of the issue. In a vast country like India the nature of the problems and the type of solutions are very different from Korea.

As regards the committee set-up by the Prime Minister to review the CSIR actually the report has not yet been submitted. We expect that the report would be submitted by the end of December and at that time, I think, we will be able to say something more about it.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : May I know whether any infrastructure has been built up to transfer the technology developed in the laboratories under the CSIR to the industry? If so, has it been evaluated. Please give the figures for the last 2-3 years as to what is the cost involved and what is the return that we had from the transfer of technology?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The primary task of CSIR is to develop technologies which can be transferred to industries as well as to agriculture. The total value of goods produced in industries in India as a result of technologies emanating from CSIR is about Rs. 500 crores. Many contracts have been given to private as well as Government enterprises involving Rs. 20 crores for development of products and processes. Currently CSIR has a contract for Rs. 40 crores from private sector as well as Government organisation.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : It is true that the contribution of CSIR in the advancement of scientific and industrial progress of our country is appreciable. But it is also a fact that today our country is the biggest buyer of technology in the international market. We are spending Rs. 500 crores every year in the name of new technology and new development. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the contribution of CSIR in the development of advanced and appropriate technology which is commercially

viable and acceptable to the entrepreneurs? I would also like to know whether Government would associate the Council as a local consultant with the input of technology and know-how and how much we are investing in R & D every year?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As regards the first question about import of technology it is true that we are importing technology on a big scale. This is largely because the world has moved into a new era of technological development. So it is necessary for us to have not only old technologies but new technologies developed in other parts of the world. That is one of the major reason for having a larger import of technology today. As regards the second question CSIR has developed technologies which are in actual use in many areas in agriculture as well as in industry. For example, we have the National Physical Laboratory, the commodity laboratories like the Leather Research Laboratory, Madras. Then we have the drugs laboratory, where many drugs have been newly invented and actually in the coming February, the Prime Minister is going to inaugurate in Lucknow four new drugs produced by CSIR technology. There are many other areas like ocean development. We have the CSIR National Institute of Oceanography; they have surveyed 300,000 square kms of Indian ocean and discovered modules which contain very valuable metals. For example, in the Bhopal tragedy, under the leadership of the CSIR Director General, the first relief was given. I can tell many areas like that. New petroleum products have been invented as additives. They have also devised new methods of survey of water pipelines under water. These are all great achievements.

MR. SPEAKER : Send all that to the hon. Member. Please be short.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The advice of CSIR is taken when we know that their advice would be useful in certain sectors. They also sit in some of the important meetings.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Is it not a fact that a large number of processes and inventions developed by various CSIR laboratories all over the country have remained at the bench level and because of lack of funds these processes could not be developed to the highest skill and given to the entrepreneurs? NRDC is the clearing House for these laboratories.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I think that some processes invented by the CSIR could not be actually used, but the utilization rate of CSIR technology is much higher than for example technologies in the British Technology Group. Forty per cent of the CSIR technologies are actually being used, while the utilization of such technologies in Britain is only 14.5 per cent. Therefore, there is a high rate of utilization of know how and processes devised by CSIR by our industry.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : This is an era of technology revolution and most of the advanced countries in order to keep pace with the advancement in technology have started a technology nursery in which they develop, indigenise and use their technology for the development of the country. Will our hon. Minister think to start such a technology nursery also?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I do not exactly know the concept of the technology nursery, but all our technology laboratories are nurseries of technology, in fact, where technology is born as well as nurtured. We also have the concept of technology parks where advanced technology from abroad is introduced, developed and popularised.

Forest clearance for Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canals

***328. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Union Government for expeditious clearance of

forest lands required for Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canals excavation in Khammam and Krishna districts;

(b) whether an officer deputed from the Forest Research Institute, Bangalore inspected the forest lands involved and if so, what was his report; and

(c) the likely date by which the clearance will be given?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An officer from the Sandal Research Centre, Bangalore, who inspected the forest land to be diverted for Nagarjuna Sagar left canals has recommended clearance of the proposal.

(c) Some essential information is still awaited from the State Government. Final decision can be taken only after receipt of the lacking data.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I am very happy with the answer to part (b) of the question, where it is very clearly stated that the officer who was deputed to examine the forest land has recommended for clearance of the proposal because practically there are no trees.

But I am very unhappy with the answer to part (c) of the question. The same rituals cannot be uttered in a marriage function as well as in the obsequious functions connected with death. In fact this project was started in 1956 and when our late Prime Minister Jawahar Lalji laid the foundation for it, he said that these were the temples of the modern world. The project was expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan, but due to paucity of funds, it continued all these years. The present problem is only with regard to digging of canals in

the tail-end areas. While this process has been there, the 1980 Forest Act came into being and because of that, this small portion of the work were stopped. In view of the fact that the Government has stated categorically several times that the existing irrigation potential should be made best use of and in view of the fact that the Government has sent all the proposals and barring only one which requires one hectare land, i. e. Jamalapuram Major, all other proposals 17 in number involve only 230 hectares of land by which more than 10,000 hectares of land can be provided irrigation water, will the Government please clear the proposals immediately without insisting for the details of the composite map, all of which was also made available to the Government very long, long back ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the doubt expressed by the hon. Member is unfounded. The project had been completed in 1966. The right canal had been dug and for left canal they sent schemes to the Government in 1982-83 and 1984-85 which means that prior to that even the scheme had not been sent to us. Within one month of submission of the scheme we pointed out the shortcomings to them and asked them to remove those shortcomings. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we sent not one but 11 reminders to the State Government. I can tell you the dates also. On 21.9.82, 2.7.84, 21.8.84, 2.7.85, 26.8.85, 21.11.85, 13.1.86, 25.3.86, 27.3.86 and 16.6.86 they were reminded by telegrams and lastly, on 4.8.86 a D.O. letter was sent. They were informed about the shortcomings and were requested to remove them so that the project could be sanctioned at the earliest. So far they have not replied. On receipt of reply, we shall clear the project within a week if the reply complies with the rules framed in this connection.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Mr. Speaker Sir, this is only a classic example of the red-tapism that is prevailing here, in spite of the Prime Minister's assurance to the country that he would take us into the 21st century...

ster's assurance to the country that he would take us into the 21st century...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Even when they seek just one week's time limit ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : If I may respond to that, I entirely agree with the hon. member that delays are caused by red-tapism that exist in the system. My hon. Minister here has just stated on the floor of the House that within one week of receiving the answers from the State Government, he would clear it. Red-tapism, I beg to state Sir, exists in the State and not at the Centre.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Red tape and white cap go together.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Here is my second supplementary. The Government has asked for cost benefit analysis for clearance of this small area which is connected. The cost benefit analysis of the entire project was given long back prior to starting of the project. How can it be a continuous process ? In view of the fact that the cost benefit analysis involves only a few hectares of land in which practically there is no forest at all which was made clear in the report in view of the fact that it will help thousands of hectares of land to be irrigated and also in view of the fact that the State Government has taken up an issue of three patta and raising of mango and other very big plants in the denuded forest lands in which there are no trees at all, at present, belonging to the Forest Department, will the Government clear it most immediately ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, before my Minister responds to the question, I will just like to thank the hon. Member for acknowledging that red tapism exists in the State Government.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is from the Centre, that I want to make it clear.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Unnecessary confusion is being created by the Prime Minister, as usual.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what he has said is not true. The Hon. Prime Minister has given the right reply. If in spite of sending several reminders, no reply has come from the State Government, it is not the fault of the Government of India.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : What is the cost benefit analysis now ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Kindly listen to me calmly. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the forest land has to be utilised, then the State Government should provide equivalent land as replacement. If land is not available then the concerned Government will have to pay the cost of afforestation on double the land of the denuded forest so that loss of the forest is compensated. They have not sent us the correct map showing wherefrom the forest land will be taken, canal and minor canal will be dug and how much forest will be damaged etc. Unless the scheme with full detail is received, the Government of India is unable to sanction it.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : They are producing a film on the forest.

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this project was taken up long time back. The issue is only about the completion of patches left at the tail end of the canal which cost about Rs. 20 crores now and the cultivable land is 1,10,000 acres which gives Rs. 100 crores worth of products every year. So, it is highly economical—nowhere else it is possible. I want to put

it to the hon. Prime Minister himself, whether he will create a mechanism, where the State Government is continuously indulging in red-tapism, parallelly abusing the Central Government by making allegations and making provocative speeches locally, and where the State Government fails, in such cases, whether the Central Government will see that it is cleared immediately without waiting for their reply because it is only a matter of one acre or two acres.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that the subject relates to the State Government. If the Government of India wants some information from the State Government and it does not provide the same, the Government of India becomes helpless. It is true that the projects which are of national interest should be cleared early but alongwith it the question of environment also is important. Unless we take care of both the aspects, the posterity will not be able to enter the 21st century. Therefore, it is very necessary that our environment should be without pollution. After receiving the reply from the State Government, we decide about the project within a week.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been admitted here that the project was started way back in 1956 and the Congress-I ruled the State until 1983. So, one can conclude from that, as to who specialized in red tapism. Secondly...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was a borrowed Congress Government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Secondly, our hon. Minister Bhajan Lal has acquired his own redoubtable reputation for raising queries, as Haryana Chief Minister. I hope he will not bring to bear that expertise on this Environments

portfolio here, and create complications for the projects. The point here is...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now the question is : in part (b) of the answer it is said that the forest officer sent by the Bangalore institute has himself pleaded for the clearance of the project. (*Interruptions*) Part (b) of the answer says that the forest officer sent by the Bangalore institute has recommended the clearance of the project. So, would Central Government agree not to trifle with the details, and clear the project immediately ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member without going deep into any subject gets easily provoked. He has mentioned Haryana here, what can I say about that. He is perhaps suffering from Haryana-phobia, of which I am not aware. I can only say this ...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You should not speak like this.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : He has rightly said that the foundation stone of the project was laid by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956 and it was completed in 1966. So far as the question of the time gap between 1966 to date is concerned, the right canal had long back been dug but for the left canal they sent the scheme to us between 1982 and 1984-85. I do not know how he said that the Congress Party was in power during that period. I want to ask him what did the other Government do which also remained in power in between ? However, I can say that after receiving the reply from the State Government we shall decide the issue within a week.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What happened in between can also be replied to by the hon. Minister because in the Janata regime also he was a Chief Minister.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Next question No. 329-Mr. Kali Prasad Pandey is not here. Question 330-Mrs. Usha Chowdhury is not present. Now question 331. Mr. Kollandaivelu.

Forest clearance for welfare projects in States

*331. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have applied for forest clearance for various welfare projects to be implemented in those States;

(b) whether Union Government have cleared those proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) All the State Governments except Jammu & Kashmir, have sent proposals for diversion of forest lands for various projects. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 does not extend to Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Of 2265 proposals received till 31.10.1986, Government of India have approved 1075 proposals and rejected 382. Twenty-eight proposals were withdrawn by the State Governments. 734 proposals are closed in the Ministry on account of non submission of essential information asked for from the State Governments. Only 46 proposals are pending with the Government of India. Decisions on closed cases will be taken on receipt of required information from the State Governments. Of the 46 pending cases, in 31 cases information has been sought

from the State Government less than three weeks ago and hence the cases are treated as pending. Seven cases are under the consideration of the Advisory Committee. The balance of eight cases are ready for issue of orders.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, barring Jammu and Kashmir, all the State Governments have sent their proposals for diversion of forest lands for various projects. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 does not extend to Jammu and Kashmir.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I want an answer in English.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am unable to get the correct answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot. Mr. Kolandaivelu, if he cannot answer in English.....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The other Minister is also here...

MR. SPEAKER : No; it is not possible.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : My question is in English.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want an answer in English.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order...Order please. What is this ?

[Translation]

Why are you disturbing ? Please be seated.

[English]

It is my job. It is not your job.
(Interruptions)

MR. KOLANDAIVELU, you must understand..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : He always does the same thing when the question of Hindi comes.

MR. SPEAKER : That is my job which you want to do.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : That is very bad.

MR. SPEAKER : Presently, you are interrupting. You are making it difficult for me to do my job.

[English]

Please.....will you take your seat ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : We are ready to bear anything but we cannot bear the opposition of Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : Either you come here.....(Interruptions).....You are not letting me hear.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, it is the question of protecting Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : On the issue of the protectors of Hindi like you, I shall come to it later.

[English]

MR. RAI, it is my job to do it (*Interruptions*) Mr. Kolandaivelu, the point is : you are free to ask any question in English or Hindi. The Minister is also free to answer that in Hindi or English. So, there is no question about it. There is no question; not at all. (*Interruptions*) It is a complete freedom both for you as well as for him. There is no discrimination. No...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The question is in English. I want the answer in English only.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter.

Will you please adhere to the principle ? It is my ruling and I do according to what the rules you have laid down. I do not discriminate; I do not differentiate; nothing doing. No.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want an answer in English.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am sorry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, please listen. It is not for you alone; it is for all, for everybody; for everybody in the House, if he may like to speak in English, he is free.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Kolandaivelu, listen to the translation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not your job. You keep silent. It is his right to have differences; it is my right to give the ruling. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What for are you quarrelling ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Translation will be available here.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : If I may just comment for the hon. members, Sir, it is equally difficult for one of our Ministers who perhaps does not know English so well to answer a question in English. So, if we go by this sort of precedent then it will be very difficult to answer questions properly. So, I beg to say that we should stick to the procedure that has been established.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is *vice versa*; it is both ways. Now I have my Ministers who cannot speak in Hindi.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The English translation is better than Hindi.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please keep silent ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want your protection.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You put your question.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I will put my question in English and I want an answer in English. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot do it. I have given my ruling and you know the rules. Don't try to violate them.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing a very wrong thing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please understand this ? It is both ways.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is this a talking shop here ? Will you keep silent ? The question is that it must be understood. Mr. Saifuddin, I am saying something which is simple and straightway; it is as good for you as for any other one. So, it might put other members into difficulties as the Prime Minister did point out; and it should be as the norms we have; our norms are very good and they are working perfectly all right and they are going to be adhered to; and I am not going to budge an inch from them, whatever you may say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I will ask my question in Tamil then.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order !

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : All the languages are recognised; all the 14 languages are recognised. Then I will put my question in Tamil. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no problem. He can ask his question in Tamil. There is a translation in Hindi and English. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, all right. As there is a solution for every problem I do not mind if you raise any subject which I can settle and I will always settle according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please keep silent ?

If you give me a notice, I will get the answers. You put the question in Tamil. I will get the answers; as it is.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Under the rules it is decided.

MR. SPEAKER : It is always so. You see, 24 hours notice is to be given if anybody has to put a question in a regional language. That is there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Not for Question Hour.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Whether it is Question Hour or any time.

MR. SPEAKER : If that is so, I will go according to what the rules are. So simple it is. I am not going to budge an inch.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We have to give notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go according to what the rules are. But I am not going to break any rule at any cost, whatever it may be. That is simple. Put the question in English now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You change the rules. (Interruptions)

All the languages have equal right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you are supposed to be a leader. You must know what you are talking about.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should be allowed to put a question in his language.

MR. SPEAKER : You must be knowing what you say. Have you really studied some rules ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You change the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : That is something else. That is not practicable now.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why to divide more and more ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You please tell me. Supposing I am getting an answer in English I put my supplementary; otherwise I will not.

MR. SPEAKER : That is your choice. I cannot help it. There is no question. There is no binding. There cannot be any binding.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You are denying my right. You are denying my right.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not denying any right. I am doing... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The other Minister is here. He may be able to tell me in English.

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. question. I will not make... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not impose anything, I will impose what is enshrined in the rules.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This is discrimination over the language. this is discrimination.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Whatever the hon. Member is saying.....
(*Interruptions*)

Shri Narsing Suryawansi. Absent.

SHRI C. Janga Reddy. Absent

Dr. A. K. Patel.

DR. A. K. PATEL : Question No. 333.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): Give me one minute. The answer got misplaced, I have got it here. Sorry.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is looking for Hindi copy.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is searching for the Hindi translation.

Comparative operational cost of NPP nuclear power plants and hydel plants

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*333. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the capital cost and also the operational cost per KW of nuclear power stations at Tarapur, Rajasthan, Kalpakam and the estimated ones of Narora;

(b) how do these compare with those of the thermal and hydel power stations; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the policy of setting up more nuclear power plants in view of steep rise in capital as well as operational costs of nuclear power stations vis-a-vis thermal and hydel power stations ?

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

Statement

Comparative operational cost of nuclear power plants and hydel plants

(a) Capital cost/KWe installed for Nuclear Power Stations at Tarapur, Rajasthan, Madras and Narora, is Rs. 2247, Rs. 3996, Rs. 5231 and Rs. 11444 respectively. The unit energy cost is Rs. 36.99 paise/KWh for Tarapur, 35.49 paise/KWh for Rajasthan and 43.03 paise/KWh for Madras Atomic Power Stations. The estimated unit energy cost for Narora is about 71 paise/KWh.

(b) The capital cost/ KWe installed of Power Stations to be commissioned in the year 1992 is estimated to be Rs. 15,400 for Nuclear, and Rs. 14,790 for Thermal Power Stations respectively. Nuclear Power at the selected sites is cheaper than electricity generated by coal fired thermal power stations. The capital cost of hydel units vary depending on the locations, and those of the recent stations at Dul Hasti, Chamara II, Nathapajahkri, Uri Poonch vary from Rs. 10,760 to 13,280 per KWe. The operating costs of hydel stations are naturally low and range from about 3 paise to about 10 paise per KWh, depending on the location. However, comparison of these costs with those of nuclear and thermal units is not appropriate as actual generation from hydel stations is largely dependent on the monsoons.

(c) There has been a rise in the capital and unit energy costs of power from nuclear, which is of an order similar to the rise in the case of power from thermal and other sources. In view of the energy needs of the country, Government considers it desirable to exploit all available and feasible sources of power including hydel, thermal and nuclear.

DR. A. K. PATEL : The hon. Minister in reply to my question has replied that the capital cost/KWe installed for Nuclear Power Stations at Tarapur, Rajasthan, Madras and Narora is Rs. 2247, Rs. 3996 and so on. I want to know about Kakrapur plant, what is the capital cost, what is the installation cost, at present.

(*Interruptions.* I would like to know from the Minister, what is the capital cost and what are the operations costs estimated to be and when is it likely to be completed ?

My second question is, that atomic plants may cause some accidents and hazards. What are the safety precautions which are going to be taken for this plant at Kakrapur ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : With regard to the Kakrapur plant,—if I have heard the hon. Member correctly as there were lot of noise—your question is that what the hon. Member's question is, what is the operating cost of Kakrapur plant. Well, this plant is yet to be constructed, as the hon. Member knows. Therefore, we cannot estimate what the cost would be. The latest atomic energy plant which is coming up is at Narora. There the operating unit cost would be 71 paise.

DR. A. K. PATEL : When will it start functioning and providing electricity to Gujarat State because Gujarat is already a deficit State in the matter of electricity ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Kakrapur Plant will be completed by 1990-91. That is the schedule for the completion of this Plant. At that time, naturally, additional electricity will be available for Gujarat.

DR. A. K. PATEL : What will be the safety precautions for that ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : This will be one of the latest plants. All the modern safety devices will be engineered into this plant.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I agree with the hon. Minister that cost alone is not

the factor and we should tap all sources of energy including nuclear. But I would like to know whether it is a fact that the cost of production of our nuclear energy is on the higher side because we are not using upto date technology. The availability factor in our atomic plants is only 50 whereas this should be above 80. Has your Department made any study of this aspect? If so, what action are you taking to update the technology and have better availability factor from our atomic plants?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : As a matter of fact the availability factor in the Indian reactors on the average excluding RAPS-I is much higher. It is between 60 and 75 if you take the total. In some of the plants the availability factor goes up to 93%. It is not true that the availability factor in the Indian nuclear plants is lower. With regard to world standard of technology, as you know, we had imported technology in the beginning from Canada and the United States. But we have to develop our own technology in most of the cases because of the restrictions that exist with regard to supply of atomic knowhow to countries like India. Therefore, one has to appreciate the enormous effort and ingenuity of our scientists in having developed indigenously nuclear technology. Our nuclear technology is upto world standard. In fact, in some of the things like re-processing and all that we have done the original work which many countries have not been succeeded in doing. So, I do not agree with the hon. Member that the technology of Indian reactors is lower than world standard. In fact at the atomic energy conference which took place in Vienna, some demand had been expressed for the export of reactors from India to other countries, because scientists know that Indian technology is highly developed in this field.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : As per the statement of the Minister, the capital cost per kilowatt for different nuclear power stations in India varies from Rs. 2247 to Rs. 11444. The cost of energy varies from 35 paise per kilo watt to 71 paise per kilowatt—nearly double. I would like to

ask the Minister why there is so much variation and whether the cost of waste disposal is also included in the original cost of the nuclear power plants.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : We can calculate this at constant prices also. It is possible. But as a matter of fact, these figures relate to the prices existing at that time. As you know, the price of everything has gone up since then. This is one of the reasons. Secondly, we have incorporated new designs and new technologies, particularly with regard to safety devices in the later plants like Narora. Double containment, double shut down facilities and series of other safety factors have been built into these plants. This is another reason for the rise in price. As a matter of fact, there has been a general rise in the cost of electricity, whether it is hydel or thermal.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, first I seek your protection before raising my question. My question has been completely changed and distorted and mutilated. My original question was... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It might have been. Now you put your question. We will talk about it later. It cannot be decided now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My original question was not what it is here.

MR. SPEAKER : The question as it is has to be answered.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why it has been completely changed, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : That you can take up later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir,

I have not asked this question. How it has been changed ?

MR. SPEAKER : We can settle that matter. If you have any question, ask it. That we shall decide later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How it has been completely changed ?

MR. SPEAKER : That we shall see later. If you have anything new, you ask. Otherwise I will ask for another question. We will settle it down later on.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Question No. 334.

[Translation]

Employment to candidates affected by
racket in recruitment by the Staff
Selection Commission

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*334. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1287 on 12 November, 1986 regarding malpractices in recruitment of LDCs through Staff Selection Commission and state :

(a) whether any measures have been taken to provide employment to candidates who were deprived of their chances due to the malpractices in recruitment of LDCs by Staff Selection Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) All the persons in the select lists prepared by

the Staff Selection Commission were offered appointments.

(b) The question of reasons, therefore, does not arise.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, my original question was regarding the racket in Staff Selection...(Interruption).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If racket is eliminated, it is good, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Racket or rocket ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But, Sir, here it has been put "whether any measures have been taken to provide employment to candidates who were deprived of their chances due to the malpractices in recruitment of LDCs by Staff Selection Commission", and the reply is "All the persons in the select lists ..". This select list is defective because there was a racket and he has admitted also. While replying to an Unstarred Question, he has admitted that "As a result of enquiries made by the Staff Selection Commission into the complaints received by them, it was found that in about 40 cases nominations for the appointment to the post of lower Division Clerk were made fraudulently. After collecting the relevant evidence and material, a FIR was lodged with the C.B.I. to conduct detailed investigation which is in progress". May I know from the hon. Minister when was this unearthed and detected and if it had been detected that these 40 cases of nomination for recruitment to the post of Lower Division Clerk were made fraudulently, why this list was not cancelled before giving them appointment ?

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not answered my question. Let him answer. Allow him to reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am ready to answer, but Mr. Speaker says that the Question Hour is over.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is replying.

MR. SPEAKER : But the Question Hour is over Achariji.

[Translation]

There is no need to reply now. I will not allow it now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Swatantrata Senani Samman Pension cases from Bihar

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

(a) the number of applicants from Bihar State who have been sanctioned Swatantrata Samman Pension upto April, 1980 as also the number of those who have been sanctioned this pension upto 31 October, 1986;

(b) the number of applications found fake during scrutiny and the action taken against the applicants; and

(c) the number of applications still under consideration of Government and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme was started with effect from 15th August, 1972 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Independence and was renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme with effect from 1st August, 1980 and fresh applications were invited. 19359 freedom fighters and the eligible dependents of the deceased freedom fighters from Bihar were sanctioned pension till 1-8-1980 and in another

2480 cases pension has been sanctioned after 1-8-1980.

2. Every effort is made by the Government to ensure that pension is sanctioned only to genuine freedom fighters. The documents/certificates furnished by the applicants for Samman pension are carefully scrutinised. The verification of the genuineness of the documents is generally done by the State Governments with reference to available records and/or through such freedom fighters who have given certificates certifying the sufferings of applicants and pension is generally sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the State Governments. Complaints have, however, been received against some pensioners alleging that they have managed or are trying to manipulate to get pension by fraudulent means or by furnishing incorrect or false information. Such complaints are promptly referred to the concerned State Government for verification. In doubtful cases, where the complaint appears *prima-facie* genuine, the pension sanctioned is suspended and show-cause notice is issued to the pensioners. Such cases are finally reviewed on the basis of explanation received from the freedom fighters and the verification reports of the State Governments. In case the complaints are found to be true on verification, the pension sanctioned is ultimately cancelled. In case where the pensioner is found to have furnished false/spurious documents, steps are also taken by the Government to recover the wrongly drawn amount.

3. As on 31st October, 1986, 730 cases from Bihar having special feature and which could not be disposed of during the drive in July-August, 1986 were pending finalisation. Every effort is being made by the Government to dispose of the pending applications within the shortest possible time.

Welfare of handicapped women

***330. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any

proposals to improve the existing arrangements for providing assistance and vocational education to blind and handicapped women; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) : The programmes to improve the existing arrangements for assistance and vocational education for the blind and handicapped persons are available for both men and women. However, separate facilities for hostels and vocational training for blind and handicapped women are available in several institutions.

[English]

Research on Benefication of Laterite

*332. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a research project "Benefication of Laterite" at Bangalore is pending clearance with Union Government; and

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

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

(b) A project proposal, entitled, "Studies on Benefication of Laterite" was received from a Professor of the Department of Chemical Engineering, RV College of Engineering, Bangalore by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) on July 30, 1986. The proposal is being processed as per procedures laid down for technical evaluation of such proposals received for the consideration of funding.

As the proposal concerned the mining area, it was referred to Department of Mines. The Department of Mines has asked for additional information in their prescribed proforma. The concerned Professor has been informed accordingly.

Additional force to meet extremist activities in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for additional central forces to meet the extremist activities in the State;

(b) the status of such request in view of growing lawlessness in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether the State Government has been advised by Union Government in the matter of combating extremist activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the year 1985, the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Central Government to deploy CRPF Bns. to assist the State in meeting the violent activities of left-wing extremists. In view of heavy commitments of CRPF in various sensitive parts of the country, the Central Government could not provide the CRPF but advised the State Government to seek the assistance of State Armed Police Bns. from neighbouring states.

(c) While public order is the responsibility of the State Government which takes necessary action regarding extremists activities, the Central Government remains in correspondence with the State Government as and when required.

Clearance of freedom fighters pension cases from Maharashtra

***336. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases of freedom fighters duly processed and recommended by the Maharashtra Government are pending with Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, since when these cases are pending ; and

(c) the reasons as to why the Union Government have not cleared the cases so far and the time by which the cases are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) State verification reports from the Government of Maharashtra pending at present are less than 100 in number. Most of these relate to cases where applications were submitted direct to the State Government by the applicants after due date i. e. 31-3-1982.

(b) 63 of these reports have been received during the year 1986 and the remaining before 1-1-1986.

(c) In respect of time-barred cases, condonation of delay for late submission is required for which a special procedure has to be followed. Where reports pertain to cases already disposed of these will be linked up for re-examination. All these cases are being processed and shall be finalised soon.

Cleaning of Ganga

***337. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :**

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the scheme of cleaning the Ganga river;

(b) the amount spent so far out of the total amount projected; and

(c) further steps planned and the time frame chalked out for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) A works programme of Rs. 292.31 crores for U. P., Bihar and West Bengal has been approved by the Central Ganga Authority.

—Till 15th November, 107 schemes have been sanctioned in U. P., Bihar and West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.18 crores. Another 12 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.39 crores have been submitted by the State Governments. The State Governments have reported that 35 more schemes are under preparation at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 crores and these are expected to be submitted within December, 86.

—Out of 27 Class I towns covered under the Action Plan, work has begun in 20. Three schemes in Hardwar-Rishikesh and Ramnagar at a total cost of Rs. 1.7 crores have been completed.

(b) The outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 240 crores. The expenditure till 15th November, 1986 is Rs. 13.40 crores.

(c) Under the Action Plan the State Governments of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal are responsible for the preparation and execution of schemes. In each state a nodal Department has been designated to coordinate the work of implementing agencies. These agencies are being strengthened suitably for the purpose.

—Time schedules for preparation and execution of schemes have been

prepared by the Ganga Project Directorate in consultation with the State Governments. The progress of work is being monitored according to the schedules. It is expected that most of the schemes under the Action Plan will be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Diseases among Uranium Corporation employees

*338. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in the Uranium Corporation of India factory at Jaduguda village in Singhbhum district of Bihar ;

(b) whether several workers, particularly tribals, have been seriously hit by deformity, leukaemia, prenatal deaths and bone diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There are 2905 employees in UCIL at Jaduguda village in Singhbhum Dist. of Bihar as on 31-3-1986.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Detection of foreigners in Assam

*339. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the detection of the foreigners in Assam in terms of the Assam Accord is in progress;

(b) how many cases have so far been investigated;

(c) whether the Government of Assam requested the Centre to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1980; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government ?

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

(b) According to the State Government, 678 enquiries have been completed in respect of foreigners who came to Assam between 1.1. 1966 and 24-3-1971 (both days inclusive) upto the end of June, 1986. 15,579 enquiries have been completed upto the end of August, 1986 in respect of the foreigners who came to Assam on or after March 25, 1971.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal of the State Government is under consideration.

Welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

*340. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any welfare schemes for backward classes/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes included in the current Five Year Plan for Karnataka;

(b) if so, the funds proposed to be spent for those schemes during the plan period; and

(c) the details of the schemes ?

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

(b) and (c) Besides the money provided by the Central Government to the State Government as Special Central Assistance and under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the 7th Plan for Karnataka State has a provision of Rs. 452.85 crores under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Rs. 78.69 crores under Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 75.80 crores covering various aspects of welfare and development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes.

The schemes cover many sectors of development including education, agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forests, rural development, cooperation, minor irrigation, industries, sericulture, housing, urban development, nutrition, health and family welfare.

Afforestation by private companies

*342. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private companies are entering in afforestation projects;

(b) if not, the correct position in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for promoting private companies entry in the afforestation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b) A few private companies are entering into afforestation projects.

(c) Government are not promoting the entry of private companies into afforestation projects on forest lands.

[Translation]

Decisions of Central Hindi Committee

*343. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the important decisions taken on 18 September, 1985 by the Central Hindi Committee;

(b) the steps taken so far by Government to implement these decisions ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government to get the status of international language for Hindi in and outside the United Nations just as English, Spanish, French, Russian, Chinese and Arabic; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (b) The Central Hindi Committee in its meeting held in September, 1985, considered various methods for the progressive use of Hindi as the official language of the Union.

2. Some of the important decisions taken by the Committee were :—

As far as practicable Central Government Offices should purchase and install bilingual mechanical and electronic equipments so as to increase their capacity to function bilingually in an economic manner; highest awards should be instituted to encourage the implementation of the Official Language Policy in Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings; the Three Language Formula should be implemented effectively; and as far as possible and practicable Indian Delegations visiting foreign countries should be persuaded to use Hindi in their discussions.

3. In pursuance of these decisions suitable instructions have been issued to

all concerned and a scheme of giving awards in the name of the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has also been instituted.

4. The Government of India is in touch with friendly member nations regarding the proposal for acceptance of Hindi as one of the official languages of the United Nations. However, the Government has been advised that the time is not yet propitious for such an effort at this juncture.

**Per capita investment and income in
Madhya Pradesh**

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

(a) the per capita investment and per capita income in Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether it is below the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to increase the per capita income and per capita investment in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Statements I and II are given below.

(b) While the per capita plan investment in Madhya Pradesh was higher than the all-India average during the Sixth Plan period, the per capita income of Madhya Pradesh was lower than all-India.

(c) The outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh has been fixed at Rs. 7000 crores which is 84.2% higher than the outlay of Rs. 3800 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The State Plan lays greater emphasis on speedy completion of on-going projects especially in the irrigation and power sectors,

employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes and the programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These measures will help in further promotion of economic growth of the State.

Statement-I

Per capita Plan Expenditure during Sixth Plan (1980-85) under State and Central Plans (in Rs.).

States	
Andhra Pradesh	1549
Assam	1659
Bihar	974
Gujarat	1971
Haryana	1602
Himachal Pradesh	2330
Jammu & Kashmir	2274
Karnataka	1201
Kerala	1135
Madhya Pradesh	1573
Maharashtra	1741
Manipur	2463
Meghalaya	2340
Mizoram	3356
Nagaland	3765
Orissa	1617
Punjab	1455
Rajasthan	1052
Sikkim	5330
Tamil Nadu	1351
Tripura	1979
Uttar Pradesh	935

West Bengal	1041	Delhi	3274
Total States	1341	Goa, Daman & Diu	3396
Union Territories		Lakshadweep	7688
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6255	Pondicherry	2044
Arunachal Pradesh	4091	Total (U. Ts.)	3341
Chandigarh	3059	Total (States & UTs.)	1512
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3061		

Statements-II

(As on 31.10.86)

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (1979-80 to 1984-85)

(Rs.)

State/UTs.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	1179	1358	1661	1713	1965	1996
2. Assam	1063	1221	1302	1596	1762	1821
3. Bihar	798	928	1025	1120	1293	1385
4. Gujarat	1734	1928	2330	2400	2823	2997
5. Haryana	1941	2325	2594	2873	3059	3296
6. Himachal Pradesh	1289	1545	1856	1967	2244	2316
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1266	1455	1568	1718	1979	2075
8. Karnataka	1345	1453	1644	1679	1960	2047
9. Kerala	1271	1382	1441	1689	1951	2196
10. Madhya Pradesh	880	1183	1285	1423	1721	1716
11. Maharashtra	2011	2232	2466	2634	2983	3232
12. Manipur	1032	1294	1423	1498	1673	2062
13. Meghalaya	1068	1135	1236	1308	1483	1787

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Nagaland	1517	—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	847	1101	1308	1339	1636	5534
16. Punjab	2611	2681	3094	3418	3560	5835
17. Rajasthan	1030	1220	1433	1622	1908	1838
18. Sikkim	727	835	900	1079	1300	—
19. Tamil Nadu	1280	1324	1635	1626	1783	2070
20. Tripura	1095	1206	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	965	1272	1298	1501	1665	1764
22. West Bengal	1430	1644	1726	1867	222	2435
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1164	1382	1647	1831	1955	—
24. Delhi	2629	2900	3201	3506	3877	4191
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	2527	2910	2964	3626	3479	3811
26. Pondicherry	2797	3160	3703	3630	3637	3777
27. All India (Per Capita net National product)	1336	1558	1739	1882	2180	2344

Q=Quick Estimates

P=Provisional

— = Not available

Note 1=Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Note 2=The Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram do not prepare these estimates.

Source=Directorates of Economics & Statistics for estimates at State level and National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation for all India estimates.

Setting up of Remote Sensing Application Centres in Five Year Plan Period

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

(a) the names of States where Remote Sensing Application Centres are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where such centres are functioning at present and the places in Uttar Pradesh where such centres are proposed to be set up during the remaining plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Remote Sensing Applications Centres, Units or Cells are presently functioning in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, TamilNadu and Uttar Pradesh. During the Seventh Plan period, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Manipur propose to set up State Remote Sensing Application Centres, Units or Cells.

(b) The U. P. State Remote Sensing Application Centre (UP-RSAC) at Lucknow, and the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing at Dehra Dun under the control of the National Remote Sensing Agency of the Department of space are the two Remote Sensing Application Centres/ Units presently functioning in Uttar Pradesh. During the Seventh Plan period, a Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre is being set up by the Department of Space at Dehra Dun.

[English]

Central Plan Assistance

3408. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise per capita approved Central plan assistance for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) per capita central Plan assistance, State-wise for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b), State-wise per capita Central assistance for the Seventh Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plans 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in the statement below.

Statement

(In Rupees)

States	Per Capita Central Assistance (*)		
	Seventh Plan (1985-90)a	Annual Plan 1985-86b	Annual Plan 1986-87a
A. Special Category			
1. Assam	1515	298	343
2. Himachal Pradesh	2524	497	466

51	Written Answers	NOVEMBER 26, 1986	Written Answers	32
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	3982	707	755
4.	Manipur	5196	945	1017
5.	Meghalaya	4360	636	905
6.	Nagaland	12924	2390	2627
7.	Sikkim	11876	2196	2518
8.	Tripura	3548	608	713
	Total (A)	2732	504	508
	B. Non-Special Category			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381	78	70
2.	Bihar	423	99	82
3.	Gujarat	415	81	112
4.	Haryana	388	160	80
5.	Karnataka	308	67	68
6.	Kerala	547	131	134
7.	Madhya Pradesh	499	86	104
8.	Maharashtra	369	69	71
9.	Orissa	564	101	119
10.	Punjab	345	185	38
11.	Rajasthan	461	90	92
12.	Tamil Nadu	354	74	68
13.	Uttar Pradesh	471	85	92
14.	West Bengal	290	46	55
	Total (B)	416	86	84
	Total (A+B)	531	807	108

* Inclusive of Special Central assistance allocated for Hill Areas & Tribal Sub Plans.

Also includes advance Plan assistance to some States for the Annual Plans 1985-86 and 1986-87.

a Allocations

b Actual releases.

Note : Per capita figures are derived on the basis of 1971 Population Census.

Scope for export of software to Japan

**3409. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is good scope for software export to Japan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any step to tap the market for software in that country; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is some scope for software export to Japan.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken the following steps to tap the software market in other countries including Japan;

1. Permission for Import of computer hardware and/or software at a concessional customs duty for software export projects.
2. Cash compensatory support.

Renaming of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3410. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to rename Andaman and Nicobar Islands as 'Subhash Dwip' and 'Swaraj Dwip' in the near future;

(b) if so, by what time a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, reason thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

New Guidelines for R & D Programmes

3411. SHRI B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Science and Technology has integrated its two programmes for supporting Research and Development work and issued new guidelines for R&D programmes;

(b) if so, what these new guidelines are;

(c) how will these guidelines intensify the research and development and pass their results to the Industry ?

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

(b) and (c) The two schemes have been integrated with a view to having better monitoring and strengthening the peer review mechanism for funding R&D projects. Accordingly, all R&D proposals are reviewed by the Science & Engineering Research Council, (SERC). The objectives of the SERC are :

- (i) To promote research in newly emerging and frontline areas of

Science & Engineering including multidisciplinary fields;

- (ii) To selectively promote the general research capability in relevant areas of Science and Engineering taking into account existing research capabilities of the host institution; and

- (iii) To encourage young scientists to take up challenging research and development activities. After the completion of the programme a completion report is received in DST and based on the results of the project relevant Agencies and Institutions are contacted for utilisation of R&D results. Whenever there are technical findings involving commercialisation possibilities the National Research and Development Corporation (NRDC) is contacted for further follow up and linkages with industry.

Main Frame Computers Factory near ECIL

3412. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Main Frame Computers factory near Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, under the supervision of the ECIL; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir, there is a proposal to start the Main Frame Computer factory near ECIL, Hyderabad under the supervision of ECIL.

(b) The programme is for the manufacture of Main Frame Computer Systems in collaboration with Control Data Indo Asia Company of USA with Technology Transfer for their two series of computers Cyber 810 and Cyber 830.

An amount of Rs. 36 crores has been provided for this project in the Plan.

Soviet help for Nuclear Power Plant

3413. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Government has offered to set up an Atomic Power Plant in India;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the proposal and started negotiations with the Soviet Union in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Discussions on technical, economic and other aspects of the offer are continuing with the Soviet authorities.

Proposal for raising ecological task force of Ex-servicemen.

3414. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8346 on 30 April 1986 regarding raising of ecological task force and state :

(a) whether the proposal of the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra for raising the Ecological Task Forces consisting of Ex-service-men has since been accepted as a result of the review of the earlier decision of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Task Forces would be set up; and

(c) If not, the likely date by which the review would be completed and a decision taken on the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has not agreed to the inclusion of these Schemes in the 7th Five Year Plan in view of the acute scarcity of resources.

Implementation of decision made at Wakf Board Meet

3415. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) decision taken at the meeting of the State Wakf Ministers and Chairman of the Wakf Board convened by the Union Government on 24th June, 1986; and

(b) the status of implementation of each decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) A meeting was convened on 24th June, 1986 by the Minister of State for Welfare of the State Wakf Ministers and Chairmen of the State Wakf Boards to discuss the problems and exchange information with a view to improving the administration and functioning of Wakfs. Although no formal decisions were to be taken by this meeting, however, a number of suggestions were made at this meeting. These have

been forwarded to the various State Governments and the Wakf Boards for examination and appropriate action on the suggestions concerning them.

Representation by Andhra Pradesh Government to Planning Commission

3416. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have sought a loan of Rs. 50 crores for Yeleru Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof and decision thereon?

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

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting for a financial assistance of Rs. 50 crores from the Government of India and, recently they have asked for a long term loan of Rs. 70 crores for a period of three years from 1986-87 to 1988-89. The matter is under consideration of the Department of Steel, Ministry of Steel & Mines, Government of India.

Setting up of Biosphere reserves

3417. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate legislation is intended to be introduced to provide for the setting up of Biosphere Reserves;

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

(c) provisions being made for the maintenance and allocation of funds for the biosphere reserves falling in more than one State?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Provision for Biosphere Reserves programme has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Of the thirteen potential sites identified in different parts of the country for setting up Biosphere Reserves, one (the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve) falls in three States, viz. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In the latter case, on receipt of the integrated action and management plans, as well as scientific research programmes from the State Governments, funds will be released for the approved items of expenditure.

[Translation]

Shortage of ration in Army Ration Depot

3418. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortage of ration for the last two months in the Army Ration Depots at Delhi Cantt.

(b) whether Army personnel have to purchase ration from open market;

(c) if so, whether Government have made arrangements for supply of ration to these depots; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There has been no general shortage of rations in Army Ration Depots in Delhi Cantt. There was however a temporary shortage in August and September 1986 in respect of only one commodity, viz. Sugar, and that, too in

respect of its payment issue (that is for families of serving personnel, and for ex-servicemen and civilians) only. Hence the issues of sugar, to these categories was restricted to half their entitlement for this period. The shortage of Sugar for payment issues was occasioned by delay in receipt of stocks of ration Sugar. However, the restriction has been removed and full issues as per entitlement are being made from 1st October, 1986.

(b) to (d) Since all items of ration are now being issued in full to all entitled personnel, there is no compulsion on Army personnel to purchase any rationed commodity from the open market.

[English]

Promotion prospects for economic Investigators

3419. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the normal period of service after which a person initially appointed Economic Investigators Grade II is able to get promotion to the post of Assistant Director and the higher posts;

(b) the number of Economic Investigators Grade II in the different Ministries and Central Government Offices who were recruited 10, 15, 20 or 25 years ago but are still continuing in the same grade; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to open new avenues of their promotion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The pay-scales of the Economic Investigators Grade II and the Assistant Director are generally Rs. 425-700 and Rs. 700-1300 (prerevised), respectively. According to existing guidelines, an officer in the post carrying the scale of Rs. 425-700 will become eligible for consideration for promotion to a post

carrying pay-scale of Rs. 700-1300 only after 10 years of service in that grade.

(b) and (c) The promotion prospects for Economic Investigators is primarily the concern of the administrative Ministries who make the recruitment as per their recruitment rules. Information regarding the number of Economic Investigators Grade II in different Ministries is not available centrally. These Investigators have different channels of promotion to higher posts by way of deputation to ex-cadre posts, transfer etc. One such channel of promotion is induction into the Indian Economic Service in accordance with IES Rules, 1961.

Stoppage of overtime allowance on Fourth Pay Commission recommendation

3420. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the overtime allowance has been stopped by Government in the light of the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if not, the emoluments on which overtime allowance is now admissible; and

(c) how Government propose to compensate the staff whose work entail regular late sitting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission to discontinue the present scheme of grant of overtime allowance to Central Govt. employees. The modalities of implementation of this recommendation are being worked out. Final orders will issue after details are worked out.

In the meantime, in exceptional cases where compensatory off days cannot be given and stay beyond office hours be-

comes unavoidable, compensation for extra work will be paid according to existing orders as overtime allowance. It will be calculated on the basis of notional pay admissible to the concerned Govt. employees in the pre-revised scale of pay/pay slab and will be subject to the same terms and conditions as laid down in the existing orders.

Forwarding of applications by department of personnel for deputation to States

3421. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications of candidates/officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are not forwarded by Department of Personnel for deputations to the State Governments;

(b) if so, how many such cases of refusals are there upto 10 November, 1986;

(c) whether such cases are reported to liaison officer in the Administrative Ministry or to Commissioner of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as required under Brochure on reservation for SC/ST; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (d) Under the existing orders, applications for employment elsewhere of Central Government servants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be forwarded except on compelling grounds of public interest. The cases where applications could not be so forwarded should be reported within a month to the officer nominated as Liaison Officer in the Administrative Ministry. The Department of Personnel is adhering to these orders.

During the one year preceding 10th November, 1986, the request of an officer

of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I, for posting in a State Government was not accepted, in accordance with the orders referred to above. However, on a further request of the officer made within 10 days, the case has been re-opened and is being further examined.

Number of dowry deaths and suicide in Delhi

3422. SHRI SHRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of suicide cases registered in Delhi since 1983, year-wise; and

(b) the number of dowry death cases registered in Delhi since 1983, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The requisite information is indicated below :-

Year	Number of cases of suicide registered
1983	512
1984	590
1985	607
1986	537
(upto 31.10.1986)	

(b) The requisite information is indicated below :-

Year	Number of Dowry death cases registered
1	2
1983	41

1	2
1984	48
1985	43
1986	57
(upto 31.10.1986)	

Development and preservation of wild life sanctuaries and forests

3423. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for the development and preservation of Wild Life Sanctuaries and forests in various parts of Saurashtra, Kutch in Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much amount has been spent on the development and preservation of wild life and forests in Gujarat during 1 January, 1984 to 31 October, 1986;

(d) whether some proposals and schemes have been received from State Government of Gujarat and also from others during 1 January 1984 to 31 October, 1986 for the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, on each of them; and

(f) the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The amounts released for the development of wildlife and forests in Gujarat during this period under the

Environment and Forest Plans is Rs. 290.91 lakhs.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) and (f) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library See No. LT-3398/86.]

Ganga Cleaning Programme

3424. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the Ganga Cleaning Plan in the portion passing through West Bengal;

(b) the funds allotted and expenditure incurred for the project in the West Bengal region; and

(c) the role assigned to the Government of West Bengal, if any, in the efficient and timely implementation of the Ganga Action Plan ?

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

(a) Out of the total works programme of Rs. 292.31 crores approved by the C.G.A. the figure for West Bengal is Rs. 133.55 crores. Out of 17 towns including several parts of Calcutta Metropolitan District, covered in the works programme, execution of work has commenced in 12 towns. Till 15th November, 1986 40 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.08 crores have been sanctioned by the Ganga Project Directorate and another 9 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.02 crores have been submitted by the State Government. The West Bengal Government have also reported that 17 more schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 39.76 crores are under preparation which are expected to be submitted to Ganga Project Directorate before the end of December, 1986.

(b) The total outlay for the Ganga Action Plan during the 7th Five Year Plan period is Rs. 240 crores. Funds are allotted to State Government agencies depending on actual requirement and progress of work.

During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore and in 1986-87 till 15th November, 1986 an amount of Rs. 2.93 crores have been allotted to the executing agencies in West Bengal. The State Government has informed that an amount of Rs. 7 crores would be required for execution of schemes in 1986-87.

(c) The State Government is entirely responsible for preparation and execution of schemes sanctioned under Ganga Action Plan. The Department of Environment in the State Government has been designated as the Nodal Department to coordinate the work of the implementing agencies such as the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Public Health Engineering Directorate, Irrigation and Waterways Directorate, Calcutta Corporation, Municipalities etc. The schedules for preparation and execution of schemes have been worked out and the State Government is expected to monitor the programme and ensure timely implementation.

Harassment of minorities in Assam

3425. SHRI MANIK SANYAL :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :
SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incident of harassment of illegal expulsion of minorities has been reported in Assam since the accord;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken to minimise such incidents; and

(d) whether there was any improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :

(a) to (d) : Representations have been received from various quarters complaining of harassment, particularly of minorities and tribals, arising from eviction of encroachers by the State Government agencies and in connection with process of detection of foreigners, etc. Apprehensions have also been expressed on the State Government's language policy, issue of permanent residence certificates and recruitment to State Government services, etc. All these matters have been taken up with the State Government who have been impressed upon to evolve remedies which may be fair, proper and just to all sections of the society, and to adopt a balanced and humane approach. There has also been a report of a few families having crossed over to North Bengal in the wake of evictions carried out in North Lakhimpur District. The State Government have been advised to arrange their repatriation to Assam expeditiously. However, no incident of illegal expulsion from Assam since the signing of the Assam Accord has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Pay scales of officers of Indian Forest Service

3426. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the pay-scales of the officers of Indian Forest Service at par with I.A.S. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) No decisions have yet been taken on the revision of pay-scales of Group-A officers.

Citizenship issue in Assam

3427. SHRI ANIL BASU :

SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people asked to prove their citizenship in Assam till date; and

(b) the criteria laid down by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Under Section 6A (2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 persons of Indian origin who arrived in State of Assam before 1st January, 1966 and who have been ordinarily resident in Assam since the dates of their entry shall be deemed to be the citizens of India from 1st January, 1966.

Persons of Indian origin who came to Assam on or after 1st January, 1966 but before 25th March, 1971 and have been ordinarily resident in Assam since then and have been detected as foreigners are covered by Section 6A(3) and have to register themselves with the registering authority. Cases of such persons have to be referred for the opinion of the Tribunal as regards their status. As per information received from the Government of Assam, upto the end of June, 1986, in such cases 16,757 enquires were initiated and out of these 678 enquiries had been completed and referred to the Foreigners Tribunals.

Acquisition of Aircraft for Indian Air Force

3428. S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether four engine Soviet Jet IL-76 have been inducted into the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, whether the latest Soviet Aircrafts are having latest radio and navigation aids; and

(c) the important features of these Aircrafts and to what extent it is beneficial to the Indian Air Force ?

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

(b) and (c) IL-76 is a long range, four-engine, heavy transport aircraft. It has modern navigational aids and can operate in all-weather conditions. It is a useful heavy transport aircraft, which has significantly increased the airlift capability of the Indian Air Force.

Cleansing of Ganges

3429. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any monitoring agency has been set up to continuously evaluate the water quality of Ganga and keep public informed; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to clean some other rivers in the country and if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has the main responsibility for monitoring of water quality. Two other national laboratories, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow and National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur have also been engaged to monitor some specific aspects of water quality. In

addition 14 universities are also involved in assessing the physico-chemical properties of the river Ganga. The Ganga Project Directorate will periodically publish the highlights of the relevant data for public information.

(b) The status of water quality on most major rivers has already been assessed. Intensive studies for assessment of basin-wise pollution have been completed in respect of Damodar, Subarnarekha and Brahmani-Daitarani rivers. Based on the experience gained in work on the Ganga Action Plan, the clearance of pollution in other rivers will be taken up as and when resources are available.

Environmental clearance of Narmada project

3430. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) when did the State Government seek environmental clearance from the Union Government for implementing the Narmada hydel-cum-irrigation project;

(b) when was the project first agreed to be implemented;

(c) the reasons for delay in its implementation; and

(d) the issues which are yet to be resolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Narmada Sagar Project was referred to the Department of Environment for environmental clearance in February, 83.

(b) Even though the project was technically examined and cleared in 1984, it has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) The Project could not be approved from the environmental and

forestry angles as the Madhya Pradesh Government has not provided complete information and action plans on various environmental/forest diversion issues, in particular :

- Rehabilitation of displaced persons;
- Compensatory Afforestation;
- Catchment Area Treatment;
- Command Area Development; and
- Loss of Flora and Fauna.

Projects to be secured by ET & T

3431. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corp. has some projects in the offing abroad;

(b) if so, the details of such projects under the programme of UNIDO and UNDP; and

(c) the economic viability in brief as shown in the feasibility reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) ET & T has no new projects in the offing abroad. However, at present ET & T is setting up a Pilot Production-cum-Training Centre for Bipolar Integrated Circuits in Democratic People's Republic of Korea sponsored by UNDP. The project is commercially viable.

Union Government's efforts for settlement of Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute

3432. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of efforts being made by the Union Government for the settlement of Karnataka-Maharashtra boundary dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : This boundary dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Recently the Chief Ministers of the two States met and held discussions. The Central Government will render all possible assistance to the States to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution of the dispute.

Identification of industries causing air and water pollution

3433. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the industries both in Government as well as in private sector situated in and around metropolitan cities which are causing air and water pollution;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any guidelines to be followed by such industries to control air and water pollution; and

(c) the results of the steps taken by Government so far ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) Out of 4054 Polluting Industrial Units (major and medium) 2076 units have installed effluent treatment plants.

Chakma influx into Mizoram and Tripura

3434. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the Chakma population in Mizoram and Tripura and their average monthly infiltration into the country from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact on the economic and ethnic problem of the region with their continuous infiltration into the country; and

(d) the measures taken by Government so far to check their infiltration in the country and also how do Government propose to meet the situation created with their presence in the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) Figures of Chakma population in Mizoram and Tripura according to the 1981 census are not available. In May 1986, 2771 Chakmas infiltrated into Mizoram. They have already been sent back. As on 7.11.1986 28,284 tribal refugees including Chakmas have entered Tripura since 29th April, 1986.

(c) The influx has caused strain on the economy and ethnic structure in the State. However, the Chakma refugees have been housed separately in camps set up by the State Government.

(d) The security forces on the Indo-

Bangladesh border are on alert. Measures have been taken for strengthening surveillance along the border which include, strengthening of BSF; construction of observation post towers and providing increased mobility to border patrols, etc. Efforts are also being made at diplomatic level for the early return of the Chakma tribal refugees who have come to Tripura. All the Chakma refugees from Mizoram have already been sent back to Bangladesh.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

3435. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been undertaken by the Planning Commission regarding the rehabilitation of bonded labourers;

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

(c) the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated in the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Summary of findings, suggestions and action plans is given in Chapter XI of the Final Report on Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (1984) by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, Government of India, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library and are recorded under Index No. 331.58R.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers Achievements

Name of the State	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Achievement	1985-86 Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	2328	2083	3957
2. Bihar	3032	1785	535
3. Gujarat	—	—	19
4. Haryana	—	—	295
5. Karnataka	2556	7284	4009
6. Kerala	173	—	—
7. Madhya Pradesh	248	832	779
8. Maharashtra	—	319	307
9. Orissa	6234	4952	5385
10. Rajasthan	—	564	1079
11. Tamil Nadu	2060	1554	1109
12. Uttar Pradesh	412	4009	4199
Total	17143	23382	21673

Source : Ministry of Labour.

Industries causing water pollution

3437. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken survey of the industries which are discharging effluents into the rivers;

(b) if so, the number and the name of such Industries discharging effluents into the rivers and the extent of discharge per unit a day;

(c) whether the pollution of country's water systems has reached alarming situation due to this reason; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to clean the rivers and to stop the discharge of effluent ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the survey, 4054 industrial units (major and medium) discharge their effluents into the rivers and other water courses. Quantitative figures on the volume of effluents from the individual units are not available. However, it is estimated that Industries contribute 10 per cent by volume of the total waste water in urban settlements. A statement

indicating the number and categories of polluting industries is given below.

(c) No, Sir. However, stretches of some rivers, downstream of cities and industrial areas are polluted due to discharge of municipal waste water and effluents from industries.

(d) The steps taken include :—

- (1) Monitoring stations have been set up to monitor water quality in the rivers;
- (2) Zoning and classification of rivers

for their designated best use has been done;

- (3) Industries have been directed to instal pollution control devices;
- (4) Effluent standards have been prescribed for major polluting units;
- (5) Fiscal incentives are provided to industries for installing pollution control devices; and
- (6) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Statement

List indicating the number and categories of polluting industries

Name of the Industry	Number
1	2
Sugar	276
Distilleries & Breweries	142
Caustic Soda	30
Fertiliser	64
Oil Drilling & Refineries	18
Man Made Fibre	42
Iron & Steel	86
Textiles	643
Pulp & Paper	244
Pharmaceuticals	117
Insecticides & Pesticides	36
Organic & Petrochemicals	193
Inorganic Chemicals	199
Dairies	80
Thermal Plant	41

1	2
Edible Oil & Vanaspati	156
Paints & Dye Stuffs	68
General Engineering	696
Tanneries	141
Cement	77
Minerals	32
Mining	29
Rubber & Rubber Products	51
Food Stuff	194
Miscellaneous	399
Total	4054

Scheme proposed by Kerala Government

3438. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the details of schemes proposed by the Kerala Government for inclusion in the Seventh Plan and rejected suo-moto by Union Government alongwith the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : States' Plans are finalised on the basis of States' proposals after detailed discussions with them both at the official as well as ministerial level meetings. Agreed decisions are taken on several aspects of the State Plans like over-all size, sectoral outlays, schemes/programmes etc. As such, there is no question of any suo-moto rejection of schemes proposed by Kerala Government for inclusion in their Seventh Plan.

Site for Atomic Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

3439. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the site selection committee of the Department of Atomic Energy visited Madhya Pradesh for a suitable site for setting up of a Atomic Power Plant in the State and if so, which sites were found suitable and recommended by the committee for locating the Plant;

(b) the likely time by which the Department of Atomic Energy Plan to start this project in Madhya Pradesh and at which place; and

(c) if the Committee has not yet selected a site, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has examined sites in Madhya Pradesh along with sites located in other constituent States of the Western Electricity Region to assess their suitability for setting up nuclear power stations. Report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

**Infiltration by Pakistan nationals
in Kutch (Gujarat)**

3440. PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :
SHRIMATI USHA THA-
KKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
of the continuous large scale infiltration,
smuggling of drugs and fire arms besides
spying activities by Pakistan nationals in
Kutch (Gujarat) and of the rise in the
population of the bordering villages;

(b) if so, whether Government have
made any assessment of the situation;

(c) the percentage of rise in the
population of the Kutch villages border-
ing Pakistan and the percentage of the
population identified as Pakistani nati-
onals;

(d) percentage of the Pakistani nati-
onals who have obtained the Indian citi-
zenship and the voting rights;

(e) the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to identify the Indian links of Pakis-
tani nationals in their infiltration, smugg-
ling and spying activities in Kutch; and

(f) the circumstances under which
they were given Indian citizenship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINI-
STRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM.) : (a) The Govt. of
Gujarat have stated that the allegation
about large scale infiltration, smuggling,
spying and rise in the population of bord-
ering villages in Kutch because of infiltra-
tion, is not correct.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No Pakistani nationals were given
Indian citizenship and voting rights;

(e) In order to detect Indian links/
elements helping Pakistani nationals in
infiltration, smuggling and spying activities,
a separate Police Squad in Kutch district
has been formed by the Govt. of
Gujarat.

(f) Does not arise.

**Reservation of C & D grades for
retired defence personnel**

3441. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
State :

(a) whether Government have reserved
large number of posts in 'C' and 'D'
grades for retired defence personnel, and
if so, details thereof; and

(b) the number of posts reserved,
year-wise during the last three years and
how many posts were actually filled and
reasons for shortfalls; if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government of India
have made reservation for ex-servicemen
in all Government Departments, Public
Sector Undertakings, Banks as given
below :

	Govt. Depart- ments	Public sector Undertaking/ banks
Gp C Posts	10%	14½%
Gp D Posts	20%	24 1/2%

10% of posts of Asstt. Commandants
in Para Military Forces.

(b) The details of vacancies reserved
for ex-servicemen and the number
of vacancies filled by them from 1982
to 1985 in the Central Govt. Depart-
ments, Public Sector Undertakings,
Banks, etc. are given in Statement-
below.

Reasons for shortfalls in the utilisation
of reserved vacancies for-ex-servicemen
are given in statement-II below.

Statement-I

Placement of ex-servicemen in group 'C' & 'D' posts

S. No.	Establishment	Year	Total No. of vacancies		Total No. of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen		Total No. of vacancies filled by ex-servicemen		Shortfall		Utilisation percentage	
			C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1. Central Ministries		1983	11502	5484	940	1087	350	354	590	733	41	38
		1984	16182	12682	1608	2528	760	1199	848	1329	47.26	47.42
		1985	18065	11792	1792	2396	664	627	1123	1719	37.0	26.7
2. Public Sector Undertakings		1983	23180	16297	3186	3928	981	1187	2205	2741	31	30
		1984	31811	18655	4461	4555	1628	1615	2833	3937	36.49	35.92
		1985	20813	10217	2907	2415	1426	1199	1481	1216	49.0	49.6
3. Nationalised Banks		1983	24055	9760	3482	2373	1030	1823	2452	550	30	76
		1984	27578	11236	3998	2752	1278	2146	2720	606	32	78
		1985	15149	6352	2173	160	722	1339	1451	262	33.2	83.6

4. Para Military Forces		1983	10177	1160	1018	232	187	21	911	211	10.51	9.05
		1984	11709	805	1169	149	750	13	419	136	64.15	8.72
		1985	18190	1320	1817	265	753	10	964	255	46.9	3.7
5. Ordnance Factories		1983	813	3346	81	669	52	359	29	310	64.19	53.66
		1984	641	2157	64	431	38	247	26	184	59.37	57.30
		1985	818	2727	85	545	67	228	18	317	78.8	41.8

Statement-II

Reservation of C & D grades for retired defence personnel

Reasons for shortfalls in the utilisation of reserved vacancies

1. Prior intimation of vacancies earmarked for ex-servicemen was not given to the Dte General Resettlement. Only information on vacancies reserved and vacancies filled used to be received in the Directorate General of Resettlement 6-12 months after the event. To overcome this problem, Deptt. of Personnel & Training have issued an Office Memorandum dated 12.9. 1986. In this OM, it has been stipulated that the concerned Ministries and PSUs will inform the DGR and the Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards 3 months in advance of filling up the reserved vacancies for ex-servicemen. This would help to arrange publicity and ensure ex-servicemen are made available at the appropriate time for selection.
2. Central Ministries and PSUs are required to obtain non-availability certificate from Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards before dereserving vacancies earmarked for ex-servicemen. In a large number of cases this procedure is not being followed strictly. The Government have accepted High Level Committee 'on Problems of Ex-servicemen' recommendations No. 15.10 which stipulates that before dereservation of reserved posts is done, DGR will be given 30 clear days for confirmation regarding non-availability of suitable ex-servicemen for a specific post. Further, reserved vacancies for ex-servicemen will be kept vacant and carried forward for one year. Department of Personnel & Training have informed that the modalities are being worked out and orders will be issued shortly.
3. Ex-servicemen's reluctance to take

employment far from their homes.

4. Non-fulfilment of eligibility criteria for recruitment in respect of educational, technical/medical and other qualifications.
5. The relative non-availability of ex-servicemen for highly specialised scientific and industrial appointments.
6. Ex-servicemen's reluctance to join Para Military Forces in lower ranks.

Setting up of defence electronic units in States

3442. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of defence electronic units set up in different States during the Sixth Plan;
- (b) the locations of those defence electronic units;
- (c) whether Government propose to set up some major defence electronic production units during Seventh Plan;
- (d) if so, the sites selected therefor; and
- (e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) During the Sixth Plan four Defence electronic units were set up in Panchkula (Haryana), Kotdwara (Uttar Pradesh), Taloja (Maharashtra), and Dehardun (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) A proposal to set up an Ordnance Factory for manufacture of Optical/Opto-electronic sights during the Seventh Plan is under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) The site for the proposed factory has yet to be decided.

[Translation]

Unemployment among SC/STs

3443. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed youths belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of educated unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is increasing rapidly;

(c) the number of educated Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons registered with each employment exchange in Delhi; and

(d) the arrangements made to solve the problem of increasing unemployment among SC/ST ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Figures are not maintained separately of SC/ST unemployed.

(b) There is no such information available.

(c) Required information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as available.

(d) Poverty alleviation programmes and schemes as also self employment schemes are aimed at improving the economic condition of people including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of these, namely RLEGP, NREP and TRYSEM are directly related to employment generation. Special coaching is also arranged to enable SC/ST candidates to complete successfully for Government jobs.

[English]

Incidents of jail-break in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3444. SHRI MANJORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case of jail breaking by undertrials took place in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendment to list of Scheduled Castes/Tribes

3445. SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes last revised;

(b) is there any proposal to revise the list;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this respect;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) by when the revision are likely to be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was last revised in 1956 by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders

(Amendment) Act 1956. The list was further amendment in 1976 by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 by removing area restrictions in respect of certain Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) the details cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(e) It is not possible to specify any time-limit since amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Declaration of Ladakhis as Scheduled Tribes

3446. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mini census in Ladakh to grant Scheduled Tribe status to Ladakhis has been completed; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the people of Ladakh has demanded a separate census for Ladakhis by de-linking them from rest of the State;

(c) if so, whether the separate census report has been received; if so, details of the outcome of the census reports; and

(d) when the notification in respect of declaring Ladakhis as Scheduled Tribes will be issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d) The special census in Jammu & Kashmir is still in progress and requires some more time to complete it. The Presidential Order for the specification of Scheduled Tribes in respect of Jammu & Kashmir

cannot be issued in parts i. e. one Order for Ladakh and the other for the remaining two regions of the State. Once the Presidential Order is issued in any State, any modification in that order by way of fresh inclusion or deletion etc. can be done by an Act of Parliament only and not by any subsequent Presidential Order as required under Article 342(2) of the Constitution. It would, therefore, be necessary to complete the work of special census and community-wise specific studies in all the regions of the State and then specify the list of Scheduled Tribes through a single Presidential Order; instead of taking up the case of Ladakh region in isolation without completing work in the remaining two regions of the State.

[Translation]

Manufacture of colour T. V. by Central Electronics Limited

3447. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector company Central Electronics Limited has started manufacturing colour television sets; and

(b) if so, its annual production capacity, and the time likely to be taken in providing such T.V. sets to all the persons in the waiting list ?

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

(b) The present installed capacity of Central Electronics Limited to manufacture colour T. V. Sets and Projection T. V. Receivers is 1500 sets per annum. The monthly production level of the company to manufacture Colour T. V. sets, at present, is 40. There is no waiting list at present for the purchase of Colour T. V. Sets of CEL.

Setting up of 'Vangram'

3448. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for setting up the 'Vangram';

(b) if so, the number of families of labourers working in the forests rehabilitated so far;

(c) if such a scheme has not been formulated, whether Government propose to formulate such a scheme in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The State Governments are competent to formulate schemes for setting up of 'Vangram' and rehabilitation of families of labourers working in the forests.

[English]

Growth rate of unemployment

3449. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate of unemployment during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has made the projection of unemployment towards the end of the Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to eradicate unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) On the basis of the partial and provisional results of the latest quinquennial survey of the NSSO for 1983, the backlog of unemployment (usual status) as in March, 1985, i.e. at the start of the Seventh Five Year Plan was estimated at 9.20 million for the age group 5+. During the Seventh Plan period, additional employment generation is expected to be of the order of 40.36 million standard person years, vis-a-vis a net addition to the labour force of 39.38 millions. This implies an expected growth rate of employment of 4 per cent per annum compared to that of labour force at around 2.5 per cent per annum.

(d) The central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is the generation of productive employment. In addition to sectoral investments which would result in expansion of employment opportunities; there has been in operation three major poverty alleviation programmes namely the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas with special focus on persons living below the poverty line. A Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) has also been launched from September, 1986.

Declaration of roads in Himachal Pradesh as Border Roads

3450. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any requests have been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and the elected representatives of the State for declaration of certain roads as border roads and consequent their taking over by the Border Roads Organisation;

(b) if so, the names of the roads which

are proposed to be taken over by the Border Roads Organisation; and

(c) by which time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) As the roads suggested for construction are not of operational significance, their taking over by Border Roads Organisation could not be agreed to. However, construction of a bye-pass from km. 381.900 to km. 384.900 on National Highway 22 by Border Roads Organisation is under examination.

Budget of National Wastelands Development Board

3451. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual budget of the National Wastelands Development Board, giving figures for this year and the next three years respectively;

(b) whether the National Wastelands Development Board is also giving grants and financial allocations to some non-Government organisations;

(c) the names of all such non-Government organisations and the respective amounts they are getting presently;

(d) whether any educational programme is being undertaken in Orissa to enlighten the people about the importance of developing wastelands; and

(e) the amount earmarked for Orissa for the next three years through the National Wastelands Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The annual budget of the National Wastelands Development Board for 1986-87 is Rs. 52.48 crores. The budget for the next three years has not yet been decided.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Details of grants sanctioned so far are given below in the statement.

(d) Such programmes are generally undertaken by the State Governments, including Orissa, through social forestry extension and publicity activities.

(e) As the budget of the Board for the next three years has not yet been decided, the question of earmarking funds for Orissa at this stage does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name & Address	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)
Rajasthan		
1.	Sewa Mandir, Udaipur, Rajasthan (Shri Jagat S. Mehta, President)	18,18,000
2.	Ubeshwar Vikas Mandal 11-A, Fatehpura, Udaipur—313001 (Shri Kishore Sant, General Secretary)	7,75,200

1	2	3
3.	Sajeev Seva Samiti 473, Bhupalpura, Udaipur (Shanti Lal Bhandari, Secretary)	5,24,700
4.	Sewa Seva Farms, Udaipur (T. K. Mathav. Exec. Coordinator 250-G, DDA Flats, Rajouri Gardens New Delhi-110 027.) Uttar Pradesh	5,98,840
5.	Banwasi Seva Ashram Govindpur (Via Terral), Mirzapur (U.P.) (Shri Prem Bhai)	11,65,000
6.	Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal Chamoli, Garhwal, U.P. (Shri Chandi Prasad Bhatt)	25,54,800
7.	HESCO, Kotdwar Pauri Garhwal (U.P.) (Anil P. Joshi)	3,99,000
8.	Lakshmi Ashram & Kasturba Mahila Utthan Mandal, Kausani, U.P. (Mrs. Radha Bhatt)	5,98,240
9.	Institute of Himalayan Environment and Research (IN HERE) Chaukhatia, Ranikhet, Dt. Almora, U.P. (Mr. R.S. Bhist)	1,05,160
10.	Dudhatoli Lok Vikas Samsthan Uffrein Khall, Garhwal (U.P.) (Shri Sachidanda Bharati)	5,00,000
11.	Gram Bharati, Simultala, Dt. Minger Bihar (Shri Shivanand Bhai)	4,06,500
12.	Pragati Luyadih, Village Luyadih P.O. Rason Chopra, Singhbhum Bihar (Madeneshwar Jha, Secretary)	54,200
13.	Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur Distt. Gumla, Pin-835331, Bihar (Ashok Bhagat, Secretary)	10,28,400
14.	Lok Kalyan Samiti, Dhumria Distt. Gaya, Bihar (Ravindranath Ravi, Secretary)	50,000

1	2	3
	Orissa	
15.	Gram Vikas, Mohuda (via) Beehampur Ganjam 760 002 (Joe Mahiath, Director)	5,73 000
16.	Prepare, Gandhinagar, Rayagada, Koraput Distt., Orissa (Mr. M. Grianasigomony)	15,500
	Maharashtra	
17.	Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation Urulikanchan, Distt. Pune Off. Kamadhenu Senapati Bapat Marg Poona 411 016 (Shri Manibhai Desai)	66,40,000
18.	Rural Agricultural Institute Narayangaon P. O. ? Distt. Pune (Mr. C. M. Ketkar, Secretary)	12,000
19.	Kushtarog Niwaran Samiti, Shantivan P.O. Nera Taluk, Panvel Raigad (Sh. Govindraj Shinde, Secretary)	1,77,200
20.	Prerana Pratsthan, Ravivar Peth Phaltan 415 523 (Shri D. N. Nanaware)	11,05,000
21.	Sant Yadav Baba Shiksha Parsare Mandal Parneey Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra) (Shri Hazare)	1,00 050
22.	Yuvak Pragati Sahyog 75/2, Tulsi Building, Bombay (Shri Diwakas Bhaiya Agashe)	Proj.-I 4,33,500 Proj-II 22,50,000
23.	Arrogya Dakshala Mandal 1913, Sadashiv Peth, Pune (Dr. Patwardhan)	2,50,000
	Andhra Pradesh	
24.	Bhagavatulla Charitable Trust Yellamanchalli — 531055 Vishkapatnam (Shri Parameshwara Rao)	1,88,364

1	2	3
25.	CROSS, I-69, Snehapuri, Nacharm PIN 501507, Hyderabad (Dr. V. Kurien, Director)	Proj.-I 45,000 Proj.-II 12,44,000
26.	Samejiha Vikas Kendra, Srikakulam, Sarvabotta. Pin 532426 (Mrs. V.A. Mary, Director)	3,01,000
27.	Rural Development Society, Christnivas, Pin —532221, Sirkakulam (Mathew Nadakkal, President)	83,000
28.	Rural Education Society, Venkataraju Buld, Kunganoor 517247, Chittor (A. P.) (Sh. V. Nandagopal, Secretary)	46,550
29.	PROGRESS, Nagarajuna Nagar, Taranka, Hyderabad 500017 (Prof. B. E. Vijayam)	5,33,750
Gujarat		
30.	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme Choice Premises, Swastik Cross Road, Naurangpura, Ahmedabad	12,58,375
31.	SEWA (opp. Victoria Buildings) Ahmedabad (Mrs. Elabchu Bhatt, Secretary)	Proj.-I 1,67,900 Proj.-II 30,000
Tamil Nadu		
32.	Anthyodyaya Sangh, New Road, Wariur, Tiruchirapalli (Shri C. Jaganathan, Director)	1,64,000
33.	Community Action for Development, Vaniyamabadi, North Arcot, (Snevey)	7,000
34.	Auroville — Palani Hills Conservation Council New Community, Cutitude, Pitchandikolam Auroville	48,50,000
35.	Murugappa Challiar Research Centre Thiamani, Madras 600 113 (Dr. C. V. Seshadri)	2,33,000

1	2	3
36.	Kudambam, 6A Municipal Colony Medical College Road, Thanjavour (Mr. Namalvar)	9,52,800
37.	SEVAI, No.6, III Street, Annanagar Paettavaithalai—639112, Tamil Nadu (Sh. M. Govindaraju)	1,60,000
	Manipur	
38.	Manipul Adult Education Society Lampel Lalsheam, Laikai-sega Road Imphal (Sh. L. Brindaskhi Devi)	1,01,210
39.	Kasturba Krishi Kshetra, Kasturbagram Indore (Mr. T.G.K. Menon, Director)	1,07,000
40.	Tribal Development and Training Institute Rajpura, Sarguji 497118 (MP) (Mr. Chowdhary)	20,000
41.	Lahai Samaj Sevi Samstha, P. O. Dogri Bilaspur 495 668, West Bengal (Shri Devendra Patel)	9,000
42.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gunsuri, Hawrah 781 107, West Bengal (Prof. Sankar Kumar Sanyal)	10,000
43.	Bengal Social Service League, 1/6, Raja Dharendra Street, Calcutta (Sh. Banerjee)	2,10,7000
44.	School of Fundamental Research 29-B, Tollygunge Road, Calcutta 700 926 (Shri Biplab Basu)	2,57,000
45.	Gandhi Vichar Parishad, Banhura West Bengal (Shri Sisir Kumar Sanyal)	5,57,650
46.	Regional Research & Study Centre Arabinda Nagar, Midnapur (Dr. Dipanban Das Gupta)	6,92,650
47.	Lok Seva Parishad, P. O. Ghirpai Midnapur, West Bengal	1,60,520

1	2	3
48.	Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, Shri Ram Bharatiya Lok Kendra (2nd floor), No.1, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi (Mr. V. B. Easwaran Exec. Director,)	33,00,000
49.	Centre for Science and Environment 807, Vishal Bhavan, 95-Nehru Place New Delhi (Shri Anil Aggarwal)	3,52,800
50.	Ghagohha Prabband Swarajya Vikas Sang Ghagodiha, Madhubani, Bihar (Sh. Tapeswar Singh, Secretary)	1,25,000
51.	Nehru Yuvak Kendra Jhabua.	2,50,000
Total		3,68,61,619

Self-sufficiency in manufacture of weapons and ammunition

3452. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has achieved self-sufficiency in the manufacture of weapons and ammunition,

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to manufacture the light transport aircraft 'Dornier' in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A fair degree of self-reliance in the manufacture of conventional weapons and ammunitions exists within the country. In the area of sophisticated weapons and ammunition efforts are continuously made to increase the indigenous capability.

(b) and (c) In August, 1983, Government approved the licensed manufacture of Dornier aircraft in the country. An agreement was signed in November, 1983, between Government of India and Dor-

nier GmbH of West Germany for transfer of technology for the licensed production of this aircraft. A separate agreement was also entered into with Garrett Corporation, USA, for licensed manufacture of engines for powering the aircraft. Both these licence agreements have been assigned to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for implementation. HAL have commenced production of the aircraft.

Constitutional recognition for Nepali language

3453. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken in respect of the demand for constitutional recognition of Nepali language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Government are of the view that the demand has to be weighed against other possible repercussions and reactions. It is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Petrol subsidy to disabled vehicle owners

3454. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that internal Works Study Unit of the Ministry had conducted a study for petrol subsidy to the disabled owners of motorised vehicles and suggested a revised scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof and revised scheme;

(c) whether the revised scheme has been implemented with Central assistance in the States and Union Territories; and

(d) If so, the names of States and Union Territories covered under this revised scheme and in case central assistance is not provided for the scheme the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the revised scheme is given below in the statement.

(c) and (d) The revised scheme is being implemented with 100% central assistance in all the States and Union Territories.

Statement

Scheme regarding claims/payments of subsidies on purchase of petrol/diesel by disabled persons who are owners of motorised vehicles.

1. Handicapped owners of motorised vehicles are entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure on purchase of petrol/diesel. However, the subsidy should not exceed the cost of 15 litres per month for vehicles of 2 Horse Power and below and 25 litres per month for vehicles of more than 2 Horse Power.

2. The subsidy on purchase of petrol/diesel would be available only for the use of the vehicle from the

residence to the place of duty and back 'and' to the places where day-to-day activities of the beneficiaries may make it necessary for him to go.

3. The physically handicapped persons having an income upto Rs. 2,000/- (Rupees two thousand per month) from all sources would only be eligible for the grant of subsidy on purchase of petrol/diesel. In support to it, 'every year' he has to furnish an income certificate from a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Naib Tehsildar or any other officer of the equivalent status or an affidavit attested by a First Class Magistrate or a certificate from a Gazatted Officer of the Central Government or State Government or a Member of Parliament or State Legislature or from the employer indicating clearly the exact monthly income from all sources. (In case of a Government Servant, the certificate must be furnished from his employers). The details of the basic pay and all other allowances being received by the physically handicapped persons are to be indicated in the required certificate.

4. The physically handicapped persons who are already in receipt of the conveyance allowance either from any voluntary or State source or under the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 19029/1/78-EIV(B), dated 31-8-1978 and 3-12-1979 would not be eligible for grant of subsidy on purchase of petrol/diesel.

5. Each holder of the vehicle should route the first claim through District Social Welfare Officer at the District level and the Director of Social Welfare in the Metropolitan Cities or Tehsildar or an equivalent officer where such holder normally resides. The holder should apply to the said officer for an identity certificate, in the prescribed form is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—

3492/86.] The Officer on satisfying himself after examining the road permit, registration number and other documents of the vehicle should complete Part-II of the form and return the same to the applicant after giving the Identity Certificates issued by him and communicate the names, addresses and registration numbers of vehicles and the respective identity certificates' numbers directly to the State Government. Subsequent claims may be sent by the beneficiaries direct to the State/Union Territory Government.

6. After issue of the Identity Certificate the holder of the vehicle will be entitled to claim subsidy *quarterly* on the basis of petrol/diesel purchased and used by him for the motorised vehicle. All such purchases made by him should be recorded in a statement as in Appendix 'B'. Every time the beneficiary purchases petrol/diesel for the purpose, he should affix his signatures in the column provided and also obtain the signature and stamp of the distributor so that it is clear that the petrol/diesel has been used for the vehicle owned by the concerned physically handicapped person.
7. The beneficiary will submit a claim after the expiry of every three months (*i. e. April, July, October and January*) for purchases made during three months period upto the end of March, June, September and December respectively. Except for the first time when these claims have to be routed through District Social Welfare Officer at the District level and Director of Social Welfare in the Metropolitan Cities or Tehsildar or an equivalent officer for onward transmission to the State Government in the prescribed form Appendix 'C'. Further claims can be submitted directly to the State Ministry of Social Welfare by the beneficiary. The State Ministry/Department of Social Welfare will examine the claim and on being

satisfied about the claim preferred, remit the subsidy through a bank draft drawn in favour of the beneficiary who should open an account in the nearest branch of the State Bank of India. The beneficiary will submit the authorised payee's receipt within 45 days of the receipt of the Bank Draft.

8. Once an entitled physically handicapped beneficiary approaches the District Social Welfare Officer at the District level and Director of Social Welfare or Tehsildar or an equivalent officer with an intention to avail of the benefit of this scheme, the officer with an intention to avail of the benefit of this scheme, the officers should arrange to make copies (cyclosty'ed or otherwise) of Appendix 'A', 'B', and 'C', and hand over these to the applicant and advise them to fill up part-I of Appendix 'A'. After obtaining this Identity Certificate in Appendix 'A' from the officer, the beneficiary can start availing of the benefit of the Scheme. It should be explained to the beneficiary that he should keep the Identity Certificate safely and maintain Appendix 'B' carefully.
9. It is requested that the District Social Welfare Officer and Director of Social Welfare or Tehsildar or an equivalent officer may deal with these applications with utmost sympathy and consideration as the applicants are physically handicapped persons.

Postponement of launching of ASLV

3455. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the launching of the ASLV has been postponed to 1987;
- (b) if so, reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether there are any specific periods in a year when the Sriharikota launch site is free from storms and cyclones ?

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

(b) The launch of ASLV flight was scheduled for pre-monsoon period 1986. There were some technical problems which required time for solution. Keeping in view the on-set of the north-east monsoon and risk of cyclonic weather, the Launch Authorisation Board (LAB) for the ASLV made an assessment of the status of the launch campaign keeping in view the launch window availability. Considering the actual time required for the integration of the vehicle, it was decided to place a hold on the launch campaign by end October, 1986 and to resume the campaign after the monsoon, around third week of December, 1986, so as to avoid damages to the vehicle systems due to possible cyclones during this period. The ASLV launch will, therefore, take place during first quarter of 1987.

(c) Sriharikota launch site is generally free from storms and cyclones from January to September.

Survey of delayed projects

3456. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed one round of survey of the working of the Central Projects in the core sectors like Power, Coal, Railways, Shipping, Telecommunications, Fertilisers, Petroleum etc. where the Central investment is more than Rs. 100/- crores; and

(b) if so, the details of the achievements under each project surveyed and the slippages if any ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a)

and (b) Ministry of Programme Implementation monitors progress of implementation of all Central Projects costing above Rs. 100 crores on a regular basis.

At the end of October 1986, the slippage position was as under :—

(i) Projects showing delay with respect to original date of commissioning.	56
(ii) Projects not showing delay with respect to original date of commissioning.	32
	— — — —
Total	88
	— — — —

Disparity in distribution of electricity produced by Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station

3457. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any disparity in distribution of electricity produced at Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station among the States particularly those in Southern region, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) The allocation of power from Nuclear Power Stations amongst constituent States of an electricity region is decided by Government from time to time. The power from Madras Atomic Power Station is at present allocated amongst the constituent States of the southern electricity region as follows :

Name of the State	Share of the State
1	2
Tamil Nadu	350 MW

I	2
Andhra Pradesh	40 MW
Karnataka	30 MW
Kerala	25 MW
Pondicherry	5 MW
Reserve	20 MW
	— — —
	470 MW

**Research and training projects for
Scheduled Castes**

3458. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2519 dated 8 August, 1984 regarding funding of research projects relating to Scheduled Castes and state the particulars of the various agencies and individual scholars provided financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of research projects on Scheduled Castes during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

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

Statement

The names of research agencies considered for financial assistance for doing research work on educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes, during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

S. No.	Name of the institutions	Title of the project	Area of the study	Total approved cost of the study
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	National Council of Educational Research and Training	Evaluative study of Pre-matric scholarship scheme for SC and ST students	All India	Rs. 2.10 lakhs
2.	Punjab State Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh.	Scheduled Caste Women's Participation in the work force in rural areas of Punjab.	Rural areas of Punjab	Rs. 57,500/-
3.	Akhil Bharat Anusuchit Jati Parishad, New Delhi	Cooperative Movements and its impact on Scheduled Castes.	Kaira, Bhavnagar and Shaharkantha distt. of Gujarat State.	Rs. 60,000/-
4.	Centre for Social Research, Trivandrum	A Study on the Impact of the Special Component Plan to Scheduled Castes, Kerala.	Kerala State	Rs. 65,000/-

5.	Govind Ballabh Pant Social Sciences Institute, Allahabad U.P.	Impact of Development Programmes on socio economic conditions of Scheduled Castes.	Rai Bareilly distt. of U.P.	Rs. 75,800/-
6.	Indian Institute for Development Studies and Research, Allahabad, U.P.	Empirical Research and Evaluation Analysis in respect of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.	Etawah & Ballia distt. of U.P.	Rs. 80,000/-
7.	CADARAS-CENTRE FOR Area Development and Action Research Studies, New Delhi.	Impact of minimum needs programmes to reduce the socio-economic constraints of the SCs.	Sitapur & Hardoi, Distt. of U.P.	Rs. 75,810/-
8.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, W. B.	Village Planning mainly by villagers through evaluation and Planning of the Scheduled Castes Development Programmes primarily by the SCs people themselves.	Midnapore distt. of West Bengal	Rs. 80,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre, New Delhi	A comparative study of socio-economic impact of development efforts for the Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in the State of Rajasthan.	Rajasthan	Rs. 80,000
10.	Centre for Research on New International Economic Order, Madras	Role of Cooperatives in uplifting the SC people of South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Distt. South Arcot of Tamil Nadu	Rs. 73,600/—

[Translation]

Forest cover in Madhya Pradesh

3459. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of forests in Madhya Pradesh which have been saved from denudation according to the official data and the percentage of forests which remained intact as per the information received through INSAT-B, and

(b) whether there is difference between both the figures and if so, which figures are correct and the action proposed to be taken by Government against the department which has given incorrect figures ?

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

(a) The area registered as forest in Madhya Pradesh is 35.09 percent of the total geographical area. The forest area assessed by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, based on satellite imagery of the year 1980-82 is 20.37 percent.

(b) The forest area assessed by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) refers to the actual forest cover available, whereas the forest area reported by the State Government refers to the area legally recorded as forest. The discrepancy is due to the above as well as the loss of forest area over a period of time due to biotic pressure.

[English]

Illegal poaching of wild Animals

3460. SHRI T. BASHEER :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice

of Government that large scale poaching of wild animals like elephant, tiger, lion etc. are taking place almost daily in the forests throughout the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to curb poaching;

(c) the number of animals, species-wise, killed in the last two years, state-wise and the number of persons apprehended along with the punishment awarded;

(d) whether Government propose to give more monetary benefits to the rangers whose life is always in danger from both the animals and the poachers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Some incidence of poaching of tigers, elephants and some other animals in certain parts of the country has been reported.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) It is not possible to collect the number of all animals killed in the country in the last 2 years, species-wise, illegally or legally including animals described as vermin and those that may have been killed accidentally.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has advised the State Governments to give adequate monetary benefit to staff engaged in wildlife conservation including grant of special pay.

Statement

Patnaik regarding illegal poaching of wild animals

The following steps have been taken to curb poaching of wild animals.

(i) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been suitably amended.

(ii) Central Wildlife Division is being

strengthened which aims at control of illegal trade in wildlife items and enforcement of wildlife laws.

- (iii) To assist States and Union Territories in their efforts to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife a new centrally sponsored scheme, on 50% cost sharing basis between the Central Government and States on capital outlays required to counteract poaching of wild animals, has been started.

[Translation]

Setting up of defence production unit in Meerut

3461. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new unit for defence production is going to be set up in Meerut;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of existing 510 army base workshop, E.M.E, Meerut Cantt; and

(c) if so, the time by which this work is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c) Additional facilities are being created at 510 Army Base Workshop within the existing set up at Meerut, work on which has already commenced.

Tele-Teach system in schools

3462. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how far the tele-teach system adopted recently for school education has been successful;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the students could not benefit from this system because the timings of its telecast did not synchronise with the school timings;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the telecast of tele-teach has been stopped at present in view of this difficulty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Tele-teach is a programme launched by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics, with a view to producing software in the form of video tapes for imparting informal training to thousands of tradesmen, craftsmen and artisan spread throughout the country. This has not yet been adopted by the Union Government for school education so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Difficulties faced by scheduled tribes in Delhi to obtain caste certificates

3463. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribals settled in Delhi are facing great difficulties in securing caste certificates; and

(b) if so, arrangement made to ease their difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) No such case has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

[Translation]

Separate allocation for Eastern U.P.

3464. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate allocations have been made for Eastern Uttar Pradesh in the funds allotted for Uttar Pradesh under the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of money allocated for the entire Uttar Pradesh and the amount earmarked for Eastern Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the names of projects and the amount of money allotted for each project in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Biosphere reserves

3465. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MADAL :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated any plan for the creation of biosphere reserves to "supplement the national parks";

(b) if so, its broad outlines;

(c) the parks mapped out in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether the plan also envisages the training of personnel and co-ordinating agencies to fill in inadequacies of national parks; if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is given below :

(d) The action and management plans for setting up Biosphere Reserves are expected to provide for training of personnel, setting up of coordinating agencies at State and National level, guidelines for management of surrounding areas of the Reserve, with special emphasis on participation by local people in the management of these areas, and creation of environmental awareness.

Statement

(b) **Broad outlines of biosphere reserve plan**

13 potential sites have been identified for setting up of Biosphere Reserves for conserving diversity of species and representative ecosystems. The sites are :

1. Nilgiri
2. Namdapha
3. Nokrek (Tura range)
4. Nanda Devi
5. Uttar Khand
6. Gulf of Mannar
7. Sundarbans
8. Thar Desert
9. Mannas
10. Rann of Kutch
11. North Islands of Andamans

12. Kaziranga

13. Kanha

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve has come into existence with effect from 1st September, 1986. State Governments concerned viz. Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are to provide action and management plans, as well as scientific research programmes.

(c) National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh

1. Valley of Flowers National Park
2. Nanda Devi National Park
3. Corbett National Park and Tiger Reserve
4. Dudhwa National Park
5. Govind Pashuvihar Wildlife Sanctuary
6. Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary
7. Rajaji Wildlife Sanctuary
8. Motichur Wildlife Sanctuary
9. Chila Wildlife Sanctuary
10. Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
11. Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary

12. National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary

13. Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary

14. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary

15. Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary

16. Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

Gap between various income groups

3466. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gaps between the urban and rural incomes, organised and unorganised sectoral incomes, agricultural and non-agricultural incomes are widening more than ever before;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to ascertain the causes therefor, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to narrow down the gaps between incomes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No information is available on income separately for rural and urban areas. The information on the organised and unorganised sector incomes and agriculture & non-agricultural incomes for last few years is given below :-

Percentage share in total income

Sector		1979-80	1983-84	1984-85 (Q)
1.	(i) Organised	34.6	36.0	N.A.
	(ii) Unorganised	65.4	64.0	N. A.
2.	(i) Agricultural	36.5	35.7	33.3
	(ii) Non-Agricultural	63.5	64.3	66.7

Q=Quick estimates

It may be seen that there is no evidence of significant increasing gap in incomes in these sectors.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The targets in the Plan are worked out by taking into account the inter-industry demand and final demand of various sectors in an input-output framework and therefore, care is taken to see that there are no imbalances between rural urban sectors; organised and unorganised sectors and agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

Reduction in disparity and poverty

have remained the basic objectives of all Plans. A variety of instruments ranging from direct attack on poverty and to several indirect fiscal measures, including the choice of Plan priorities and sectoral allocation of resources have been used to pursue this objective. The Seventh Five Year Plan proposed to integrate these policies and programmes and make them more effective.

There has been significant increase in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay as compared to actual expenditure in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) in Agriculture, Rural Development as well as Village and Small Scale Industries as indicated below :-

Sector	Sixth Plan Actual Expenditure	(Rs. crores) Seventh Plan Outlay
Agriculture	6605.7	10573.62
Rural Development	6827.0	9074.22
Village & Small Scale Industry	1951.9	2752.74
Total (including other sectors)	109645.8	180000.00

Protection of flower species

3467. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been made about the number and species of flowering plants found in various parts of the country;

(b) whether some of the flowering plant habitats in the country have disappeared or these are on the verge of extinction and there is also qualitative depreciation in case of few flower plants; and

(c) the steps under consideration of Government to preserve, improve and

increase the quality and fragrance of the flower plant habitats in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) According to the surveys carried out by Botanical Survey of India (BSI) there are about 17,000 species of flowering plants in India. Of these, it is estimated that over 1,500 species are under the stress of varying degrees of threat for their survival.

The steps taken for preservation of these include the following :—

- (i) Declaration of areas of endangered species as protected areas or sanctuaries.

- (ii) Cultivation of the rare and endangered species of flowering plants in the botanical gardens of the BSI located in different parts of the country. For example, 600 species of orchids out of 1,200 species occurring in India are grown in three national Orchidaria at Shillong, Yercaud and Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah.
- (iii) Trade and commerce in endangered species of plants are not permitted under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- (iv) 13 areas rich in flora have been identified for designation as Biosphere Reserves in order to protect the rare flora and fauna occurring there.

**Setting-up of Parliamentary Committee
for welfare of Ex-servicemen**

3468. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7411 on 23 April, 1986 regarding setting up of a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen and state :

(a) whether the decision for setting up a Parliamentary Committee to oversee the implementation of non-statutory provisions for the welfare of Ex-servicemen has since been accepted;

(b) if so, the date and nature of decision in brief and the likely date by which the Committee would be set up; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision to this effect would be taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE**

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.**

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The need for and a possible charter of functions of such a Parliamentary Committee is still under examination.

Military station in Hamirpur

3469. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the process for the acquisition of land for setting up military stations in Hamirpur and Una districts in Himachal Pradesh and district Hoshiarpur of Punjab; and

(b) the likely date by which the process would be completed and the military stations set up ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The
proposals to acquire lands in these districts are in a preliminary stage. No decision on the extent of land and its location has been taken by Government, as yet.**

Report by Working Group of Digital T.V.

3470. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group of Digital T. V. set up by the Department of Electronics to study and analyse the techno-economical aspects of a Digital T. V. set has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the report including its recommendations and also the action taken on them;

(c) if not, the likely date by which the report would be submitted to Government;

(d) whether any collaboration with Japan would be established in making multi-functional Digital T. V. sets which has facilities for Teletext and Video Text applications and multi-channel viewing and which is specially suited to the fringe areas in view of its high reliability and improved resolution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As mentioned in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9229 on May 7, 1986, digital TV is an emerging technology and as such the foreign manufacturers have been reluctant to share information on its various techno-economic aspects.

The Department of Electronics (DOE) under its Standardisation, Testing & Quality Control (STQC) Programme has been able to procure a 61 cm. (24") digital TV receiver and some limited tests have been made on the receiver. So far, it has not been possible to procure, 51 cm. (20") models—a size which has been standardised for the CTV receivers.

The Working Group on Digital TV would only be in a position to make its recommendations after comprehensive data is available on the performance and direction of technology becomes clearer.

(d) and (e) As the demand for analogue CTV receivers has just built-up and efforts are now being made to make the necessary components available, it is too

early to promote Digital Colour TV receivers in the country.

Rehabilitation of displaced persons migrated from West Pakistan in 1947

3471. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 6609 on 15 May, 1985 regarding resettlement of displaced persons of Kotla Feroze Shah monument and state :

(a) whether a large number of displaced persons who migrated from West Pakistan in 1947, and have since been staying at the monument of Kotla Feroze Shah, are still awaiting permanent rehabilitation;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them on a permanent basis; and

(c) the reasons for delay in rehabilitating those people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The Government have not yet taken a final decision in the matter.

Development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

3472. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 725 on 8th April, 1981 regarding 'Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle' and state :

(a) the progress in respect of the development of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle and the amount spent since its inception;

(b) the uses and advantages accrued from Project;

(c) how it is proposed to be linked with other like spheres;

(d) whether the work of the project is carrying on according to the scheduled programme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) Project was sanctioned in June 1982 at a cost of Rs. 311.57 crores. The project has completed the design phase and entered into the phase of realisation of hardware at systems level. The expenditure till end of September 1986 is Rs. 169.00 crores.

(b) The Project envisages development of an Indian launch vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg. class in a 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit from an Indian range. This will be the future work-horse rocket for missions for launching polar orbiting satellites for earth observations. The PSLV project involves use, for the first time, of a liquid engine for the second and fourth (upper) stages of the launch vehicle and has many other 'firsts' including the use of indigenously produced maraging steel booster motor casings, indigenous production of liquid propellants and of HTPB high energy fuel for the solid motor. Besides, several private and public sector industries are actively involved in the developmental activities related to Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

(c) The major PSLV modules such as the Viking engine, segmented solid boosters of 125 T propellant class and technologies such as closed loop guidance system, yaw manoeuvring etc., will feed into the development of Geo-synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV), which will be used for indigenous launch of the second generation INSAT (INSAT-II) satellites in geo-synchronous orbit.

(d) Though there are some marginal

slippages in certain areas, the overall 1989 schedule of the project, as per present expectations, is not likely to get affected. The tentative launch schedule is end 1989/early 1990.

(e) Does not arise.

Deforestation caused by viscose fibre production and steps to check depletion of forest wealth

3473. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) number of trees cut/tonnes of forest woods required for each tonne of viscose fibre produced during each of the last Five Year Plan Period and in each of the last three years and also the number of replacement trees grown in the same period;

(b) whether the forests are depleting due to viscose fibre production requirements, if so, steps being taken to stop in time the depletion of forests, specially while permitting expansion of production capacity or giving new licences for production;

(c) in case the raw material is allowed to be imported, whether the licences will be required to replace the imports by indigenous substitutes in a time-bound programme without any depletion of forests; and

(d) whether it would be made compulsory for all such expansion or new license giving programmes which use forest produces in their production to obtain prior clearance from Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) About 3.85 tonnes of wood is required to manufacture one tonne of Viscose fibre. Statistics relating to the number of trees

cut only for viscose production and the number of replacement trees grown are not maintained.

(b) Depletion of forests is caused by various biotic pressures. Availability of raw material is taken into account while permitting expansion or giving a new licence for an industry using forest products as raw material.

(c) Import of raw material for use in forest based industries is allowed in overall public interest with a view to conserve scarce forest resources.

(d) Clearance of the Central Government is essential for any programme which involves diversion of forest lands to non-forest uses, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Implementation of New 20-Point Programme

3474. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new 20-Point Programme was finalised in consultation with State Governments;

(b) the details of funds provided for the implementation of the new 20-Point Programme; and

(c) what will be the share of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The implementation of the 20-Point Programme—1986 is proposed to be started from April, 1987. Funds for 20-Point Programme are not provided separately and specifically, as the 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the Plans of States. However, in respect

of Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Bonded Labour Rehabilitation the share of the State Governments will be 50%.

Scholarship to SC/ST students

3475. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number and amount of scholarship to the children of Scheduled Castes people;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether some additional benefits are also likely to be given and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO) : (a) to & (c) A High Level Official Committee has been set up to consider the question of increasing the rates of scholarships, upward revision of income-ceiling of parents/guardians and other matters under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of post matric scholarship for SC/ST. The scheme is an open ended one under which all eligible SC/ST students are entitled to get this scholarship. The rates of scholarship and income ceilings of parents/guardians have already been increased in the case of the other Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations."

Assistance to displaced settlers and tribal families in Dandakaranya Project

3476. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of assistance being given to displaced settlers and tribal families in Dandakaranya Project;

(b) whether in August, 1984 the Dandakaranya Development Authority appointed a Committee for speeding up settlements of landless tribal families in Dandakaranya Project;

(c) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report and what are the details of recommendations made;

(d) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have been repeatedly requesting the Union Government to approve the pattern of per family assistance and to keep the same at par with Dandakaranya Project settlers as recommended by the Committee; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :

(a) Financial assistance of Rs. 10,015/- is given to each displaced family of which Rs. 4,085.00 is grant. Against this, a tribal family is given Rs. 7,790/- of which Rs. 5170.00 is grant w.e.f. 04.11.86.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Committee has mainly recommended to remove disparity between financial assistance given to displaced family and tribal family and to give all assistance to tribal family as grant.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The scale of financial assistance has been enhanced from Rs. 5,075/- to Rs. 7,790/- per tribal family w.e.f. 04.11.1986.

Espionage in Survey of India

3477. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reports about alleged loss of sensitive maps and other documents from different units of the Survey

of India in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed in this regard;

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

(b) and (c) There has been no loss of any sensitive maps from the Survey of India Offices. However, during the annual stock taking a few discrepancies have been found with regard to aerial photographs pertaining to Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. Action to reconcile these discrepancies is in hand as per laid-down procedures.

Casualties due to increase in tiger population in Sunderbans

3478. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the rise in the tiger population in the Sunderbans in West Bengal, 579 people have so far been officially lost to the tiger since 1973, when the Project Tiger was initiated;

(b) what is the average casualty per year of other people who enter the Sunderbans forests without permit in search of timber and fuel;

(c) what measures do Government propose to take to contain the tigers from straying into habitations close to the forests and venturing into more interior villages in search of prey; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to consider the raising of forest protection force with recruits from the local youths ?

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

(a) According to reports received from the State Government of West Bengal, the total number of persons killed by tigers since 1973 till November 20, 1986, is 506 which works out to an average of 36 per annum.

(b) In the core area of the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve no entry is permitted. In the forest area outside the core zone, permits are issued for honey-collection, fishing and timber-felling. The average number of casualties among those who enter the Sunderbans forest without permit is 6.5 per annum.

(c) It is very unusual for tigers in the Sunderbans to leave the forest area and venture into villages in search of prey. No human kills have taken place in villages in Sunderbans.

(d) No such proposal is currently under the consideration of Central Government.

8-Member panel on civil services

3479. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed an 8-Member Panel to examine certain aspects relating to the civil services including their structures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the composition of this panel and by what time the panel will submit their report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, An eight-member Group has been constituted to examine certain aspects relating to the Civil Services including their structure, management, role, etc.

(c) The composition of the Group is as follows :

1. Shri P. Chidambaram,
Minister of State,
Ministry of Personnel, Public
Grievances and Pensions.
2. Shri L.K. Jha,
Member of Parliament.
3. Shri B. G. Deshmukh,
Cabinet Secretary.
4. Smt. P. P. Trivedi,
Secretary,
Ministry of Personnel,
Public Grievances and Pensions.
5. Shri Prakash Narain,
Chairman,
Railway Board.
6. Sri Anand Sarup,
Secretary,
Department of Education
7. Shri G. K. Arora,
Additional Secretary to
the Prime Minister.
8. Shri M. G. Katre,
Director,
Central Bureau of
Investigation.

No time frame has been laid down for the Group to submit its report.

Export of Computer soft ware

3480. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has entered in the fields of exporting high-tech items like chips for computer and microprocessor based systems by bagging orders from West Germany and Hong Kong;

(b) if so, the other items of high technology which are being exported and the countries to which these are being exported; and

(c) the details of orders received during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) :
(a) Yes, Sir. Semiconductor Complex Ltd., (SCL) a public sector unit of the Department of ELECTRONICS received export order for clock chips from West Germany and pulse dialler chips from Hongkong.

(b) The other items of high-tech being exported include ; Computer Peripherals, electronic components and computer software. The countries to which export is made include : USA, UK, European Countries and USSR.

(c) The export of hardware items and software during 1985 was about Rs. 100 crores. During 1986 exports are expected to exceed this figure.

Involvement of officials in spying

3481. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMA-BEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Government officials have been jailed for spying on the basis of cases detected in July 1977;

(b) if so, number of officials involved and the number of cases still pending and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking against the officials involved in spying ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) According to information available, in January 1977 a case under the provisions of Official Secrets Act and under section 120B-IPC was registered in PS Srinivas-puri, New Delhi against Dr. P.E. Mehta, a Consultant-Engineer and ten other persons for passing on sensitive information to foreign intelligence agencies. The ten other persons were :—

1. K.K. Sarin (former Director, Planning Commission, New Delhi),
2. C.S. Balakrishnan (retired PA to Shri P. C. Sethi, then Cabinet Minister),
3. E. L. Choudhary (former Dy. Marketing Manager, State Trading Corporation, New Delhi)
4. Mahabir Prasad (former Addl. PS in the External Affairs Ministry)
5. R. P. Varshney (erstwhile Director, Planning Commission, New Delhi)
6. L. S. Nayyar (former Assistant, Departments of Steel).

7. S.N. Panikkar (erstwhile Senior Research Officer, Planning Commission).
8. S. Srinivasan (retd. Private Secretary to Shri Nityanand Kanungo, former Minister for Industries and Civil Aviation).
9. Dr. G. J. Reddy of the Nav Bharat Enterprises.
10. Mrs. N. D. Reddy wife of Dr. G. J. Reddy.

The charge-sheet against the 11 accused was submitted by the Police in September 1977 and charges were framed by the Court in November 1978 against all accused except S. Srinivasan and Mrs. N. D. Reddy, who were discharged at that stage. The case remained under trial since then and on October 29, 1986, 6 of the accused persons including Dr. P. E. Mehta were sentenced to a term of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, New Delhi. Two of the accused L.S. Nayyar and S.N. Panikkar were acquitted. Among the accused Dr. G. J. Reddy had already absconded abroad in February 1977.

Use of 'C' band frequency for telecommunication needs

3482. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Space Commission has taken a decision to use 'C' band frequency for India's telecommunication needs;

(b) if so, whether it will not affect the Country's tele-communication programmes; and

(c) whether the tele-communication and computer system working on 'C' band would prove expensive ?

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

IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The decision to use 'C-band' frequencies for the telecommunications transponders on board INSAT-I satellites was taken in 1976 by a high-level Inter-Agency Committee with the then Chief Consultant, Planning Commission as its Chairman and the then Secretaries of Space, Communications, Information & Broadcasting, Electronics, Economic Affairs and Tourism & Civil Aviation as its Members. The decision to add 'upper extended 'C-band' frequencies for telecommunications in the INSAT-II satellites was taken by the INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) of Secretaries in 1984; ICC is responsible for the overall management of the INSAT System. Both decisions were taken after detailed techno-economic examinations by inter-agency specialist groups. Use of higher frequency bands is being examined for telecommunications services beyond INSAT-II mission.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(Translations)

Improvement in children reform homes

3483. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuing reports about the adverse conditions of children reform homes in the country; and

(b) if so, what effective measures are being taken to bring about positive improvement in such homes to ensure that these places actually result in reforms among children ?

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

(b) The Children Acts enacted by various States provide for institutions for the care, protection, treatment, education

and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children. The enforcement of the Children Acts rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administration. With a view to bringing about a basic uniformity and standardisation in approach towards children coming in conflict with law, the Juvenile Justice Bill has recently been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

A scheme for prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

Taxis hired for security arrangements

3484. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are hiring taxis for the purpose of security arrangements for Ministers and other VIPs;

(b) the number of taxis so engaged; and

(c) the number of police personnel engaged for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Private cars including Taxis are being hired for the purpose of security arrangements.

(b) The number varies depending upon the requirement. On an average 58 cars are hired everyday at present.

(c) 336.

Deterioration of land and water

3485. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 15 crore hectares of land area is rapidly turning into desert and also 70 percent of available water is polluted; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to ameliorate the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) 15 crores hectares of land is degraded to varying extents due to water and wind erosion. Government are taking steps to arrest the degradation through proper land and water use policy. While the extent of pollution of all available water cannot be accurately assessed, it is true that there is a need to control the pollution of water. The water pollution is controlled through setting of standards for effluents, monitoring and enforcement of control measures.

Expansion of ordnance factory at Ambajhari

3486. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand the ordnance factory at Ambajhari (Maharashtra) in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the expansion will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) In connection with proposed production under licence of an equipment there is a possibility of expansion of the Ordnance Factory at Ambajhari. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

Premature retirement to IAS officers

3487. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service who were suspended or prematurely retired during the past two years; and

(b) the grounds for their suspension or premature retirement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) During the past two years, one officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service was retired prematurely in public interest and 19 IAS officers were placed under suspension on grounds of pending/contemplated departmental proceedings or pendency of criminal cases under investigation/inquiry/trial.

Pollution by Madras Atomic Power Station

3488. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of officials from the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board visited the Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) recently;

(b) whether the team of officials has expressed fears that there was no escape from the possibility of radioactivity from the Kalpakkam atomic plant where heavy water had leaked from one of the reactors;

(c) if so, what are the details of the report; and

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent such leakage ?

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The officials of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board were satisfied that there was no escape of radioactivity into the environment when heavy water leaked from the reactor into a vault in the reactor building.

Lakhar Committee Report

3489. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of Lakhar Committee on escape of prisoners from Tihar Jail is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee which enquired into the escape of Charles Sobhraj and others was not appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act.

Enquiry into missing Indian Air Force Aircrafts

3490. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiry into the causes of missing of the two Indian Air Force AN-32 aircrafts since 22nd/25th March, 1986 has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The enquiries have not yet been completed.

**Promotion prospects of Commandants
Central Police Organisations**

3491. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy has been formulated to give more opportunities of promotions to the ranks of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General to the officers of the Central Police Forces who have been serving as commandants for a long time; and

(b) if so, the percentage of the posts reserved for such officers in the different forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) According to the existing rules and instructions, the post of I.G. in B.S.F, C.R.P.F. and C.I.S.F. are filled by appointment of officers from the Indian Police Service.

There is no post of I. G. in the I.T.B.P. The posts of I.G. in the Assam Rifles are tenable by deputation of serving Army Officers. The percentage of the posts permissible for promotion to the rank of D.I.G. in BSF, CISF and ITBP is 40% of the vacancies and for CRPF it is 50% of the posts. The posts of D.I.G. in Assam Rifles are tenable by appointment on deputation of serving Army Officers.

Man-power gap in Delhi Police

3492. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a wide-spread man-power gap in Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vacancies in different ranks which remained unfilled upto 30 September, 1986 this year; and

(d) the steps taken to fill in the vacant posts in Delhi Police and when such vacancies are likely to be filled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) As on 30th September, 1986 against the sanctioned strength of 38,456 there were 3,115 vacancies in various ranks of Delhi Police. The rank-wise number of vacancies are indicated below :-

ACsP Insprs.	SIs	ASIs	HCs	Consts.	Stenos.	Civilian	Class IV
9	39	481	646	1224	665	12	27

(d) A good number of posts were sanctioned only recently. Every effort is being made for filling the vacant posts, through direct recruitment, promotions and deputation from Central Police Organisations and other States.

Self sufficiency in defence research and development organisation

3493. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
DR. B. L. SHAIŁESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation is working on new electronic systems for the use of Defence Forces; and

(b) if so, whether this programme is designed and pursued with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency and relief from imports ?

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

(b) The Defence Research and Development Organisation is working on various programmes for the development of electronic systems for the Defence Forces in the areas of sensors, communications, radars, and electronic support measure. Many of these systems have been successfully developed and are in use by the Services. The DRDO is striving for self-reliance in this important area of technology.

Pollution free system of water supply and sewage disposal

3494. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 70 per cent of India's inland water is unfit for human consumption and over two lakhs villages in India lack clean water supply;

(b) whether Government are also aware that out of 142 major cities, only eight have satisfactory sewerage systems and adequate sewerage treatment facilities;

(c) whether the State Pollution Control Boards have conducted a survey of such industries and of municipal corporations which do not have built-in anti-pollution system and set-up of sewage

disposal and treatment plants, respectively; and

(d) how the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is monitoring the working of the State boards ?

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

(a) Quantitative estimate in this regard is not available. However, according to surveys conducted, the quality of water in many stretches of some rivers and water bodies does not meet the prescribed limits. As on September 1986, 1.65 lakhs villages and hamlets were not provided with water supply facilities.

(b) According to a survey conducted in 1978-79, out of 142 Class-I cities, 8 were provided with full sewerage and treatment systems. Sixty-two cities were provided with partial sewerage and treatment facilities. As on March 1985, 72.9% of the urban population has been provided with water supply facilities and sanitation facilities have been provided for 28.4% of the urban population.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Boards are under the control of the respective State Governments and are not monitored by the Central Board. However, the Central Board through its regional offices and Task Force interacts with the State Boards for monitoring and implementation of pollution control activities in different States. Periodic meetings and consultations are also held with the officials of the State Boards.

Rehabilitation of handicapped in Rajasthan

3495. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district rehabilitation centres presently functioning in Rajasthan and the proposals to open more centres;

(b) the amount Union Government have spent on rehabilitation of handicapped in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(c) the number of voluntary organisations working in Rajasthan for rehabilitation of the handicapped with Union Government's assistance; and

(d) the details of the grant given to each of these voluntary organisation by

the Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) In March 1986, one District Rehabilitation Centre, on pilot basis, at Kota district has been sanctioned. There is no proposal for opening more such centres.

(b) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Amount sanctioned for schemes implemented through central assistance in Rajasthan

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(i) District Rehabilitation Centre, Kota.*	—	—	15,60,000
*The Centre was sanctioned in 1985-86 only.			
(ii) Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cell in normal Employment Exchanges	—	—	85,000

(iii) Scheme of assistance to the organisation for the disabled persons

S. No.	Organisation	Amount sanctioned during		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Badhit Bal Vikas Samiti, Vikas Nagar, Ajmer	70,000	6,000	1,50,000
2.	Badhit Bal Vikas Kendra 132, Station Road, Kota	20,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
3.	Jeevan Nirman Sansthan Gole Bagh Road, Kota	1,50,000	1,00,000	—
4.	Council of Social Welfare, Jaipur	48,548	1,36,145	1,58,967
5.	Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, Jodhpur	—	1,00,000	94,100
6.	Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh, Jaipur	—	50,000	—

7.	Pragya & Chakshu Siksha Sansthan, Udaipur	—	10,000	—
8.	L.K.C. Shri Jagdamba Andh Vidyalaya Samiti, Sri Ganganagar	—	—	1,64,300
9.	Viklang Kalyan Samiti Udaipur	—	—	7,580

(iv) Scheme of assistance to the disabled persons for purchase fitting of aids appliances

1.	Shri Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sahayta Samiti Swai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur.	11,00,000	15,00,000	17,00,000
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(v) Scholarships to disabled persons :

10,00,000	10,00,000	15,27,000
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[Translation]

Employment to ex-servicemen

3496. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen registered till date with each Directorate of Rehabilitation in various States;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide job every year to a fix number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate of Rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, the number of ex-servicemen proposed to be re-employed every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) (a) The requisite information is given in Statement-I below.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to formulate a scheme to provide jobs for a fixed number of ex-servicemen every year as the number who can get jobs depends upon the number of vacancies in relevant categories arising every year, fulfilment of eligibility criteria for recruitment and the percentage reservation available in the Centre, central public sector undertakings and State Governments. However, to ensure adequate re-employment/rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, the measures as given in Statement II below are being given priority by the Departments/PSUs of the Government of India and the State Governments.

Vacancies in Government jobs for ex-servicemen cannot be forecast in absolute numbers. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the numbers that are likely to be absorbed every year.

Statement I**Statewise live register figure of ex-servicemen upto 01 June '86**

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Live Register figures	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6120	A large number of ex-servicemen register themselves for jobs for improving their future prospect. Similarly, ex servicemen even after they secure employment do not always inform Zila Sainik Boards. This figure does not reflect the correct position of ex-servicemen who are yet to be provided with jobs.
2.	Assam	2290	
3.	Bihar	7559	
4.	Gujarat	5038	
5.	Haryana	18710	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17214	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4252	
8.	Karnataka	5412	
9.	Kerala	27440	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3735	
11.	Maharashtra	37534	
12.	Manipur	Nil	
13.	Meghalaya	336	
14.	Nagaland	51	
15.	Orissa	2074	
16.	Punjab	20094	
17.	Rajasthan	15077	
18.	Sikkim	Not Received	
19.	Tamil Nadu	16954	
20.	Tripura	31	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	53068	
22.	West Bengal	7550	
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Received	
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	Not Received	
25.	Chandigarh	1865	
26.	Delhi	8834	
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Not Received	
28.	Pondicherry	430	
29.	Mizoram	950	
Total		262618	

Statement II

To ensure adequate re-employment/rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, the following measures are being given priority by the Departments/PSUs of the Government of India and the State Governments.

- (i) A policy of reservation for employment of ex-servicemen in Central Government Departments/PSUs has been followed by the Government of India and all the State Governments have also been urged to adopt a similar policy.
- (ii) Liaison Officers have been appointed in all Ministries/Departments and in Central Government PSUs, Banks etc. to ensure the implementation of Government orders on reservation for ex-servicemen. All the State Governments have also been requested to follow suit.
- (iii) From 1st August 1985, the sponsorship of ex-servicemen for reserved as well unreserved vacancies is being undertaken by employment exchanges in addition to similar work being carried out by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards for reserved vacancies.
- (iv) Efforts are afoot to equate as many service trades as possible with civil educational professional qualifications. The exercise on the identification of posts that can be held by ex-servicemen and the finalisation of lateral induction in Government jobs is also in progress.
- (v) The possibility of increasing the intake of ex-servicemen into para-military organisations and in Defence Security Corps is being explored.
- (vi) Relevant training courses have been organised *inter-alia* to

equip ex-servicemen to effectively for salaried employment.

- (vii) The State Governments have been requested to raise, wherever justified, special Peace Keeping Forces, and to recruit sizeable number of ex-servicemen into such forces.

Implementation of Power and Irrigation projects

3497. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of major and medium irrigation and power generation projects sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh has been reviewed by the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether implementation of the projects is going as per schedule; and

(c) if not, the assistance proposed to be provided by Union Government to complete these projects within the stipulated time ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Programme Implementation monitors only Central Projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Opening of Sainik Schools

3498. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to open new Sainik Schools in some States during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any new Sainik School is also proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during this plan period; and

(c) if so, the name of the place in U. P. where it is proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) A Sainik School is established only at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration which has to bear the entire capital expenditure and also provide for a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the school. Proposals for the opening new Sainik Schools have been received from the Governments of Haryana, Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

**Minimum compulsory qualification
for recruitment in Army**

3499. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether education upto high school has been made the minimum compulsory qualification for recruitment in army; and

(b) if so, the justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The educational standard has been raised to 10th Class for recruitment in the Army except for 33 trades given below in the Statement-I with effect from 1-4-1986 on an experimental basis. After review, special dispensation has been made to reduce the educational standards to 8th

Class in respect of areas/classes where literacy rates are low to meet the recruitment targets from those areas/classes w.e.f. 11 November, 86. These areas/classes are indicated in the statement-II given below. This scheme will be reviewed after one year of its operation.

(b) The necessity for raising educational standard arose on account of induction of sophisticated weaponry and modernisation of the Army and in view of the general line in educational standards in the country.

Statement-I

List of trades :

1. Driver at (ASC)
2. Farrier (RVC)
3. Pioneer (GD/Pnr)
4. Upholsterer (EME)
5. Baker (ASC)
6. Bandsman
7. Barber
8. Blacksmith (U)
9. Storehand (GD)
10. Textile Repairer
11. Packer (APS)
12. Sowar GD (AC)
13. Sowar GD (Horse Cav)
14. Bugler
15. Butcher (ASC)
16. Carpenter (U)
17. Cook (U)
18. Cook (Mess)
19. Cook Special
20. Equipment Repair

21. Masalchi
22. Painter (U)
23. Piper
24. Safaiwala
25. Tailor (U)
26. Waiter Mess
27. Washerman
28. Cook Hospital
29. Drummer
30. Kennelman (RVC)
31. Saddler (U) (Various)
32. Syce
33. Tinsmith (U).

Statement-II

List of areas classes

- (a) Muslims from J & K
- (b) Sikhs (M & R)
- (c) Khaim Khanis from Rajasthan
- (d) Rajputs from Madhya Pradesh
- (e) Mahars from Maharashtra
- (f) Adivasis from Maharashtra and Orissa
- (g) All Classes from North-Eastern States
- (h) Nepali and Indian-domiciled Gorkhas
- (i) Ladakh Region
- (j) Lahaul and Spiti Areas

[English]

Steps taken to popularise photovoltaic technology

3500. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the photovoltaic technology is cost effective and there is a scope to popularise such technology;

(b) if so, whether Government have done anything in this matter; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to popularise photovoltaic technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Technology gives very cost-effective solutions in applications where relatively small amounts of electrical energy are required in remote—hilly, desert, coastal, island—locations not served by the Electrical Grid. Additionally, SPV power sources are rugged, maintenance-free and expandable *in situ*.

India is blessed with abundant sunshine. We have a large number of un-electrified villages, so far from the electrical grid, as to be electrifiable only using SPV sources sited locally, providing power for pumps for drinking and agricultural water, other agricultural machinery, street lights, community TV sets etc. We also require electrical power for a range of : rural telecommunication; communication, control and other electronics on offshore oil/gas platforms, oil/gas pipelines; snow melt monitoring systems in mountains and rainfall monitoring system in river basins; unmanned, very low power TV transmitters; warnings at unmanned railway level crossings; railway signalling systems; long haul microwave/UHF communication systems of the Railway and Telecommunication Departments, etc. These requirements of decentralised power in remote areas are also ideally met by SPV power sources. SPV technology is therefore particularly relevant for India and there is great scope for its popularisation.

Recognising this, Government has taken a number of steps over the last decade to develop SPV technology indigenously and promote the manufacture

and use of SPV power sources. The more important of these steps are :

- (i) As early as 1976, through the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government initiated a Technology Development programme on Solar Photovoltaics at the public sector company, Central Electronics Ltd., (CEL). By this pioneering effort, a viable laboratory scale technology for fabrication of SPV cells and modules emerged at CEL by 1978.
- (ii) Encouraged by the success of the above Technology Development Programme, a project called the National Solar Photovoltaic Energy Demonstration Project (NASPED), costing Rs. 12 crores and of 5 years duration, was initiated at CEL from 1st October, 1980. This project had the objectives of : developing SPV technology on an industrial scale; setting up, on the basis of that technology, a semi-commercial plant to manufacture SPV cells and modules; and developing and then demonstrating in the field, a range of SPV systems to create awareness of the potential of SPV technology. The NASPED Project was successfully completed on 30th September, 1985. As a result, process technology for production of SPV cells and modules as well as technology for the design, manufacture, installation and support of SPV systems covering a wide range of applications, was developed. A total of nearly 500 Kilowatts Peak (Kwp) of Solar Cells were produced. 1520 SPV systems were deployed in the field, including a few abroad. Above all, a very valuable pool of highly skilled S & T manpower was built up.
- (iii) Government sanctioned in March 1984, CEL setting up a Commercial SPV plant with a 5 Megawatt

Peak (Mwp) per year production capacity for SPV cells. This project is under active execution by CEL. An annual production capacity of 2 MWp for SPV cells and 1 MWp for modules has already been set up. The facility runs on indigenous technologies kept continually updated by R & D so as to be internationally state-of-the-art. The range of products and the applications of SPV addressed are being continually and rapidly expanded. During the one year period of October 1985 to September 1986, CEL has shipped as many as 2220 SPV systems. CEL is today the third largest manufacturer *in the World* of single crystalline SPV modules/cells.

- (iv) Starting in 1982, Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL) also came into the production of SPV cells, modules and systems, using indigenous technology developed in-house, as in the case of CEL. During 1985-86, BHEL supplied a range of SPV systems totalling around 90 Kilowatts Peak. BHEL is expanding its manufacturing capacity for SPV cells and modules to 0.25 Megawatts/year 1986-87 and progressively to 2 Megawatts/year, by 1990.
- (v) With a view to broaden the base for manufacture of SPV modules and systems across the country, CEL entered into an agreement with a sister public sector company, Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd. (REIL), Jaipur in March 1985 to transfer its technology for the manufacture of these products by REIL. The transfer of technology was completed in a record time of 14 months and REIL has been in commercial production since June 1986.
- (vi) Spurred by the success with REIL, CEL entered into a similar agreement in July 1986 with

Assam State Electronics Development Corporation (AMTRON) to set up a plant to manufacture SPV modules and systems in Guwahati. Over the next few years, this should enable the benefits of the several applications of SPV technology to reach the many remote settlements of the North East cost-effectively.

(vii) DNES is activating fresh applications for SPV and encouraging the widespread use of SPV through a series of promotional measures.

(viii) For the expansion of TV coverage in the North East and other remote areas, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is going in for Solar Photovoltaics on an extensive scale to power both Very Low Power TV Transmitters (VLPTs) and VHF/Direct Reception TV receivers. Similarly, the Department of Telecommunication is planning to use SPV power sources for Multiple Access Rural Radio Terminals which will take telephone communication to remote villages.

More details in regard to CEL are given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT/3399/86].

Plantation of eucalyptus

3501. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that Eucalyptus gives a far higher yield of wood in Brazil as compared to India;

(b) whether Eucalyptus, despite resistance from social-forestry groups can be planted in certain areas to meet country's pressing needs; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) According to our present policy, exotic species like eucalyptus should be grown only in areas where it is environmentally sound to do so. Government are not in favour of monocultures.

Area covered under Western ghats Development Programme

3503. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the areas covered under the Western Ghats Hill Development Programme and also the works that are carried out under the scheme; and

(b) the amount spent during the year 1985-86 and the amount proposed for 1986-87 under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The details regarding the areas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme are as follows :—

State/ Union Territory	No. of talukas covered	No. of Distt. of which these talukas form part	Area in thousand Sq. Kms.
1. Maharashtra	62	11	• 38.41

1	2	3	4
2. Karnataka	40	9	44.26
3. Tamil Nadu	29	7	28.03
4. Kerala	29	11	28.07
5. Union Territory of Goa	3	1	1.72
Total :	163	39	160.49

Works are undertaken under this Programme in Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Khadi & Village Industries and Rural Roads Sectors.

(b) The anticipated expenditure for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 21.64 crores. Approved outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 25.30 crores.

Technology for fast Breeder Reactor

3504. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thorium rods made from Kerala's beach sands being used as fuel in new hybrid reactors are more advantageous than Fast Breeder Reactors;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to invest in a research unit on such a new technology along the Kerala coast; and

(c) whether any alternative technology has been developed which is likely to be more advantageous than FBR and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. There is no operating hybrid reactor anywhere in the world. There are only theoretical studies for a fusion hybrid reactor.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Restriction on killing of frogs

3505. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by the environmental scientists to ascertain the effect of killing and exporting of frogs from the country;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to the State Government's regarding the necessity to restrict killing of frogs, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which are the States mainly responsible for frog killing ?

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

(b) The State Governments have been advised to exercise all possible caution and care.

(c) Frogs are mainly killed for export purposes from the States of Mahara-

shtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar.

Investigation in recruitments by Staff Selection Commission

3506. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the reasons for restricting investigation to the period between 1984-86 in the reported racket in recruitment by the Staff Selection Commission.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : It is not the intention of the Government to restrict the investigations to the period 1984-86. In the first instance, scrutiny of the nominations was made from 1.1.1984, in view of the magnitude of work involved. Having completed this phase, the Staff Selection Commission have called for information from various indenting Departments in regard to the nominations made during the year 1983.

Forest development project in Madhya Pradesh

3508. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the M.P. State Government has sent any proposal for sanction of unified forest development project in the State; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Union Government in this regard ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to economically backward States

3509. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state .

(a) whether Orissa is one of the economically backward States in the country.

(b) if so, the per capita income in Orissa; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to increase the allocation of financial assistance to economically backward States like Orissa under different heads during the current financial year and during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

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

(b) Per capita income of Orissa at current prices in 1984-85 was Rs. 1534 (Quick estimates).

- (c) 1. Under the modified Gadgil formula 20% assistance is given to those non-special category States where per capita income is less than the national average. Orissa benefits from this provision.
2. In case of poverty alleviation programmes, more assistance is given to States like Orissa where incidence of poverty is high.
3. Also, special market borrowings have been allocated in the Sixth and Seventh Plan to less developed States including Orissa, in addition to the normal market borrowings allotted to all the States on a uniform basis.

Licences to Kerala for electronic Units

3510 SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details or licences issued for setting up of electronic industries in Kerala during the last two years;

(b) the details regarding their production;

(c) whether there is an integrated policy with regard to the marketing of the production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The details of licences issued for setting up electronic units in Kerala during 1984 and 1985 are given below in the Statements I and II respectively.

(b) The production against these licences during the last 2 years is given below :

(value in Rs. Crores)

Production in the year	Against Licences issued in the years	
	1984	1985
1984	4.93	
1985	12.74	4.45

(c) and (d) Department of Electronics does not have any scheme to directly provide marketing support to various units. Sometimes the State Electronics Corporations provide marketing support to units within the State.

Statement-I

List of Industrial Licences issued for Kerala during 1984

S. No.	Unit	Location	Item	Capacity	IL No. & Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	British Physical Laboratory, India Ltd., Palghat	Palghat	Colour TV Receivers	50,000	CIL/35/84 14/2/1984
2.	British Physical Laboratory India Ltd., Palghat	Palghat	Electro-Cardio Graphs	2,500	CIL/285/84 16/8/1984
3.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum	Palghat	Digital Transmission Equipment	500	CIL/233/84 16/6/1984
4.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Calicut	Calicut	B/W TV Receivers	10,000	CIL-297/84 22/8/1984

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	Altipura Panchayat	PCB, Professional Grade	4,000 Sq. Mt	EIL-246/84 22/8/1984
6.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	Neluman Gudi	Low Power TV Transmitters	50	CIL-358/84 22/9/1984
7.	OEN India Ltd., Cochin	Kanaynnor	Cermet Potentiometers	200,000	CIL-385/84 25/10/1984
8.	OEN Micro Systems Ltd., Cochin	Trpuithura	Printers Key Boards Floppy Disk Drives Prom Programmers	750 3000 1500 500	CIL-176/84 14/5/1984

Statement-II

List of Industrial Licences issued for Kerala during 1985

S. No.	Unit	Location	Item	Capacity	IL No. & Date
1.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Palghat	Palghat	Digital Taps	60,000 Lines	CIL-57/85
			Electronic Raps	50,000 Lines	15/2/1985
			Electronic PABXs/ PAXs	40,000 Lines	
2.	OEN India Ltd., Cochin	Peenya Industrial Area	Relays	500,000	CIL-415/85
			Key-Board/Push Button Switches	10,00,000	19/12/1985
3.	OEN Micro Systems Ltd., Cochin	Ernakulam	Micro Motor/ Stepper Motors	200,000	CIL-274/85 14/8/1985

Backlog in reserved posts in CRPF and BSF

3511. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is heavy backlog of Reserved posts in Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force;

(b) if so, details of the backlog as on 30 September, 1986 and reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fill the backlog of these reserved posts ?

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

Setting up a naval base in Karnataka

3512. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the considerations on which Government took a decision to establish a naval base on the west coast in Karnataka State;

(b) the main features of the naval base including the estimated cost involved; and

(c) the benefits expected from the new base for Indian Navy and the time by which it would become operational ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : The site at Karwar has been selected considering the tactical and security requirements, potential of

the natural harbour, environmental factors and other factors like accessibility, communications and availability of water and electricity.

(c) The Naval Base shall cater for berthing facilities for naval ships and supporting infrastructure. Phase-I of the naval base is estimated to cost Rs. 350 crores.

(c) The Indian Navy would be effectively able to support the following :—

- (i) Its operations and missions of the 1990's and early 2000's.
- (ii) Control and protection of Sea lines of the communication and strategic focal areas.
- (iii) Protection of EEZ and support of the national effort in ocean exploration.

The base is likely to be operational by 1995.

[Translation]

Working of R.A.P.P.-I.

3513. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant has started functioning to its full capacity; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been shut down due to appearance of cracks in the south end-shield. Alternative approaches are being examined for rehabilitation of the Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

[English]

Cross tabulation of data religion wise by census authorities

3514. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether census authorities have stopped publishing cross tabulation of economic, social and cultural data, religious community-wise or caste-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether data on comparative educational, social and economic backwardness of various classes of people are needed to determine their eligibility for protective and remedial action under article 15 (4) and 16 (4) and 340 (1) of the Constitution and whether such data have to be collected in an *ad hoc* manner by commissions appointed by the Central and State Governments; and

(d) if so, whether the Census authorities propose to restart the publication of cross tabulation data for various social groups based on religion or caste ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Cross-tabulation of data religious community-wise or castewise except in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was not attempted since the 1951 Census. Hence, the question of Census Organisation having stopped such cross-tabulation does not arise.

(c) and (d) It is for a Commission appointed by the Central or a State Government to decide what data they need

for their work, and if the data needed are not available from published or public sources, these have to be collected to meet specific need of the occasion. The census authorities do not consider it necessary to publish cross tabulation of such data.

Women pilots in Indian Air Force

3515. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to recruit women pilots in the Indian Air Force; and

(b) whether the recruitment of women will also be made in all the wings of defence forces ?

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

(b) Women are already being recruited to the Medical, Dental and Nursing Branches of the three Defence Services.

Shibpur botanical garden

3516. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shibpur Botanical Garden is not being maintained properly at all;

(b) whether many rare trees were extinct due to negligence;

(c) whether new trees are not planted regularly; and

(d) whether Union Government will enquire into the matter and issue directions for the proper development of the garden ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) No such complaint has been received by this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Felling of sandal wood

3517. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth of sandal wood in the country is decreasing day-by-day due to illicit felling and spike disease;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to save sandal wood from the dangerous spike disease; and

(c) whether Government have taken any remedial measures for spike disease so far ?

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

(b) and (c) Research on spike disease has shown that it can be prevented by taking certain precautions. These results have been disseminated to the sandal growing States, and the application of preventive measures is being monitored.

Preservation of rare species of herbs

3518. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to preserve rare species of herbs; and

(b) how many herbs are identified as rare species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) 133 species of herbs have been identified as rare in India by the Botanical Survey of India. Steps taken for the preservation of rare species of herbs include cultivation in the various gardens of the Botanical Survey of India, declaration of the areas where such rare plants occur, as protected areas or sanctuaries; and restriction on their trade and commerce under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Rise in pension to freedom fighters

3519. PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to further raise the amount of pension given to the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest for espionage in the country

3520. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of people have been arrested for espionage in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to tighten the security of Government documents, information, installations and entry into the Government offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) According to information available, 34 trained Pak agents including 4 (four) Pak national were arrested during the period July-September, 1986 for suspected espionage activities.

(c) The security agencies have been exercising utmost vigilance to detect, unearth, neutralize any attempt at espionage. Steps have also been taken to strengthen security arrangements in Government offices, vital installations and establishments. It is however, not considered desirable in the public interest to disclose more details.

Applications rejected for freedom fighters pension

3521. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters which have been rejected by the Ministry with reasons thereon;

(b) whether certain cases of freedom fighters for pension were recommended by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh but rejected by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Out of approximately 4,45,000 applications received as on 31.10.1986, pension has been sanctioned to about 1,40,800 freedom fighters and the dependents of the deceased freedom fighters. The remaining applications except 5727 applications which are pending finalisation, have been rejected either on the recommendations of the State Governments and/or failure of the applicants to furnish acceptable documents or various other reasons.

(b) and (c) There are some cases which are recommended by the State Government but on scrutiny they are found not conform to the provisions of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. In such cases the Government have no option but to disagree with the recommendations of the State Government. But whenever genuine cases are found, they are being reviewed sympathetically.

Autonomous bodies brought under purview of administrative tribunal

3522. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of some autonomous bodies have not been brought within the purview of Central Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 for redressal of their grievances;

(b) if so, the particulars of the autonomous bodies and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute an institution for redressal of the grievances of the employees of autonomous bodies which are not covered under the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 provides for, by a Notification of the Central Government, extension of the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal over employees of Corporations or societies owned or controlled by the Government of India. A statement is given below which will show the particular of corporations, societies, or other bodies whose employees have been brought under the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal so far.

(c) to (e) Under Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, employers of certain industrial establishments employing 50 or more workmen are required to set up Grievance Settlement Authorities in accordance with the rules made thereunder for settlement of industrial disputes connected with an individual workman employed in the establishment covered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This provision has not been enforced so far.

The National Labour Institute was requested to undertake a Study of the functioning of the Grievance Redressal Mechanisms in certain selected industries and to hold a Seminar thereafter. The Study has since been conducted and the Seminar held. In the seminar, there was no unanimity on the subject.

Statement

Particulars of Corporations, Societies or other bodies whose employees have been brought under the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal so far.

1. Central Board of Trustees constituted under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
2. Employees' State Insurance Corporation
3. Central Board for Workers' Education
4. National Labour Institute
5. National Council of Safety in Mines, Dhanbad,
6. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Arrest of persons who assassinated Lalit Maken and his wife

3523. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether police have been able to identify and arrest the persons responsible for assassination of Shri Lalit Maken, M.P. this wife and Shri Arjun Das in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, progress so far made in these two cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The identities of the persons involved in the murder cases of Shri Lalit Maken and Shri Arjun Das have been established. One of the accused in these cases has already been arrested.

The Delhi Police have also arrested 14 persons in connection with running a large scale visa racket and illegally sending out one of the accused in the murder case of Shri Lalit Maken and some other terrorists.

(b) The accused persons in these cases are likely to be charge-sheeted soon.

[Translation]

Prosecution launched by Military Estate Officer, Danapur Cantonment area under Encroachment Act

3524. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the persons against whom prosecution was launched by the Military Estate Officer (MEO), Danapur Cantonment area for removal of encroachments during the period from January, 1986 to 31 October, 1986 under the encroachment Act and the area of lands under unauthorised occupation;

(b) whether the land under the jurisdiction of the MEO has been encroached upon on a large scale; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove this encroachments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE REASERCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): The requisite details are as under :—

Name & Address	Area
1. Shri Hafizulla Rahi S/o Habibullah Rahi Drivers Lane Danapur Cantt.	2060 sq.ft.
2. Md. Nawab Mian S/o Late Razak Drivers Lane Danapur Cantt.	625 sq. ft.
3. Shri Manohar Rai S/o Bhagwan Rai Drivers Lane Danapur Cantt.	50. sq. ft.
4. Shri Jadu Rai S/o Ram Prasad Drivers Lane Danapur Cantt.	194 sq. ft.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Effective steps are being taken to remove encroachments with the help of local civil authorities, after following due processes of law.

[English]

Indian and foreign Nationals prosecuted for espionage

3525. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for espionage annally since 1981;

(b) the number of Indian Nationals included among them; and

(c) the number of foreign Nationals among them with nationality-wise break-up ?

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

Publication of National Data of 1981 Census

3526. SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date by which the publication programme of national data, as distinguished from State-wise data, relating to census 1981 is likely to be completed;

(b) the present status of preparation of general economic tables, social and cultural tables and fertility tables for the country as a whole; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the preparation and publication of these tables?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (c) It is not possible to give the target date by which the publication programme of national data relating to 1981 Census is likely to be completed, since the Census Organisation has to depend on other organisations for processing data on computer and the publications have to be got printed at the Government of India Presses.

(b) Some General Economic Tables, Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables for the country as a whole have already been published, on the basis of a 5 per cent sample, in the volume part-II-Special Reports and Tables based on 5 per cent sample data. The General Economic Tables, Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables in the country as a whole, on a 20 per cent sample basis, are in the processing stage.

Birth rate and mortality rate in India

3527. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the birth and mortality rate in each State in India as per latest figures available?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : The latest estimates of birth and death rates which relate to the year 1984, for India, States and Union Territories based on Sample Registration system (SRS), are given in the statement below.

Plantation of red sandal

3528. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that red sandal is grown only in India at Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh and is a very costly dollar earning timber;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to increase the plantation of red sandal and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government have undertaken any research programme to propagate the growth of red sandal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government are aware that red sandal (*Red sanders* *pterocarpus dalbergoides*) is a costly foreign exchange earning timber; but it is not a fact that it grows only in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Andhra Pradesh has raised plantations of this species over 1634 hectares till 1981 and Tamil Nadu over 2275 hectares till 1985.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Latest estimates of annual birth and death rates which relate to the year 1984
at the State and national level.

(Per thousand population)

State/Union Territory		Birth rate	Death rate
1		2	3
	India	33.9	12.6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.2	11.0
2.	Assam	35.3	13.2
3.	Bihar	39.9	14.5
4.	Gujarat	33.4	10.8
5.	Haryana	37.2	10.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.8	10.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.5	9.5
8.	Karnataka	30.3	9.6
9.	Kerala	22.9	6.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36.9	14.2
11.	Maharashtra	31.1	9.4
12.	Manipur	29.1	6.2
13.	Meghalaya	38.3	11.8
14.	Nagaland	20.7	5.3
15.	Orissa	32.7	14.4
16.	Punjab	30.3	9.0
17.	Rajasthan	39.7	14.3
18.	Sikkim	31.7	10.2
19.	Tamil Nadu	28.0	10.8
20.	Tripura	26.6	9.6

1	2	3
21. Uttar Pradesh	38.7	17.8
22. West Bengal	30.4	10.7
Union Territories		
1. A. & N. Islands	30.4	8.9
2. Arunachal Pradesh	34.5	16.7
3. Chandigarh	23.4	4.6
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.9	15.5
5. Delhi	31.0	8.5
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	20.7	8.4
7. Lakshadweep	29.7	7.4
8. Mizoram	(Not covered under SRS)	
9. Pondicherry	25.3	8.3

Progress of T. V. Industry

3529. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether T. V. Industry has not progressed on lines desired by Government;

(b) whether the Indian Electronic industry has to depend on heavy imports;

(c) steps taken to provide improved after sales service to consumers and to improve R & D; and

(d) whether Government would review its free-for-all trade policies?

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

(d) The production of Black & White and Colour TV sets has gone up steeply during the last three years. The growth in physical terms for Black & White TV was 80% and that for Colour TV was 136% for the year 1985 over the year 1984. Most of the components used in B & W TV are manufactured indigenously. At present 80% of components for CTV are imported. Components Industry is progressing satisfactorily and import content is expected to reduce to 60% by 1987 and 20% by 1988. Government expects that with rationalised policies being followed for licensing, healthy competition will be generated which will result in technology upgradation, improved quality, improved after-sales-service, cost-consciousness and to some extent exports.

Progress by electronic industry

3530. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details and the value of electronics goods exported during the last three years;

(b) the steps being taken to acquire advance technology to develop electronic industry in the country to compete with the developed countries; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance/technology has been sought in this respect, if so, the details thereof and the

terms and conditions of the foreign assistance/technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The details and value of electronic items exported during the last three years are as follows:

S. No.	Sector	1983	1984	1985
			(in Rs. million)	
1.	Consumer electronics	30	32	50
2.	Control Instrumentation and Industrial Electronics	30	59	50
3.	Computers	—	9	7
4.	Communication & Broadcasting	20	42	9
5.	Aerospace & Defence	65	—	—
6.	Electronic Components (including Parts/ Materials)	95	168	139
7.	Software	170	240	280
	Total Domestic Tariff Area	410	550	535
8.	Seepz	750	1035	850
	Total	1160	1585	1385*

*However during the year 1985 there was an additional export worth Rs. 16 crores from Kandla Export Processing Zone.

(b) In order to ensure that the beneficial effects of electronics in improving productivity and efficiency percolate to the various sectors of our national economy, Government has taken measures for the rapid development of electronics industry. To achieve this, Government has announced integrated policy measures on electronics which *inter-alia* allow for import of technology. These are:

(i) Foreign equity companies (i. e. those having more than 40% foreign equity) are allowed to set up manufacturing facility for electronic components, materials and other closely held high technologies;

(ii) Import of technology is permitted

freely to develop an appropriate electronic base in the country;

- (iii) Centralised purchase of technology will be resorted to in certain areas to make equipment available at near-international prices.

(c) Government have, over the years, permitted a number of foreign collaborations in the various sectors of electronics like control and instrumentation, computers, communications, components etc. The number of foreign collaborations approved during 1985 was 175. The general policy criteria/conditions for approving foreign technology/investments are:-

- (i) Technology is not readily available to the party within the country;
- (ii) Technology is contemporary and appropriate for the country;
- (iii) The technology offers significant cost/indigenisation advantage;
- (iv) Ability of the party to absorb and update the imported technology.

With the progressive measures adopted for development of electronics, liberalised licensing policies and free import of technology, it is hoped that electronic goods will be available comparable to international quality which would also lead to some exports.

Satellite survey on forest resources

3531. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any satellite survey is being done on the forest resources in India;

(b) whether comparative satellite surveys have shown annual reduction in forest cover;

(c) the depleting rate of forests in Orissa; and

(d) whether any crash-plan for afforestation in Orissa is being formulated ?

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

(c) Analysis of satellite imagery has revealed a loss of 8958 square kilometres of forest cover in Orissa between 1972-75 and 1980-82.

(d) Afforestation efforts have already been intensified in Orissa under various Plan Schemes and externally aided Social Forestry Project.

Death sentences carried out in the last Three years

3532. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which death sentence awarded by High Courts in the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which death sentences were carried out in the last three years; and

(c) the number of cases in which death sentences were commuted during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A death sentence is passed by the trial court, confirmed by the High Court and invariably taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. The Government of India does not receive information regarding the number of death sentences passed and confirmed by the High Courts. It only receives and considers mercy petitions from convicted prisoners after their mercy petitions have

been rejected by the Governor. During the years 1983, 1984 and 1985, the Government received 31 such petitions.

(b) and (c) During 1983, 1984 and 1985, 35 prisoners, whose mercy petitions had been rejected by the President, were executed and the death sentences of 5 prisoners were commuted by the President.

Foreign funds to Indo-German Social Service Society, Delhi

3533. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-German Social

Statement

Amount Received by Indo German Social Service Society, Delhi during the last three years.

Year	Amount in Rupees (in Crores)	Donor's Name	Purpose
1982	8.07	Bischoeffliches Hils-	Relief and
1983	7.65	werk Misereor,	Rehabilita-
1984	6.54	Federal Republic	tion Social
		of Germany	Work.
		Zentralstelle Fur	
		Enturklungshilfe	
		e.v., West Germany.	

Payment of gratuity to dismissed employees

3534 : SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to pay the amount of gratuity to employees who may have been dismissed, retired or removed from service either in public interest or as a matter of penalty;

Service Society, Delhi is registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

(b) the amount of foreign assistance received by this Society and the purpose for which it was received; and

(c) names of foreign funding sources of the Society ?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is given below :

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether necessary instructions have been issued in this regard and if not reasons thereof ?

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

(b) One Sqn. Ldr. F. R. Jesuratnam

was held guilty by General Court Martial, of secretly meeting a foreign national and also of improperly accepting gratitude from the said foreign national. Accordingly the Court awarded him the sentence of cashiering and rigorous imprisonment for 6 months. As per the Pension Regulations for the Air Force, grant of gratuity in such cases is at the discretion of the President. Therefore, having regard to to circumstances leading to his cashiering, his gratuity was forfeited after issuing notice to the officer and considering his reply.

His petition in the High Court against the decision of the Government forfeiting his gratuity was dismissed by the Court. He, therefore, filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court which observed that gratuity is a matter of right of the employee and can, therefore, no longer be regarded as a provision within the discretion of the President as provided in the Pension Regulations. The Court, therefore, on 30th September 1986 set aside the orders of the High Court and also of the Government forfeiting the gratuity of Sqn. Ldr. Jesurajnam and directed that the gratuity should be paid to him.

(c) As the judgement of the Supreme Court has struck down the Pension Regulations and has far-reaching consequences, the question of filing a Review Petition in the Supreme Court is under examination.

Exclusive Economic Zones for mineral exploration

3535. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) area of the Exclusive Economic Zone so far explored for possible minerals; and

(b) details of the distribution of this area in the Western and Eastern Sector ?

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

IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Survey and exploration of the Western Coast of the Exclusive Economic Zone up to 200 metres depth and one-third of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Eastern Coast upto 200 metres depth have been completed.

[Translation]

Scheme for Chhota Nagpur to maintain greenery

3536. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are implementing any scheme to maintain the greenery of Chhota Nagpur plateau so as to protect forests on mountains and hills from denudation and maintain ecological balance; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken in this direction :

(i) Strict enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 under which prior approval of the Central Government is necessary for diversion of forest land to non-forest use.

(ii) Six Wild Life Sanctuaries/ National Parks have been established in the region wherein special efforts are being made to protect the flora and fauna & the ecosystem equilibrium.

(iii) The State Government of Bihar have been advised to strengthen the enforcement machinery at

the field level.

- (iv) The Central Government has sanctioned a scheme for the protection of forests against biotic interference whereunder it would provide matching contribution to the State Government on non-recurring outlay, to protect forests in certain selected areas.

[English]

Coordination among police and security agencies in Delhi

3537. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by Government to ensure a high degree of coordination between different police and security agencies working in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Recently, a comprehensive review of the security arrangements for VVIPs has been carried out and with a view to strengthening them, measures, including those for effective coordination, have been taken.

Smuggling of cattles to Pakistan

3538. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of cattle to Pakistan through the border in Bikaner sector, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, steps taken to identify the smugglers to put an end to the smuggling of cattle from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Government have received no reports about large scale smuggling of cattle to Pakistan through the border in Bikaner sector. However, stray instances of cattle smuggling from Bikaner sector have come to notice where immediate action has been taken to intercept the cattle going across. During the year 1985, 34 heads of cattle were seized by BSF in Bikaner sector. During the year 1986 (upto October 86) no instances of cattle smuggling have come to the notice of BSF.

(b) Does not arise.

Planting to trees on both sides of national highways

3539. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for planting trees on both sides of the national highways in order to increase the area under forests; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Planting of trees alongside National Highways has been done in the past and is being continued. One of the decisions taken at the first meeting of the National Land use and Wastelands Development Council held on Feb 6, 1986 was that roadsides must also be afforested, at cost of the Department concerned. Roadsides would include the sides of the National Highways.

Programme for forest education

3540. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have

been providing financial assistance to implement programme pertaining to forest education and training;

(b) if so, the amount provided to different States for this purpose during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) There has been no disbursement of funds in the past three years as no requests have been received from the State Governments.

Estimate of mineral and other resources

3541. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimates have been made about the mineral and other resources lying at the bottom of the sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit these resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) No accurate estimates have been made so far about the mineral and other resources lying at the bottom of the sea.

(c) Government have no precise information about the steps being taken by other countries to exploit the resources lying at the bottom of the sea. However, as far as India is concerned, survey, exploration and research and development

work are being undertaken intensively. In the near and off-shore areas, placer deposits have been located and these are being exploited. In the deep seabed area, polymetallic nodules have been identified and research and development work on the extraction of metals like copper, nickel and cobalt from these nodules is in progress.

Plantation of trees and their survival

3542. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) estimated number of trees planted by each State during the past three years;

(b) the number of trees out of them which have died;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to estimate the survival rate and the causes of death of saplings; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures being taken or proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The estimated number of trees planted by each State during the last three years is given in the statement below :

(b) and (c) Sample verifications of survivals in some of the plantation areas indicate that 10 to 40% of planted seedlings do not survive at the end of third year of the plantation. Various studies have revealed that the major causes of mortality include browsing by cattle, drought and poor soil conditions.

(d) Efforts are made to induce better protection measures and provision of

adequate watering wherever possible, encourage application of fertiliser and soil amendments and promote the use of

healthier seedlings and after-care tending operations. Peoples participation is being emphasised.

Statement

S. No	State U.T.	No. of trees planted (in Lakhs nos.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6654.06
2.	* Assam	1241.62
3.	Bihar	3966.37
4.	Gujarat	8284.38
5.	Haryana	2916.51
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1707.21
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	982.66
8.	Karnataka	7098.62
9.	Kerala	2595.55
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9827.65
11.	Maharashtra	6063.02
12.	Manipur	308.44
13.	Meghalaya	301.84
14.	Nagaland	516.62
15.	Orissa	4066.51
16.	Punjab	1790.37
17.	Rajasthan	2376.32
18.	Sikkim	232.32
19.	Tamil Nadu	3514.33
20.	Tripura	409.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10381.20
22.	West Bengal	2850.00
23.	A & N Island	268.41

1	2	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	354.52
25.	Chandigarh	10.42
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.70
27.	Delhi	77.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	98.65
29.	Lakshdweep	0.79
30.	Mizoram	1650.00
31.	Pondicherry	23.42
Total		80742.51

Mis-utilisation of funds

3543. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) estimated funds allocated to each State by the Union Government during the past three years, year-wise for planting of trees in their respective States;

(b) whether the money has been properly utilised by the State Governments or has been utilised for some other purpose;

(c) whether action has been taken by Union Government against the State Governments who have misutilised these funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A Statement showing the estimated funds allocated by the Union Government to States and Union Territories for afforestation under the schemes of the National Wastelands Development Board and the Department of Rural Development is given below.

(b) Out of the forestry sector schemes in case of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuel-wood Plantations the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1984-85 has indicated that funds to the tune of Rs. 78.65 lakhs were diverted in some States to scheme/work not connected with this Scheme.

(c) and (d) The States Governments have been asked to furnish their detailed comments. Appropriate action will be taken thereafter.

Statement
Total Funds allocated under schemes of Ministry of Environment & Forests. Department of Rural Development for Afforestation
during the Year 1983-84 to 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Funds Allocated during Rs. in Lakhs)			
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	473.78	498.94	1791.68	
2.	Assam	150.13	194.02	513.97	
3.	Bihar	665.57	716.56	2583.08	
4.	Gujarat	350.75	326.69	625.20	
5.	Haryana	187.48	324.01	391.38	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	228.36	293.28	358.36	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.06	82.00	103.98	
8.	Karnataka	354.60	457.67	1230.71	
9.	Kerala	147.37	400.78	783.40	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	966.07	682.97	1347.60	
11.	Maharashtra	301.90	462.17	1399.70	
12.	Manipur	34.62	59.31	93.25	
13.	Meghalaya	20.77	50.63	143.48	
14.	Nagaland	100.21	107.39	188.06	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	97.09	217.92	856.62
16.	Punjab	154.94	176.52	397.56
17.	Rajasthan	275.83	246.09	539.90
18.	Sikkim	26.75	19.47	72.80
19.	Tamil Nadu	399.58	764.63	1576.40
20.	Tripura	43.43	85.03	123.09
21.	Uttar Pradesh	627.78	854.38	1854.52
22.	West Bengal	318.34	325.52	1418.34
23.	A & N Island	0.29	0.56	13.60
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.33	30.81	48.60
25.	Chandigarh	1.20	1.00	3.60
26.	Delhi	5.34	18.94	18.90
27.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	6.13	12.30	6.80
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7.90	—	20.70
29.	Lakshadweep	13.92	0.45	3.60
30.	Mizoram	120.41	321.02	218.36
31.	Pondicherry	0.18	1.37	13.60
		6131.11	7672.45	18749.84

Persons awaiting execution of death sentence in jails

3544. •SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state State-wise latest details of the number of convicts lodged in various jails awaiting execution of death sentence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The information is being collected from the State Government's and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Officials of Indian forest service

3545. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are facing a shortage of seasoned and experienced forest officials in its efforts to re-forest ecological devastated areas of our country; and

(b) whether Government are involving various experts from outside the Government to ensure better forest management social forestry and reforestation schemes ?

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

[Translation]

Facilities to migrants from Punjab

3546. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of the migrants from Punjab who are living in Govindpuri.

Tilak Nagar and other areas in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their safety and rehabilitation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) As per available information, about 3,600 migrants are living in different areas in Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Administration have provided temporary shelter in official relief camps to about 300 migrants. Those who have shifted to these camps are being provided financial assistance for food at the rate of Rs. 10 per person per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000-per family per month. The families are also being provided with free medical facilities and education for their children. Police pickets have been set up for their safety.

[English]

MADA pockets at Maharashtra

3547. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved only 8 Modified Area Development Agency pockets out of 13 regular MADA pockets and none of the proposals for 14 Mini MADA pockets submitted by the Government of Maharashtra for coverage of pockets of tribal concentration is covered by the tribal sub-plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra proposed 13 additional MADA pockets and

14 clusters (Mini MADA pockets). Taking into consideration the scheduled tribe concentration contiguity and administrative viability, the Ministry has so far approved formation of 8 MADA pockets and 12 clusters.

Salination of water in Gujarat coastal areas

3548. **SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of fast salination of sub-soil waters in coastal areas of Kutch and Banas Kasha Border Region of Gujarat;

(b) the reasons for this environmental hazard; and

(c) details of the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. This is attributed to intrusion of saline marine water and irrigation without commensurate drainage facilities.

(c) The steps include :

(i) Prevention of saline water intrusion through bunding; and

(ii) Provision of drainage facilities in the irrigation system.

Representation of Jagjivan Ram Samithi of Karnataka on rights of untouchables

3549. **SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) is the Karnataka Adi Jambava Abhivrudi Sangh, now known as Jagjivan Ram Samithi of Karnataka State, has urged the Union Government to project the rights of untouchables in particular chamars/Madiga castes in providing jobs, education and in political representation, and

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

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

(b) The representation given by the Samiti contains as many as 12 demands requesting to protect the rights of untouchable in particular Chamar/Mediga castes in jobs, education and in political representation in the State of Karnataka. The benefits of political representation, reservation in jobs and education are given to the castes specified as Scheduled Castes Tribes for various States/UTs. in the Presidential orders as a whole and not to any particular caste/community mentioned therein.

Proposal for abolition of lotteries

3550. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have a proposal for the abolition of lotteries;

(b) whether State and private lotteries are also proposed to be abolished;

(c) the guidelines sent to the State Governments to bring some discipline in the running of State and private lotteries; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d) The guidelines sent to
the State/Union Territories are given below
in the Statement.

Statement

**Guidelines issued to the State Govern-
ments/Union Territories Administrations.**

(1) Weekly lotteries :

- (a) The ceiling on the first prize
may be Rs. 1 lakh. There
may be a separate prize for
each series.
- (b) The maximum price for one
ticket may be fixed Rs 1/—

Note : There may be no lotteries
with draws at intervals of
less than a week.

(2) Bumper draws :

- (a) The ceiling on the first prize
may be fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs.
- (b) The first prize may be made
common to all series.
- (c) The maximum prize of a ticket
may not exceed Rs. 3/—
- (d) Any draw other than a weekly
draw may be treated as a
bumper draw for the a above
purpose.
- (e) The maximum number of bum-
per draws in a year may be
twelve.

3) Total outgo of prizes :

The total value of prizes to be
paid for each draw should not
be less than 50% of the gross
value of the tickets printed
for sale.

(4) Minimum revenue accruing from lottery :

The net profit accruing from the
lottery may be at least 15% of
gross value of the tickets prin-
ted for sale-

(5) The reprinting of tickets should be got done by the Govern- ment.

(6) The draws for the prizes should also be conducted under the direct supervision and control of the Government in the pre- sence of responsible Govern- ment officials.

(7) The payment of prizes, as far as possible should be made by the Government directly; prizes above the value of Rs. 10,000/- and above should invariably be paid by the Government directly.

(8) Contracts already signed by the State Governments/UT Administra- tions with private organising agents/ sole selling agents, which are not in accordance with the above guidelines may be reviewed by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned keeping in view of the legal implications.

**Decrease special Central Assistance to
Maharashtra**

3551. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will
the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to
state ;

(a) whether amount sanctioned under special Central Assistance to Government of Maharashtra under the Tribal sub-plan area has been reduced from Rs. 693.31 lakhs in 1984-85 and 833.69 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs. 469.33 in 1986-87;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for reducing the allotment;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allotment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The Tribal Sub plan is a strategy which covers both tribals within the area-specific projects like ITDP, MADA Pockets and Primitive Tribes, and the tribals living outside such areas/projects. Accordingly, during the year 1986-87, allocations for the tribals outside project area have been shown separately. The total allocation of Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub plan of Maharashtra including the project areas and the areas outside has been Rs. 1020.09 lakhs which is higher than the preceding years.

Utilisation of the unspent Central Assistance

3552. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sanction of the grant-in-aid of Rs 202.97 lakhs under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for tribal welfare to Government of Maharashtra for 1985-86 was given only in

February, 1986.

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra could utilise only Rs. 58 lakhs out of it owing to very late receipt of the sanction ; and

(c) if so, whether Government of Maharashtra will be allowed to utilise the unspent balance of Rs. 144 lakhs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. Government of Maharashtra was first sanctioned Rs. 65.24 lakhs in November, 1985 for three specific schemes submitted by them. Actual releases were made by the Ministry of Finance in two instalments on 18-12-1985 and 10-3-1986. Specific schemes from all the States did not exhaust the entire budgetted amount of Rs. 20 crores under First Provision to Article 275(1). The balance was thereupon released to the States on prorata basis in March, 1986, of which the/share of Maharashtra was Rs. 137.73 lakhs.

(b) and (c) Out of the first sanctioned amount of Rs. 65.24 lakhs, the State could utilise only Rs. 58 lakhs. The request for extension is being processed for forwarding to the Ministry of Finance.

Grant-in-aid to Maharashtra

3553. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

whether grant-in-aid under first provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India released by the Ministry of Welfare through Ministry of Finance to Government of Maharashtra forms part of the total Central assistance sanctioned against the State Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : The grant-in-aid under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution is approved by the Ministry of welfare for specific schemes submitted by the State Governments. The releases are made by the Ministry of Finance. This grant forms a part of total central assistance given to the State for their State Plans.

Scheduled castes development corporation

3554. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where scheduled caste corporations have been set up and the details of work done by them for the uplift of Scheduled Casts;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such corporations in the remaining States also; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The following 18 State Governments and 3 Union Territory Administrations have set up Scheduled Casts Development Corporations to interface between Scheduled Cast entrepreneurs and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development and also to perform the role of quarantor, promoter and catalyst by providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans.

Andhara Pradesh

Assam

Bihar

Gujarat

Haryana

Himachal Pradesh

Jammu & Kashmir

Karnataka

Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Orissa

Punjab

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Tirpura

Uttar Pradesh

West Bengal

Chandigarh

Delhi

Pondicherry.

During the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 these Corporations economically assisted over 28.35 lakh Scheduled Casts families by providing margin money loans amounting to Rs. 106.59 crores which enabled additional bank financing amounting to Rs. 370.84 crores. The Corporations also distributed subsidy amounting to Rs. 100.50 crores.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal pending with this Ministry.

Foreign know how to clean Ganges

3555. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for purpose of cleaning Ganga Project indigenous technical know how is not adequately available;

(b) if so, whether technical or other assistance has been sought or offered suo moto by some countries; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Indigenous technological capability is considered adequate for most of the work to be done under the Ganga Action Plan. However, in certain aspects like water quality modelling and management and recovery of energy from sewage treatment, external know how can supplement indigenous capability.

(b) and (c) The Government on its own has not sought any foreign technical or financial assistance. However offers of assistance have been received and dealt with as follows :—

(i) The offer of the Government of U.K. to finance the cost of advisory services by Thames Water Authority in river quality modelling, river, quality management, resource recovery technologies in sewage treatment and operating practices has been accepted.

(ii) The Government of Netherlands has offered financial and technical assistance for the following schemes.

(a) Integral sanitation project at Jajmau. Kanpur including combined treatment of tannery and domestic wastes.

(b) Sanitation project at Mirzapur, U.P.

(c) Industrial counselling for reduction of pollution from

certain select industries.

- (d) Strengthening Institutional capacities.

The scope of work and content of technical assistance have been agreed to.

- (iii) A consortium of French Companies with support from the French Government had submitted a proposal for setting up a sewage treatment plant at Varanasi. After evaluation it has been decided that the proposed treatment plant should be executed by inviting competitive tenders.
- (iv) The proposal of the U.S. Government to hold Joint workshops for exchange of scientific knowhow in selected subjects of relevance in the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan has been accepted three workshops on application of treated sewage on land, recycling and reuse of industrial waste water and biological conservation/monitoring in receiving waters has been held.

Centre allocation for protection of forests

3556. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money proposed to be spent by the centre for protection of forest and environment during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the criteria and procedure laid down for allocating this money among the various States; and

(b) the amount of money proposed to be allocated to each State for planting of various kinds of trees under I.R.D.P. N.R.E.P. RLEGP and other poverty eradication and development programme and when the amount will be allocated to them and under what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The total outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan for Forests and Environment is, Rs. 446.71 crores and Rs 350 crores respectively. This includes outlays for central and centrally sponsored schemes. The allocation to different States depends upon several factors like specific needs, kind of problem, nature of the scheme, availability of infrastructure, etc.

(b) Allocation to each State/Union Territory for the Seventh Plan period for planting of various kinds of trees under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. RLEGP and other development programmes has not been done. The Central assistance is allocated to the States/Union Territories on year to year basis and this depends on the programme proposed by the State/Union

Territory allocation available under the Central Budget and the extent of matching share provided the State budget.

Forest research programme in Orissa

3557. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance DANIDA assistance made available to Government of Orissa to undertake forest research programme so far;

(b) whether for long time research related to forestry had suffered in Orissa for want of adequate financial support;

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate fund to the State of Orissa for the above purpose; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Vehicles and equipments worth Rupees 4.71 lakh were provided to Orissa Government under the Indo-Danish seed procurement and tree improvement project.

(b) Want of financial support by the State Government has been one of the reasons for forestry research activities in Orissa remaining inadequate.

(c) & (d) The State Government are competent to provide funds for forestry research in their budget.

News item Captioned 'tropical rain forest fast disappearing

3558. SHRI ANIL BASU :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Financial Express dated 9th October, 1986 captioned tropical rain forests fast disappearing."

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon.

(c) the measures taken to prevent such erosion; and

(d) the alternative sources of food for people living around forest areas ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is taking the following steps to preserve tropical rain forests of the country.

(i) to reduce the diversion of such forests to non-forests use to a bare minimum, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(ii) to control shifting cultivation.

(iii) to close a percentage of such forests from all forestry operations and to protect them from grazing and fire.

(iv) to reduce biotic pressures on these forests by promoting use of alternative fuels and developing new fodder and pasture lands.

(v) to control functioning of existing saw and veneer mills and normally not allowing establishment of new saw mills.

(d) The alternative sources of food for people living around forests are :

(i) agricultural produce.

(ii) horticultural produce.

(iii) sea food.

(iv) poultry.

(v) food products from domestic animals.

Programme for restoring the ecological balance

3559. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes under the consideration of Government which can restore ecological balance and stabilise the production resources; and

(b) the infrastructure and time limit for implementing this programme with details ?

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

(a) The programmes for restoring ecological balance and stabilising the natural resources needed for development are :

1. Survey of land,
2. Survey of the floral and faunal resources including forests,
3. Monitoring water and air quality,

4. Conservation through setting standards and implementation,

5. Control of environmental pollution,

6. Eco-regeneration and development.

7. Protection of forests and wildlife,

8. Protection of fragile ecosystems,

9. Creation of awareness,

10. Research, education and training,

11. Environmental impact assessment of all development projects,

12. International cooperation.

(b) The infrastructure is as follows :

1. Central and State Government departments.

2. Central/State Boards for Prevention and control of pollution.

3. National Wasteland Development Board.

4. Central Ganga Authority.

The programmes for stabilization of the natural resources are of a continuous nature and implementation is a continuing process.

Works held up in Maharashtra for want of forest land

3560. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of small works like percolation tanks, minor tanks, road, ashram

schools etc. are partly constructed and are held up for the last few years for want of forest land in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon and whether Union Government have given directive to clear small projects at the State level only ?

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

(a) and (b) Only four proposals for diversion of forest lands under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Maharashtra are pending with the Central Government. Two proposals relate to stone quarrying, one to transmission line, and one to construction of a waste weir. Apart from pending proposals, 49 proposals related to various schemes, received from the State Government of Maharashtra are being treated as closed in the Government of India on account of non submission of essential information by the State Government. The decision on pending as well as on closed cases will be taken on receipt of complete information by the State Government. The Government of India have not given directive that diversion of forest lands for small projects be allowed at the State level.

Afforestation of Chambal ravines

3561. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the afforestation of the Chambal ravines in Rajasthan has been undertaken by the Government; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deforestation of tropical islands of India

3562. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempts have been made by Government to assess the extent of deforestation and encroachment in the tropical islands of India;

(b) if so, the percentage of destruction taken place over the past decade; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for conservation of tropical forests and islands ?

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

(b) The National Remote Sensing Agency analysis does not indicate any decrease in forest area in the tropical islands of the country.

(c) The steps taken or proposed to be taken are :

- (i) to reduce the diversion of such forests to non-forests use to a bare minimum, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- (ii) to control shifting cultivation.
- (iii) to close a percentage of such forests from all forestry operations and to protect them from grazing and fire.
- (iv) to reduce biotic pressures on these forests by promoting use of alternative fuels and developing new fodder and pasture lands.
- (v) to control functioning of existing

saw and veneer mills and normally not allowing establishment of new saw mills.

Import of pistols from Czechoslovakia for police forces

3563. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have placed an order on a Czechoslovakian firm for import of 9mm. pistols for meeting the requirements of police forces in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including their model, price etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM.) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The contract for the import of 9 mm CZ 75 model pistol at Rs. 3,438 00 per unit with a spare magazine has been entered into with M/S. Merkuria of Czechoslovakia.

National Research Development Corporation

3564. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation has prepared an ambitious plan for closely interacting with National Laboratories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a result of a review of the activities of the National Research Deve-

lopment Corporation (NRDC) earlier this year, a New Approach to NRDC's operations has been prepared. The highlights of the New Approach as they relate to intensifying interaction with National Laboratories, are given in the Statement below :

Statement

The new approach to NRDC's operations

A. Programme aspects :

NRDC is taking steps to effectively market the technologies developed by CSIR, ICAR, ICMR, DRDO Laboratories and other R & D Institutions to Industry. To meet its core objective of successfully commercialising technology originating from R & D work done in the Laboratories (not only of CSIR but hereafter also of ICAR ICMR & DRDO) as also individual Laboratories e. g. the IIT's; NRDC's activities are proposed to focus on the following aspects of 'Technology Transfer' :

(1) Technology evaluation and preparation of technical know-how packages

To avoid operational problems which Industry often faces in setting up projects based on indigenous technology, NRDC proposes to evaluate Laboratory technology jointly with CSIR Headquarters, using both in-house competence and by employing Engineering Consultancy Companies or panels of Experts from other high-technology agencies like Atomic Energy, Space and Defence, before the technology is assessed to be ready for release to Industry.

Concurrently, keeping in mind the needs of Industry, NRDC would also assist the Laboratories to define the various elements requiring to be included for making the 'Technical Know-How Package' complete in all respects. If necessary, specific funds would be earmarked for preparation of Technical Know-How Packages for major technologies. The Know-how package would include

market information and the techno-economic characteristics of the technology as inputs from NRDC.

(2) Marketing

NRDC proposes to carry out professional market surveys before committing time, efforts and money on commercialising major technologies from Laboratories. This would also serve to secure higher economic returns from the R&D done by the Laboratories. The main objectives of the market survey would be :

- (i) To assess the size of the market;
- (ii) To determine the specifications of the final product required by the market;
- (iii) To determine the Sale Price of the product that the market can absorb, taking into account the availability of domestic/ imported alternatives available to users/ final customers;
- (iv) To identify, evaluate and select credible and competent prospective licensees;
- (v) To assess realistic know-how charges acceptable to both NRDC and the Licences;

These activities are envisaged to be taken up by NRDC initially from the Assignment of a process by a Laboratory to NRDC for licensing. Progressively, the market assessment results would be fed 'backward' to the various stages of the Development and Engineering processes itself, so that modifications can be made early on to adapt the product/process, to meet the requirements of the market, in terms of specifications, minimum scale on which process can be demonstrated, costs of production etc.

3. "Across-the Counter" Sale of simpler technologies

NRDC proposes to purchase outright from CSIR Laboratories and other R&D

Institutions as appropriate, a complete volume of Technical Documentation on simpler processes. Such Documentation could then be sold by NRDC to interested entrepreneurs on an "across the counter" basis. This would avoid unnecessary delays, reduce paper work and save time and money to NRDC, the Laboratories and to Industry. CSIR & NRDC have already agreed to jointly prepare such Documentation packages for simple technologies. Where necessary, the CSIR would arrange for demonstration of the process to the initial purchasers of such technologies at the laboratory concerned and provide clarifications/elaborations on the Package to entrepreneurs wishing to buy the Package.

4. Selection and priority promotion of the development of key technologies/ processes

The CSIR Headquarters has identified for the Seventh Five Year Plan period, 20 Thrust Areas covering approx. 250 major projects to be taken up for development by the CSIR Laboratories. Of these major projects, NRDC proposes to select around 20 projects on the basis of market potential and technology supply considerations. NRDC would then interact closely with the Industry and the Laboratories to ensure that the developmental work on the technology is adopted at every major stage to meet the short-term and long term needs of the Industry. As many of these projects require scaling up, NRDC would identify, select and enter into agreements with reputed Engineering Consultants, Equipment Fabricators etc., to have pilot plants set up by the Laboratory concerned at the appropriate stage of project development. Depending upon the requirements of the Project, financing would be arranged through developmental loans/grants from NRDC and/or through Venture Capital Financing from IDBI/ ICICI. Monitoring/Review Committees would be set for each of these projects jointly with CSIR Headquarters so that all inputs are provided and time-bound implementation is pursued.

4. Inclusion of NRDC representative in Process Release Committees of CSIR Laboratories and in coordination councils of CSIR

Consequent to the decision of Secre-

tary, DSIR & DG, CSIR to strengthen the interaction and coordination between the Laboratories and NRDC taken in July, 1986, M. D. NRDC is to participate in meetings of all Coordination Councils along with the Chief Engineers of NRDC dealing with the sector/area concerned. In addition the concerned Chief Engineer of NRDC would be a Member of the Process Release Committees of the Laboratories falling within his sector e.g. Chemicals or Electronics/Electrical Engineering.

Rehabilitation of Lodhas in West Bengal

3565. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in Statesman dated October 22, 1986 captioned "Apathy affects uplift of Lodhas";

(b) if so, details of the Lodha families residing in West Bengal; and

(c) details of funds earmarked for the development and Welfare of Lodhas during the last three years, year-wise ?

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

(b) There are about 9100 Lodha families in West Bengal. They mainly reside in the District of Midnapur. The traditional occupations of Lodhas are collection of forest produce, cultivation and Labour.

(c) The Ministry released Special Central Assistance to the State Government amounting to Rs. 24.85 lakhs Rs. 24.85 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively to implement special programmes for the development of three identified primitive tribes in West Bengal, namely, (1) Birhor (2) Toto and (3) Lodhas.

Implementation of Scheduled Caste component plan in Orissa

3566. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for implementing special component plan in Orissa during Seventh Plan; and

(b) the amount allocated to Orissa for this purpose so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs 201 42 crores has been provided under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes in Orissa, during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).

The approved outlay under Special Component Plan of Orissa for 1985-86 was Rs. 36.51 crores, while the same for 1986-87 is Rs. 47.05 crores.

Fixation of responsibility for lapses in procurement of defective defence equipment

3567. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether responsibility for lapses at various stages in the procurement of defective Defence equipment from abroad has been fixed as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee in para No. 1.15 of their 29th Report 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the further action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The matter is still under examination of the Government.

Amount allocated for science and technology

3568. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of allocations made for the promotion of science and technology during 1985-86; and

(b) the amount allotted to Bihar for the purpose for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The amount allocated for the promotion of science and technology during 1985-86 is Rs. 444.75 crores (excluding the S & T component of the Socio-economic sectors).

(b) The amount allotted to Bihar for 1985-86 under the State Plan head 'Scientific Services and Research' including environmental programmes is Rs 0.65 crores. In addition, the R & D institutions in the State also receive grants for research projects and research establishments from Central scientific agencies and departments. For 1985-86, this amount is of the order of Rs. 5 crores.

Helping disabled persons

3569. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under central scheme aids and appliances are provided to disabled persons subject to a means test;

(b) if so, give details of the scheme and how this central scheme is being implemented; and

(c) whether central assistance will be extended to voluntary organisation and if so, details thereof and criteria adopted for selection of such organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) 100% Grant-in-aid is given to the voluntary organisations under the scheme of "Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances" for providing suitable aids/appliances to the disabled persons. Aids/appliances is provided free of cost to those whose income is upto Rs. 1,200/- p.m. and at half cost to those whose family income is between Rs. 1,200/- p. m. and Rs. 2,500/- p. m. Grants are given to voluntary organisation under this scheme on the basis of the recommendation of the State Governments and requirements of the disabled persons of the area in which the organisation is located.

Drug addicts in India

3570. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of drug addicts in the important cities of India, particularly narcotics and psychotropic drug addicts;

(b) whether accessibility to addictive drugs had become very easy;

(c) whether a large number of practising quacks for the increasing drug addiction are responsible in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the reaction of Government to save our young generation alongwith the plan in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A study of the drug abuse situation among students in four metropolitan cities and five other towns of the country was commissioned in 1985. This study has not yet been completed.

(b) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which

came into force in the country with effect from 14.11.1985 provides for stringent penalties for drug trafficking offences.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise. However, the Government have taken a number of measures to counter the problem of drug abuse by building up awareness and educating the public and provide for deaddiction and rehabilitation of addicts.

Association of legislators in civil defence activities

3571. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether MPs and State Legislators are associated in any way with Civil Defence activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Civil Defence is primarily organised by the respective States on a voluntary basis. Citizens of India including Members of Parliament and State Legislators are eligible to volunteer their services and resources for Civil Defence activities.

Illicit liquor in tribal areas

3572. SHRI K PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that distilled liquor is sold abundantly in tribal areas by illicit distillation;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Union Government to guide the States having Tribal Areas to check illegal

distillation as well as drinking habit amongst tribals;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to follow the recommendations of Dhebar Commission 1961 regarding Excise Policy in Tribal Areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the result of the steps taken so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The guidelines for excise policy to be followed in tribal areas communicated in 1975 and subsequently in 1981 to the State Governments contained the following, namely, (i) Commercial vending of alcoholic beverages should be discontinued in the Tribal areas; (ii) that Scheduled Tribes may be permitted to brew their traditional alcoholic beverages for consumption at home and on religious and social occasions; and (iii) that attempts be made to wean the Scheduled Tribes away from the habits of drinking alcoholic beverages. While issuing the above guidelines the recommendations of Dhebar Commission, 1961 regarding Excise Policy were taken into consideration. The policy guidelines have, by and large, been accepted by all States and Union Territories. Efforts are being made to reduce sale of liquor in tribal areas.

Controlling air pollution by cement factories

3573. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed the cement manufacturers to instal air pollution control equipments;

(b) if so, how many of them have installed such equipments;

(c) whether control capacity is enough to meet the permissible emission levels prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board; and

(d) if not, the action being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) 54 units have installed electrostatic precipitators for air pollution control;

(c) The control devices in some units are wanting in maintenance and operation; some of them need augmentation of dust collection efficiency to meet the prescribed standards;

(d) The industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards within a given time period and Task Forces have been set up for monitoring implementation of the necessary control measures.

[Translation]

Recruitment of constables from local people by CRPF

3574. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CRPF has issued instructions to the effect that persons belonging to the particular State where recruitment for the post of Constables is being made alone can apply and from no other State;

(b) if so, whether a similar restriction is applicable for Delhi also that only persons from Delhi, Haryana and Punjab can apply although people from all parts of the country live in the Capital; and

(c) whether Government purpose to do away with such restriction which is contrary to national unity as well as the provisions of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The policy of recruitment in CRPF is to recruit the cross-section of the entire country. Accordingly, recruitment teams go out to various places for recruitment. While this policy is not diluted, it is natural that emphasis has to be given to recruiting the maximum number of persons from the State where the recruitment is taking place.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Imports of defective defence equipment

3575. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the action taken on the recommendation made in paragraph 1.18 of the 29th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1985-86) in regard to 9 cases of imports of defective defence equipment involving large amounts of foreign exchange during the period June 1976 and June 1981; and

(b) whether these cases have been examined and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendation made in paragraph 1.18 of the 29th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1985-86), has since been furnished to the Public Accounts Committee for its consideration.

Rules for display of advertisements in Andaman and Nicobar

3576. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.T. Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is having any rules/regulations for displaying advertisements on boards in Private Lands/Buildings in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Women Police in Delhi

3577. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women in the Delhi Police;

(b) the steps proposed to attract more women to join Delhi police; and

(c) details of promotion opportunities and facilities available to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 477.

(b) In addition to creating more posts in the women police cadre, they are also considered for recruitment to such posts in the Delhi Police for which both male and female candidates are eligible.

(c) Promotions to various ranks in women police cadre are made from the women police personnel. They are also considered for promotion in cadres where both male and female candidates are eligible.

Safeguard against fear on Police harassment

3578. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that generally people (passers by) do not stand by or extend cooperation to the victims of the accident etc. as to avoid possible harassment in connection with the investigation and court proceedings; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures, including suitable amendment to law, are being contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) The subject matter is primarily required to be dealt by the State Governments. However, to allay possible apprehensions, of general public and encourage them to bring the injured persons to the hospitals for medical aid, the police authorities in Delhi had issued instructions in February, 1980 to all concerned that the escort of the injured person under no circumstances be detained in the hospital for interrogation. On the other hand, he should be treated with courtesy.

Claims regarding Damage caused by fire in Siddhartha hotel

3579. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A K. PATEL :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the claims filed in connection with the fire incident in Siddhartha

Continental Hotel, New Delhi have been settled ;

(b) if so, the broad particulars thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :

(a) to (c) It is a matter between the private parties. The concerned parties have to file claims in civil courts and the courts will decide the quantum of compensation in each individual case.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given an Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, if you listen to me...

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a very serious matter. A Parliamentary Delegation and the leaders visited that area. I also request you to at least pay a visit to that area. That area is a granary of Orissa. Granary of Orissa is being destroyed by the Defence Department.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, Acharia ji. You do not listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Do you realise what issue he is referring to, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I have already got.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In Baliapal they are going to have National Testing Range. One lakh of people are

going to be thrown out. We have suggested alternative sites.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAUSDEB ACHARIA : One lakh of people are being thrown out.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

[English]

You are repeating the same thing which Mr. Acharia is saying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to us as to what is the problem.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to him, now you may listen to me.

[English]

No, I am not going to listen.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are not against the setting up of a National Test Range.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have suggested alternative sites.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No point of order.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to speak loudly, it is upto you. Let me make it clear that I do not refuse anything. I have told you that the points

**Not recorded.

which have been raised do not justify an Adjournment Motion. I have allowed discussion on it earlier also. I have asked for facts about it. If you discuss this with me...

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Long back we raised that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. I have got everything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But nothing has been done.

One lakh people are being thrown out.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Just now, we do not have time for this.

[English]

Everything is being done. You can come and discuss with me.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

I have already decided things. If there is any time we can discuss it. You may give it to me. Time permitting, we will do it. I have already seen it.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I have given notice of Calling Attention regarding huge loss to our country because of brain drain of scientists and engineers to other countries.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there is time we can discuss it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will see.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You made certain observations just now regarding our Adjournment Motion-Baliapal Project National Testing Range. You said, "I have got the material. I am getting the matter examined." Will you assure the House, before the House adjourns on Baliapal you will allow a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. (Interruptions)

I can only look into it. No assurance. (Interruptions) I can only see and when I see I decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are possessed of the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I will talk to you. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have raised it a number of times. Why is it that examination has not been done earlier ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Amalji, you know I do not refuse anything.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is drainage of foreign exchange due to placing of orders for thermal power stations on foreign suppliers. It should be discussed.

** Not recorded,

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is being looked into.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : So, I have your assurance ?

MR. SPEAKER : No assurance.
(*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Coast-Guard (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1986. Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 281 of the Cantonments Act, 1924:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Coast Guard (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S R.O. 20(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3285/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 281 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 :—

- (i) The Cantonments (Execution of Warrants for the Attachment and Sale of Immovable

Property) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S. R.O. 291 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1986.

- (ii) The Shahjahanpur Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S R.O. 314 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1986.

- (iii) The Shillong Cantonment (Division into Wards) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 315 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1986.

- (iv) The Morar Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 316 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1986.

- (v) The Varanasi Cantonment (Division into Wards) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October 1986.

- (vi) The Cantonments (Forms and Manner of Service of Notices) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 330 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3286/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Reports (Hindi and English versions) of 62 Cantonment Boards for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Consolidated Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of 62 Cantonment Boards for the year 1985-86.

- (iii) A copy of the Bi-Annual Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of 62 Cantonment Boards for the year 1985-86

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3287/86]

Notifications under Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act 1978 :—

- (1) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. F. 10/15/83-Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st July, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3288/86]

- (2) Notification No. F 10/4/84-Home (P) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 6 December, 1985 regarding recruitment rules for the post of Assistant Information Officer (Public Relations Officer) in Delhi Police.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3289/86].

Notification under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the benefit of the Duty Exemption Scheme against advance licence to the import of Raspberry Pulp, Strawberry Pulp and Cherry Pulp for export of processed food products like Jam.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1205(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 312/86—Customs dated the 13th May, 1986 so as to exempt Strawberry pulp, Cherry pulp and Raspberry pulp from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs when imported under Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme (Advance Licencing Scheme).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3290/86.]

- (2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 1202(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mixtures of mineral substances commonly known as 'raw feed' and (slurry from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1203 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to limestone, in

any form, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (iii) G.S R. 1204(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 192/86—Central Excise dated the 22nd August, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3291/86.]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, Maharashtra Association for the cultivation of Science, Pune etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Jaduguda, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3292/86.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3293/86.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3294/86.]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology Dehradun, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3295/86.]

- (5) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3296/86.]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3297/86.]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding

Review by the Government on the working of the Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Allahabad, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3298/86.]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Srinagar, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3299/86.]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore for the year 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) A Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3300/86.]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Centre for Environment, Ahmedabad for the year 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Working of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3301/86.]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1986, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th November, 1986".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provi-

sions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1986, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Twenty Seventh Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharamapuri) : I beg to present the Twenty Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Action taken statements

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : (Kurnool) : I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements :

- (1) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 114th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Sugar Exports in 1974 and 1975.

- (2) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 130th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Development of a Helicopter.
- (3) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 138th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Replacement of a Basic Trainer Aircraft.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Thirteenth Report and Minutes

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to present the (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Bharat Electronics Ltd.—Capacity Utilisation, Production & Pricing, Research and Development and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO A SUPPLEMENTARY ON SQ. No. 26 DATED 5.11.86 REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL VAIDYA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : A question No. 26 regarding assassination of General Vaidya was answered in the Lok Sabha on 5th November,

1986. In reply to a supplementary put by Shri Uttam Rathod regarding arrangements for the security of General A.S. Vaidya, I gave information about the kind and level of arrangements which had been made for Gen. Vaidya. I find that this is incorrect in certain particulars. The correct information as furnished by the Government of Maharashtra about the arrangements which had been made for the security of General Vaidya is as follows :—

‘General Vaidya was provided with three gunmen from Pune City Police round the clock—one gunman was provided to him during the day and two gunmen were attached with him during the night. The gunmen were also instructed to accompany the General whenever he went out. One Sub-Inspector of Special Branch was deputed to remain present at the residence of General Vaidya for part of the day and supervise the security arrangements. It was also decided that besides the PSOs, escort be provided whenever the General visited the town. The General was given the telephone numbers of the local police station and the Control Room with the request to ring any of these places before he intended to leave his residence for town so that one of the patrolling vehicles could be sent to follow him.’

I regret the delay in correcting the reply as the information was being checked up.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Sir, Article 191 deals with disqualification of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER : No question. That cannot be discussed here.

(Interruptions)

DR. A. KALANIDHI : It has been discussed in the Rajya Sabha, Sir. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha allowed it there.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it cannot be discussed here. They do something which they think fit, but I don't think it can be discussed here.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. The hon. Member has no permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : They are independent. I cannot do it. The hon. Speaker has got his own autonomy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not to be guided by them. I don't take guidance from anybody. I take my guidance from the rules. Now, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat.

12.06 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-First Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th November, 1986.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee

presented to the House on the 25th November, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Matters under Rule 377. Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to reconsider the decision regarding closure of Government of India Press, Calcutta.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : (Jadavpur) : Government of India Press at Calcutta is an old establishment. Thousands of persons are employed in that Press. Now it is learnt that the Press is going to be closed. If the press is closed, its employees would be badly affected. Government of India may kindly reconsider its decision once again before taking a final view in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can only do it according to the rules. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion. Shri Madan Pandey.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to declare various districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh as backward districts and set up a Development Board for their development.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise under Rule 377 a matter of urgent public importance in the House.

**Not recorded.

The poverty in the eastern districts of

Uttar Pradesh is due to the high density of population in that area, pressure on the land, and holdings small land. There is no industry in Gorakhpur, an important city and other districts of this area. The only fertilizer factory set up in the eighties has become sick due to obsolete technology. Similarly, sugar factories set up around 1920 to 1930 have also become sick, out of which some had to be closed down. The Railways have also suspended the construction of the Chittauni-Bagha bridge on Barhi Gandak the foundation for which was laid by the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, & which is on Gorakhpur, Chittauni, Bagha Division of the North Eastern Railway (which is the only Railway in this area) and also, though most of the gauge conversion work on Bhatni—Varanasi division has been completed, yet the same has not been fully completed due to which most of the people of this region are living below the poverty line even after 40 years of independence. The remedy is possible only when the Government of India declares Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Gonda and Bahraich regions of the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh as backward districts and sets up an Eastern Region Development Board.

I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to this very important issue and request that a Eastern Region Development Board may be set up at the earliest.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is as good a Speaker as I am. He cannot interfere in mine and I cannot interfere in his.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

**Not Recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : If Rajya Sabha goes somewhere, I am not going to follow them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. This is not Rajya Sabha, this is Lok Sabha. I preside over here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I treat them equally. They have their own way, we have our own way.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY : You are very happy today, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am always happy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. I have called Mr. Madan Pandey. Mr. Madan Pandey goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Ganga Ram.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, please assure us that there will be a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.
(Interruptions)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

[Translation]

(ii) Need to set up small and large scale industries in Agra district of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise under

**Not recorded.

Rule 377. a matter of urgent public importance in the House.

The Government has decided to set up smoke-free industries in Agra city and its adjoining areas to project and maintain the pollution-affected world famous Taj Mahal. Due to this policy of the Government of India, the industrialisation of Agra has been hampered and iron foundries situated there are lying closed. It is affecting the economic condition of the area adversely. As a result of unemployment, the condition of thousands of people there is going from bad to worse day by day. The condition of the rural areas in Agra district was already miserable. The rural areas of the tehsils of Kheragarh, Fatehabad, Bah, Firozabad and the Shikohabad are very backward areas from the point of view of industry and progress. In the absence of irrigation facilities and also due to the slow pace of development work, the situation there is taking a serious turn. There has been a spurt in crimes. There is no employment opportunities available there and heinous crimes like dacoities etc. are again on the rise. I would, therefore, request the Government of India that a survey team should be sent there which may, keeping in view the environmental pollution, undertake a survey of that area for intensive industrial development and setting up of small and heavy industries.

- (iv) Need to have a uniform pattern of Sales Tax in all States to check its evasion.

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR : (Aligarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year large scale evasion of sales tax takes place in Uttar Pradesh and adjoining States like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi. Transportation of goods from one State to another takes place clandestinely. The main reason for this is that there is no uniformity in sales tax rates in different States. In Delhi a trader supplies goods to the other only by stamping the papers and in this way the goods disappear from the records as soon as they reach the last bogus trader, thereby depriving the Government of Sales Tax. These very goods reach the

States outside Delhi clandestinely. I would request the Central Government to introduce uniform rate of sales tax in all the States. Alternatively, the sales tax may be levied at the place of manufacturing of goods so as to check the evasion of sales tax. With this approach the businessman will get relief and the revenue of the Government will also increase.

- (v) Need to take steps to check pollution in Kota city of Rajasthan.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kota city of Rajasthan which is an industrial city of the State is becoming highly pollution prone. Kota Thermal Power Station which is situated at one end of Kota city, generates 220 MW of electricity and consumes 1200 tonnes of coal every day. The thermal power station emits 132.37 tonnes of sulphur dioxide and the treatment plant located therein functions only upto three fourth of its capacity. The Pollution Control Board has declared surrounding area of 25 sq km. of the plant as a danger zone. With the beginning of the second stage, it will emit 460 tonnes of sulphur dioxide daily.

Similarly, four plants of the DCM Group are installed in the Kota city which also pollute in the air as they emit 27.34 tonnes of coal particles in the air daily. Of these factories, calcium carbide plant does not have pollution control plant installed in it. Incidents of leakage of Chlorine gas occur quite often in these plants. Last year the gas leaked four times. The D.C.M. group is installing a cement factory in the campus of these factories which will produce 600 tonnes of cement daily. It will also increase pollution on large scale. The agriculture is suffering a lot because of this.

In the same way a number of factories of J. K. Synthetics and several soap manufacturing factories which use sulphur are also located there. They are affecting the health of the people adversely. I would request the Government to pay

attention to this problem immediately and take action to save Kota city from pollution.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. Kolandai-velu.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us have an agreement. We will teach him Hindi and in turn will learn Tamil from him.

[English]

I will learn Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER : That agreement will be binding on him. We will both learn from him.

- (vi) Need to ensure that the prime movers of monobloc pumpsets are not classified as electric motor in Coimbatore.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, consequent on the introduction of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, the Central Excise Department Coimbatore is issuing show cause notices to the manufacturers of monobloc pump sets to show cause as to why the prime mover i.e. the driving mechanism of the monobloc pumpsets should not be classified as electric motor under heading No. 85.01 and subjected to duty as such. In this connection, I bring to the kind notice of the Minister for Finance that up to 28.2.1986, the monobloc pumpsets being produced at Coimbatore were classified under T. I. 30A which reads as it stood then "Power Driven Pumps (including motor pumps turbo pumps and monobloc pumpsets) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices".

This tariff description has been passed by the Parliament which has held that motor pumps and monobloc pumpsets are different and not the same. I also bring

it to the notice of the Minister that since the introduction of excise duty on electric motors as well as on power-driven pumps, the method of manufacture and the main purpose for which monobloc pumps are produced have not changed and thus no new product is being produced. Hence the classification of the monobloc pumpsets does not require any change in the interpretation with reference to the manufacture of monobloc pumpsets and their component parts due to the introduction of the new Central Excise Tariff. The present trend of the local Central Excise Department to try to hold that electric motor comes into existence in the manufacture of monobloc pumpsets and the same is classifiable under Heading No. 85.01 and is liable to duty as such is not in order. Immediate intervention of the Minister is necessary to this problem.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

- (vii) Need to look into the methods of diagnosis of AIDs.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : With reference to an article on AIDs in the Hindu dated 16 September, 1986 written by the eminent Professor Dante Mathuranayagam of the Apollo Hospitals, Madras a few points are worth raising on this floor.

The WHO clinical method of diagnosis of AIDs used in Africa and other Third World countries is loose, wide-ranging and not specific to the disease. Large numbers of cases not having AIDs will be diagnosed as having AIDs thereby artificially inflating the figures for prevalence of AIDs in these countries.

WHO claimed at the II Annual World AIDs Congress at Paris that there are 50,000 cases of AIDs in Africa and the Director General of the WHO has estimated 100,000 cases in the world in a reference to so-called unreported cases.

Following a direct enquiry to the WHO by the author of the article

in the Hindu, the eminent Prof. Dante Mathuranayagam, the WHO has admitted that their estimates of AIDS in Africa were not based on the WHO/CDC official definition, but were very "rough case estimates" obtained by using estimated seropositivity for AIDS to predict number of cases. This procedure has no valid scientific basis.

The Indian Government may take up this matter with the WHO and the African countries involved.

1. A case definition must be formulated perhaps with advice from the CDC and the WHO.
2. Advanced diagnostic procedures must be made available in selected centres with emphasis on quality rather than quantity.
3. Laboratory testing should be done under ideal conditions e. g. prompt performance of tests, proper storage, serum samples etc to avoid false positivity.
4. Define the economics of testing all blood donors for AIDS. If not economically feasible, identify high risk groups for AIDS in Indian donors for exclusion.
5. A countrywide publicity campaign to warn against the use of improperly sterilised needles and syringes in hospitals, mass immunisation campaigns and private practice.
6. All the foreigners should be screened to exclude aids as already a foreigner reported to have aids in Sri Lanka has been deported.

[Translation]

- (viii) Need to consider the situation arising out of the total strike of the Government employees in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Behraich) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter under Rule 377.

It is provided under Article 355 of the Constitution that it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against internal disturbance.

In Uttar Pradesh, the 16 days old complete strike by the State employees has created a very serious situation there. On account of this strike, the work in offices, courts and hospitals has been completely paralysed. As the essential services have also been affected, the people are facing numerous difficulties. Though the State Government has declared this strike illegal, yet this declaration has made no effect on the striking employees. Presently, there is a Constitutional, administrative and economic crisis in the entire State.

Through this august House, I would urge the Union Government to examine whether within the Constitutional parameters, it has not become desirable to intervene immediately in this matter, and whether the administration has stopped working in consonance with the Constitutional provisions and has not a situation arisen, mentioned in Article 356 of the Constitution ?

- (ix) Need to revise the pay scale of the University teachers in the country.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the following matter under Rule 377.

The reports regarding the demonstrations and 'dharnas' by the teachers of the Universities in Delhi and outside have been received. They have been demanding upward revision of their pay-scale for a long time. One of their demand, *inter alia*, is that their pay-scales which were fixed 13 years ago by the University Grants Commission should be revised. Even after a period of 13 years, their pay scales have not been restructured. The Government had assured that keeping in view the increasing prices and other matters, the

issue of revision of pay-scales will be considered every seven years. The report of the Malhotra Committee has also perhaps been received by the Government but even then the Government has not taken any final decision so far.

I would request the Education Minister to grant the revised pay-scales to the University teachers at the earliest.

12 20 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF COAL MINES
NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE, 1986

AND

COAL MINES NATIONALISATION
LAWS (ADMENDMENT) BILL, 1986-
contd.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986 brought forward before the House by the hon. Minister for Energy. The Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill refers to two Acts which are being amended i. e. (i) the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and (ii) the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. There is in fact nothing to oppose the amendments brought forward by the hon. Minister. The amendments only seek to clarify the intention of the Parliament keeping in view the judgement of different Courts including the Supreme Court Judgement in the Bhubaneswar Singh's case on payment of value of coal stocks lying in the mines at the time of nationalisation.

There has been some criticism from the other side of the House that the hon. Minister should not have come out with an Ordinance. They have not challenged nor opposed the contents of this amendment Bill. What they have opposed is the promulgation of the Ordinance and that has been made amply clear by the

hon. Minister that there was no way out other than coming out with an Ordinance since there was a directive given by the Supreme Court to enforce something which would have meant double payment to some of the coal mine owners and that would have been given effect to before the 17th October. Since the House was not in session. What else could have been done without resorting to promulgation of an Ordinance? In fact, there is nothing to oppose and that way also there is no opposition from either side of the House.

Also, while commending the Bill for consideration of the House, the hon. Minister has observed that everytime there is a Coal Bill in the House, the entire gamut of the Coal Industry is being discussed. I would say that the hon. Minister should not grudge a discussion on different aspects of the coal industry because the House rightly utilises the opportunity to discuss the different aspects and hon. Members give their valuable suggestions also as to how the working of the coal industry could be improved upon.

While supporting the Amendment Bill, I would like to ask why abundant precaution is not being taken by the Government, particularly by those who deal with the legal aspect of it at the time of drafting Bills. I am constrained to observe, I am pained to observe, that, since 1969, the Congress Government under the leadership of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has brought forward so many progressive legislations like bank nationalisation, abolition of privy purses, etc., but on some plea or the other, on some pretext or the other, almost all the progressive laws have been challenged in different courts including the Supreme Court. In 1972-73 when the coal industry was being nationalised—it was in fact nationalised—Government should have been very careful at the time of drafting of these Bills—the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Bill, 1972 and also the Coal Mines Nationalisation Bill, 1973—so that there should not have been some loopholes provided or opportunity provided for the coal vested interests, that is, in this case the coal-mine owners, to agitate the matter in different courts, including

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

the Supreme Court. Now, whatever has been done has already been done. Henceforward, I would request the Minister; abundant care and caution will have to be exercised while drafting important legislations.

Now, coming to the working of the coal industry, the hon. Minister should not grudge a discussion, a detailed discussion, on different aspects of the coal industry because this is very vital from the point of view of national economy. As you know, Sir, power is at the root of everything—progress and prosperity of the country—and for power generation coal is the basic input. We have plentiful of coal reserves in our country. Since nationalisation, for the last about 1.5 decade, 13 or 14 years, we have made a lot of strides in the coal industry. The production has been almost doubled; the socio-economic conditions of the workers have registered remarkable improvement; their wages have been increased manifold. But at the same time we are far below the requirement and expectation and it has to be admitted. Our record production was in the year 1984-85—it was of the order of 147 million tonnes—and even with our having a record production in that year, in 1984-85, we were below the expectation or the target. The target was revised at 152 million tonnes. Originally it was something about 164 million tonnes, it was reduced to about 152 million tonnes and even that 152 million tonnes could not be achieved. 147 million tonnes was the record production.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. I have to accommodate many people. When you are taking a lot of time, I will have to give so much time to other speakers also.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : There are not many members to speak on this. I am just starting Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very sorry, you have already taken ten minutes.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Kindly check up the watch sir. I have not taken ten minutes, I have taken only five minutes. Please give me another five to seven minutes.

The growth in production in the coal industry has been something about 5.3% in the 6th Plan and our expected growth in the 7th Plan is just the double—something about 11%. At this rate if we continue in this field we will be having 226 million tonnes of production at the end of this plan which is again a short of the minimum worked out requirement which is 236 million tonnes by the turn of this plan. We require 236 million tonnes of coal as against our target of 225 or 220 million tonnes.

From all the existing coal mines we will be getting only about 66 million tonnes. So, to reach this target also we will have to depend on new projects, new mines for the rest of about 160 million tonnes.

I would like to put a question to the Hon. Minister. I know his sincerity, he is very sincere, he is anxious, he has expressed anxiety very rightly over how things can be improved upon. Are we really making necessary preparations in all our new units? What is the problem in the coal industry? It is, low productivity. How to bring down the production cost, how to improve the quality of coal and to remove the ash content, how to evolve a new technology in this country, how to make the steel plants and other factories not to depend on import of coking coal from Australia or Canada and to see that our own indigenous coal will fit into our steel plants etc? I have all the figures; but I am afraid to give it because of the way you have started ringing the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give it in writing.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The challenging situation that is ahead of the Government in regard to coal industry is to increase productivity, is to bring down the production cost and again is to improve the technology—and also to

improve the quality of coal by setting up washeries at pit-heads etc.

As I told you, there are two reasons for low productivity. The OMS—i. e., output of a man per shift—is 0.86 tonnes in 1984-85 in India as against 2.5 tonnes in Australia. Secondly resource constraint is the biggest factor. We have to modernise our equipment, we have to modernise our system, we have to modernise our coal mines in different areas and that way we have to improve. There are many other aspects. I have always insisted on evolving a new work culture in the public sector as a whole and more so in coal sector. There should be involvement of labour in the management. A sub-group of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Energy has gone into some aspects of the working of the coal industry. Its report has been discussed once in that committee and now it is with the Minister. I would request him to make a careful study and implement its recommendations. The coal industry as a whole will benefit therefrom. Sir, not only inflated production has been shown but also accounts have been manipulated. These things have to be tightened up. Managerial failures have to be plugged. The financial procedure has to be strictly enforced. Internal audit system has to be strengthened.

Finally, Sir, GSI has come out recently with its survey report. It shows a huge coal reserve of 2343 million tonnes in five States. Out of this as much as 925 million tonnes reserves have been shown in Orissa. With anguish and pain I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that till today Orissa with such good reserves remains utterly neglected in as much as there is not even a Division far from speaking of a company in Orissa. There should be a subsidiary coal company set-up in Orissa with two Divisions—one at Ib valley and the other in Talcher area.

Sir, as you are ringing the bell with these words I support the Bill and Conclude. The Minister incharge of Coal is quite enthusiastic and we have a lot of expectations from him. We believe that a new work culture will be evolved.

With labour participation and tightening the management there will be better results and he will be able to effectively meet the challenge. Of course, necessary financial support will have to be given to the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, as comrade Geeta Mukherjee explained earlier our intention is not to oppose the contents of the Bill. We have brought this motion of disapproval because tremendous delay has taken place. Although the Minister has explained the reason for the delay yet we are not convinced. I am of the view that this delay is mainly due to the bungling of the bureaucrats in the Ministry of Coal and Mines.

Sir, I will make a few points which will help the Minister to realise the conditions obtaining in the coal mines. At the outset I would like to say a word about the policy on coal mines. We find enough coal stagnates at the pit heads. Then through an internal circular you said no more increase of production. It was happening a few years back. Then you said there should be increase in production.

Sir, coal is the most natural indigenous energy of this country. We cannot play with coal. There should be a certain long-term national plan for this coal industry which should be evolved by discussion with all.

My second point is that in the old collieries of Bihar and Bengal we are facing many problems and the Minister and the officers have come to the conclusion that it is mainly the problem of labour. It is not that. These days our Minister—who was very much an exponent of public sector earlier—is little bit frustrated with the performance of the public sector. He is gradually leaning on the private sector more and more. Whenever there is a problem, there is always a tendency to blame the workers and the trade unions. But actually in West Bengal and Bihar, the problems which we face today in the collieries are due to the private owners who

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

have been operating there for a number of years. The mining was done by them in an unplanned, ruthless and haphazard manner. There are certain milkmen, who draw milk from the cows by giving injections. They get more milk, but the cow which was to live for twenty years, lives only for five years. Exactly in the same way, the private colliery owners of Bengal and Bihar have behaved. And it is for that reason that we are facing troubles in that area. Had the nationalization been done earlier, the problems in these areas would have been much less?

The Minister knows that the entire township of Raniganj is sinking. It is not because of the Government agencies, but because of the disproportionate and bad mining by the private colliery owners.

There is another point regarding the illegal coal mining of Bihar collieries. He knows it very well how the coal mafia is operating in the Dhanbad area. There is no *Bharat Sarkar* or *Bihar Sarkar*, but it is mafia *sarkar*. You will be surprised that in Dhanbad town you would not find any stalls for selling coal. It is not there; you have to take coal from the mafia. If anybody gets a licence for such a stall there, he is likely to be killed by the mafia. There is no licenced stall for selling coal in Dhanbad. You can find it for yourself. And this mafia is operating under the protective wings of the ruling party. If this party can win the elections, kill the workers why can't they control the mafias? I do not know if it is because of elections.

Farthly, most of the safety measures in these collieries go by default. Recommendations of the safety conferences remain only recommendations, they are not implemented. I request the hon. Minister to go through all the papers and see that the measures as recommended by the Safety Conferences are implemented.

Then, we are not against mechanization. If mechanization brings safety measures and increased production, we do not disagree with it, but the tendency of inducting private agencies in the coal mines as also in other areas is uncalled

for. It is very much there in the collieries. Even jobs like shifting of coal from the pit to the godowns which was being done by the departmental transport, are being done by contractors. I urge that this should not be done. We want improvement in production, but at the same time, the Government should keep in view that while increased production is welcome, unemployment also is one of the biggest problems facing India. Whenever you bring mechanization, kindly keep in view the unemployment problem in the country. We have been told many times that there is one lakh surplus labour. We have been hearing that for the last ten years, in fact, from the time of Shri K. D. Malviya. All the trade unions including the INTUC have been wanting to know the break up. May I request the Minister to give us the break up as also to all the unions, so that we can sit together and help in absorbing all these workers, where they can be shifted.

Participation of workers in the management is one of few subjects of Shri Vasant Sathe, but he has failed to implement it. I do not know why. Some trade unions including AITUC have given some proposals. But some other unions have not given him a helping hand so that he can implement it. Whatever be the reason, why should a proper and correct cause continue to suffer? I also want that you should induct labour in management, marketing, production and so on. Our hon. Minister is very much in favour of participation of labour in the management. If you want to save the public sector, you know very well that you should induct committed people. If you induct into public sector those people who are not committed to public sector but committed to private sector, and if you expect them to make profits for public sector, such executives will create havoc in the public sector.

You should also not compromise with corruption. Sometimes you say, "What to do, all will combine...and so on". You try to fight corruption as it should be.

You must implement the bipartite

agreement of 1983. It is not yet implemented. It was agreed that jobs should be given to the dependents of the employees who would be retiring. Your Ministry agreed to it; Law Department agreed; and the Bureau of Public Enterprises also agreed. But it is not implemented. When an agreement is reached after a long struggle and even when you have signed it, if you do not implement it, how do you expect the workers to remain silent? That is why another strike took place in 1986 and you promised to have a dialogue with them. But that dialogue never took place. What stands in your way to have a dialogue with the workers?

I have just one more point. Uneconomic mines in West Bengal are mostly facing closure. We are not saying that uneconomic mines should be allowed to continue. We do not say that you should continue to have more and more losses. But what is your proposal to absorb those workers? How are you giving to tackle this problem? I hope you will look into this aspect.

I have raised all these points hoping that the hon. Minister will answer them. With regard to the point that is most favourable to him, viz. participation of workers in management, I would like to know as to what difficulty you are facing and how you are trying to overcome the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amending Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Energy, to replace the ordinance issued by the President in the month of October and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. The Resolution for disapproval moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is, in my opinion, not at all justified.

The coal industry was nationalised in 1972 and 1973. After that, several discrepancies and contradictions arose resulting in difficulties and creating ambi-

guities. Therefore, when some verdicts of the courts go against the Government it becomes essential for any Ministry to bring an amending Bill in order to rectify the position. Hence, I support the present amending Bill.

Coal is a very important commodity in the country. It is used in big industries as well as for domestic purposes. Therefore, Government should pay maximum attention to it. At places, coal is not supplied at all and at others, its supply is less than the requirements. Such places should, therefore, be identified and the hon. Minister must ensure that these shortages are removed. You are well aware that felling of trees has been banned to protect environment but at the same time LPG is also not available in adequate quantity. It is, therefore, essential to make coal available for domestic purposes at cheaper rates. As you know the demand for coal is on the increase. According to the experts, by the year 2004-2005 its production will touch 227 million tonnes. The Hon. Prime Minister has taken upon himself the responsibility to achieve progress in the 21st century and the senior Ministers are assisting him in this endeavour. But coal production has increased by only 5.56 per cent in the Sixth Five Year Plan and an increase of 11 per cent is envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan. When we see this rate of progress we feel as if we shall not be able to achieve our target. Therefore, it is essential to increase coal production today so that people could derive its benefits. The production at present has been very good and a record production of 147 million tonnes has been achieved, beating all previous records. The previous record was 138 million tonnes. It is very heartening to know that the coal industry is getting so much of encouragement and I am thankful to the Government for it. However, in spite of the fact that all the units of E.C.C.L., B.C.C.L., W.C.L., C.C.L., N.E.C.L. are engaged in increasing the production of coal, our requirements are not being fulfilled. The situation in the villages is very bad. The bricks have become very costly. The Hon. Prime Minister has said that food and shelter are the two basic needs of life,

We have become self-sufficient in the matter of food but there is still a great shortage of houses in the rural areas. A subsidy of Rs. 2000 is made available to the poor farmers and members of the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, by the Central and the State Governments for house building purposes but that is not adequate for construction of a pucca house, as the prices of bricks have increased considerably. I would request that it would be a progressive step if cheaper coal is supplied to those brick-kilns where bricks are produced for the purposes of constructing houses for the poor with Government subsidy so that prices of bricks for them could be reduced. For this, the hon. Minister should find a way so that certain kilns could be set up which may be supplied cheaper coal for reducing the rates of bricks and thereby making available bricks to the poor who may be able to construct pucca houses. Otherwise Government assistance will become useless, for kucha-ha houses do not last for more than 10 years. Once brick houses are constructed, it will be of great use to them.

Sir, coal production is decreasing today and it is not upto the desired extent. It is so because the latest machinery is not available with us. The latest mining equipment used in Poland, Northern Europe, United Kingdom, Australia is not available with us. I would request the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Ministers of Coal and Mines and of Planning to allot whatever amount is required for acquiring latest machinery for the exploration of coal. Moreover, I would submit that our mines have very low output. I would urge the officers that the employees should be given more facilities and the working hours should be increased in a manner that more coal is mined in a single shift, so that the targets are achieved.

With these words, I conclude and and thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my opinion.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Two aspects I would like to bring out; one, there is an ordinance issued, before this amending Bill. Of course, it is stated that since 17th October was the crucial date and since Parliament was not in session, an ordinance had to be brought in. I would like to know this: after the Supreme Court's decision, did Parliament meet? If so, why was this not brought in, in time?

Of course, in emergencies, the Executive has the power to use the ordinance-making power; but once again I would stress the point: the power to promulgate ordinance will have to be used very sparingly: and any use of that power is an encroachment on the powers of this House. If it is clarified that after Supreme Court's decision there was no meeting of Parliament, and hence there was no opportunity to bring it here, of course the Executive stands justified. Otherwise, this should not happen in the future.

Secondly, I would like to point out how cases were prosecuted before the Supreme Court's decision. This has to be investigated. There are occasions when briefs are given by public undertakings, and they are defended by lawyers in various courts. They are not properly defended, and ultimately, public money is involved i.e. disbursement has to be made from public money, to private persons. It is quite common when a compensation case is there, some land is acquired for the purpose of public undertakings and finally, it appears that whenever it goes to the courts, at every stage double or three times the payment has to be made. If that is the case, once again I request that Government will have to be alert on all these things. If it has happened for that account, that has to be investigated, and a proper machinery will have to be created for that purpose.

In the amending Bill there is nothing much to oppose, it is only a natural thing. But at the same time I would like to refer

to the position of coal mines in this country. The hon. Minister will have to study the question of coal and its ownership by the nation.

I submit that there has been a lot of discussion about the point regarding private mining which is taking place. Why is it taking place? How is it possible? If coal is national property and its possession can be there only with a proper authority, and if anybody in any case, wherever it may be, processes coal without a proper document and that coal is confiscated and made national wealth, I think this can be prevented. I do not know whether there is any law to see that coal possessed by somebody without proper documents can be taken as national wealth. So, I submit that coal has to be declared as national wealth; and no private person should possess it without a proper authority of law. If that part of the law is implemented, or if there is no law by bringing in such a law and implementing it, private mining, private selling and private marketing can be curbed. Only because there is a possibility of marketing it, it is possible for the *mafia* to do this, to sell it and make money. If the possibility is not there, the private operation would come to a standstill. I suggest that action may be taken in this matter.

I would like to point out the difficulties of people who are living in and around the mine areas. There is not even drinking water facility in the mining area. It has been reported by various committees which have gone into and studied the matter, that a majority of people who live there are suffering from various types of diseases and occupational hazards such as silicosis, neomycosis, flucrosis and all that. This has been reported in various papers. So, in and around a mine, a poor community is generated. People who are in and around these areas are very poor. They have no livelihood. They steal some coal, give it to some people and pool it together. Somebody takes it away.

13.00 hrs.

They got a livelihood as a result of that. So, a study of the area in and

around a mine is absolutely necessary. The health condition therein and the living condition therein has to be improved. For this purpose, some effective steps will have to be taken by the government.

[Translation]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (GODDA) : I support this Bill and would like to analyse it in a few words. It seems that there is no likelihood in future of amending this Bill anymore. I give credit to the hon. Minister of Energy for amending it by taking a bold step. The Coal industry is facing a serious problem. Our coal production was 77 million tonnes in 1973, which has now doubled to 154 million tonnes whereas the labourers who were getting Rs. 16 at that time are now getting Rs. 96 which is a 6 times increase. The picture before us is very serious. There are about 6 lakh labourers in our Coal Industry. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that at least 50 per cent of the staff is surplus and would like to suggest that we can improve the situation by diverting the 50 per cent workers. Unless you take a bold step, I do not think that you would be able to bring any improvement in this Industry. I do not ask for their retrenchment. Instead, we should bring those persons to the dead collieries by revising their rules. You can entrust these collieries to the State Governments concerned or to private agencies. Though 50 per cent of the staff is surplus, yet we are not getting the required production. We also have world figures before us. In Australia, the production is 145 million tonnes but with lesser number of labourers. The people also complain that our coal is sub-standard which affects power generation. Some days ago, I had been to Singrauli. There I witnessed a strange thing. The State Thermal Power Station had 32 per cent P.L.F. and the Central Thermal Power Station had 52 per cent P.L.F. I visited the Renu Sagar Plant of Birla also which had 100 per cent P.L.F. though source of supply for all these three is Singrauli. I fail to understand how the P.L.F. of the State Government and the Centre is 32 and 52 respectively. You should make an enquiry to ascertain its causes.

[Shri Salahuddin]

The difference of 5 to 10 percent is admissible but the difference between 30 and 100 P.L.F. is too much.

Hon. Minister has introduced the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill in the House. He deserves congratulations for the measures he wants to take. He has done a commendable work by introducing this Bill. Previously, we were running at a loss. Along with this I would also like to say that at present we do not have any scope for the sophisticated technology in our country and we cannot improve the situation by using it. I have experienced it myself at various places. Unloading and loading of coal in a wagon was being done in a minute. In Singrauli a rack was filled completely within 60 minutes. On my query as to why these machines worth crores of rupees were being used for one hour only, I was told that due to lack of capacity the loading and unloading work could not be taken up for more time. As a result the machine remains unused for 23 hours a day. Therefore, I do not recommend use of modern technology in any of the States because we cannot fully utilise their potentiality. With these words I support the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate on the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1986. My humble submission before this august House is that we are almost every day amending the laws time and again and we have been hoping for a better tomorrow. But whether the people at large, particularly the working classes or the workers in the various industries and coalmines are being benefited by these laws and amended laws, is the question. The people who have been working, particularly the working classes in the coal mines they are just living below the standard life or shall I say a sub-standard life. Because, I have seen in

Mergherita coalmine the working conditions are very bad. The living conditions are very poor. No facilities or amenities are provided to the workers. The workers go to the coal mines and they are away for more than eight or nine hours, and the family members do not know when they will come back from the deep of the coalmines. When he comes back home he does not get the minimum facilities for a decent living, just to live like a human being. Therefore, they should be given all amenities; medical facilities, their children should have educational facilities, recreation places, all should be provided. Out of the meagre income provided to the workers whether it be the coal mine workers or the workers in the other industries.

By Clause 6 of the Bill, the Section 17 of the Coking Coal Act is being amended, which says, that.

“...the services of any officer or other employee employed in a coking coal mine or coke oven plant shall be liable to be transferred to any other coking coal mine or coke oven plant and such transfer shall not entitle such officer or other employees.....”

This is a very serious one. The officer who does not like any worker, he may take a vindictive or biased view and transfer one worker from one State to another State. This is a very serious provision because the workers who happen to work in the coal mine or company may be transferred to some other mine, just because he displeased his officer. This provision should not be allowed to be implemented and I request the hon. Minister to see that workers are not harassed by the so-called officers due to this provision.

Regarding employment opportunities, where coal industry is there, local persons must be encouraged to get employment in the industry. I have seen in Assam and Meghalaya that unscrupulous contractors and lease holders have brought people from other places, depriving the local

youth the employment opportunity. Opportunity to local youth should not be denied and they should be encouraged.

Government must properly implement the laws. Only amending the law will be of no use. We have so many laws so far as coal and other industries are concerned. But the Government have failed to implement these laws. That is why, I submit that the Government should take keen interest in implementing the laws.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum. Dūm) :
 I rise to support the amending Bill.

Coal is one of the most important indigenous energy sources in our country. Not only as a source of energy but also economically, coal plays a big role in eastern India.

The coal mines were nationalised in 1972-73. Since then there were certain anomalies in the Act. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for proposing these amendments which are the need of the hour. Unless such amendments are made, double payment has to be made to the colliery owners.

Taking opportunity of this proposed amendment I am projecting some of the problems which are now prevailing in coal mine areas. Regarding production, it is true that the production has gone up. But it has not gone up to the desired extent. Only with the increase in production and efficiency we can bring about self-sufficiency in coal mines and bring down prices of coal. In order to increase production, two factors play a very big role i. e. cooperation from the labour and workers and modernisation of colliery machinery and equipment. In the coal fields of Bihar and West Bengal, still we are using all the old out-dated machineries which are not competent enough to give optimum production which we require at present. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps or to make such an amendment in the Act so that all the collieries may go in for modernisation of the machinery in order to achieve more production.

Another point is very important in order to achieve more production from the coalmines and that is incentive to the labour and workers.

Welfare of a large number of workers in the coal field is a very big question. We do not have social security for the coal workers. Therefore, it is high time that we should think over it and protect them by providing social security by further legislation, if necessary.

One of our hon. Members talked about the mafia role. I agree with him that these coal mafia are creating lot of problems in the coal field areas. But I do not agree with Mr. Chaubey who has said that only the ruling party is giving protection to the coal mafias. That is not the fact. The position is this that the ruling party is not giving the protection but the people with vested interests and the erstwhile owners of the coal mines, irrespective of their party affiliations, whether they belong to ruling party or not, they are giving protection to these coal mafias. These coal mafias are not only operating in the coalfields and hampering the production and movement of coal, but are also operating privately. I am sure this is in the knowledge of the Minister that even in Bihar and in some parts of West Bengal, lot of private mining is going on by way of rat-holes which has to be stopped immediately.

Regarding the development and opening of new coalfields, in West Bengal, particularly in Raniganj, there are tremendous possibilities for further opening of new coalfields. After all, by the end of this century, we will not be in a position to provide energy to our industries unless and until we can make proper survey to find out whether new collieries can be operated or not. So, I request the hon. Minister that proper investigation and surveys be made otherwise we will face tremendous difficulty regarding the source of energy. With these words, I support this amendment Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing an important Bill. Previously Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1972 and Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 had also become necessary. The way work was being done in the coal mines was creating a lot of legal problems and was also not fulfilling our basic aims. The aim of nationalisation was to bring a ray of hope in the lives of thousands of the labourers of coal mines and also to save them from the exploitation by the owners. These were very effective and result oriented measures which brought a new ray of hope in the lives of seven and a half lakh people.

The second reason for nationalising the coal mines was the exploitation of labourers by big mine owners and illegal and unscientific coal-mines. The Government adopted scientific techniques of mining. It has also prevented the wastage of coal, specially coking coal. This is the fulfilment of the basic aims of the Government. But one thing I would like to submit is that so far we have not been able to produce coal of good quality, the reason being lack of right environment which is a must in the coal mines.

Today, there is need of an effective communication also in the coal mines. There is lack of coordination between the coal mine workers and the managements. To my mind, in the absence of this coordination, they cannot have faith in each other which would nullify the basic aim of nationalisation of coal mines. The officers consider themselves to be a distinct class vis-a-vis the workers. Therefore, in coal mines, we find that the management and the labourers do not have good relations which leads to misunderstanding. This is not the right. The reason is that the officers who have previously worked with the earlier mine owners have capitalistic and feudalistic outlook and as such have not been able to adjust themselves after nationalisation. Therefore, I feel that there is a need of an effective communication and for this purpose one should give attention towards safety and production.

Every month, there should be direct dialogue between the labourers' leaders and the management and it should be discussed as to how production as well as the atmosphere in coal mines can be improved by joint efforts.

A lot of things have been mentioned just now about mafia. I also want to mention few things in this regard. There is no doubt that Mafia gangs are looting coal mines but in the management too there are certain people without whose collusion Mafia cannot operate like this. Shri Tandon perhaps mentioned somewhere that first we would have to remove the mafia from the Department itself. I am happy that at least he felt that unless those people in the Department who are protecting the mafia are not set right, things are not going to improve. As they define that slurry is not coal. They have brought this definition from High Court and other courts. Such things help Mafia people in their operation. There are many such judgements and officers refer to them on the pretext of legal opinions. Therefore, I request that both type of Mafia should be taken care of.

Similarly, illegal mining is continuing. One can find thousands of people carrying coal daily on their bicycles. Where-from they are getting it and where it is being carried to? At some place or the other Mafia is there which is supplying coal on small scale and in this way is running parallel coal mining. This is the reason why many people are dying in chapapur collieries and such accidents are common there.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards these points and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the purpose of this amendment Bill is to undo what has been pronounced by the Supreme Court in its recent judgement. But my question is, why this lacuna which was

there in the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and detected earlier, was not rectified? The erstwhile owners went to the Supreme Court to claim more compensation for their stock of coal. I am very much against paying compensation to the erstwhile owners because they plundered the coal mines by adopting unscientific mining and now Coal India Ltd., after nationalisation, are facing all these problems.

Now, one new section is to be added about the question of excess payment. Why does this question come? Is it due to the fact that at the time of nationalisation, an inflated statement of account was shown and thus this excess amount of compensation was paid and now the question of recovery of this excess amount comes in? That is why, you are adding this new provision in section 25 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Laws?

Another new provision which I want to oppose is to debar an employee from claiming compensation or allowance for being transferred from one coal mine to another. Now, these colliery workers are being transferred and handed over the transfer orders. When these workers are being transferred, they go to join another colliery. But they are not being allowed to join there. They also face problem of accommodation etc. So, there should be some allowance to be paid for the workers when they are being transferred.

After nationalisation, huge amount was invested—about Rs. 5,000 crores, I think. Rs. 3,000 crores was invested only for mechanisation and Rs. 800 crores was spent for mechanisation in Eastern Coalfield Limited only. But this mechanisation yielded no result. The production has been reduced in Eastern Coalfield Limited. So, this whole process of mechanisation in coal mines should be reviewed again. The target of coal production during the 6th Plan was 165 million tonnes but subsequently it was revised and reduced. And the actual production was 147 million tonnes. The target for the year 1985-86 was 158.53 million tonnes and the production was

154 million tonnes. Unscientific mining is still going on. Although after 13 years of nationalisation, this unscientific mining is still going on. The workers are still staying in unhygienic conditions and there are no proper sanitation facilities. Proper drinking water is not being supplied. There is no hospital arrangement also in various coal mines for the colliery workers. Recently two committees submitted their reports—one for ECL and another for BCCL. We have seen it and even during the last session it was discussed that there were some uneconomic mines unviable mines and due to these mines, there are production losses in ECL. So, the Government wants to close down 12 uneconomic coal mines in ECL. But a commitment was given in this very House during the last session by the Minister himself that no final decision will be taken without consulting the JBCCI. I want to know whether this issue of particularly closing down of 12 coal mines in ECC was discussed in JBCCI and whether it was discussed with the representatives of the trade union. If at all, these coal mines are to be closed down, is there any scheme for redeployment of these workers who will be rendered surplus? I know, out of these 12 coal mines, one is located in Ranipur colliery where there is enough reserve of coal. It is a very good quality of coal. This coal is used in thermal power station which is in Ranipur under Eastern Coal Ltd. One machine was bought three or four years back spending lakhs of rupees but this machine is still unutilised. I suggest that this mechanisation in the coal mines should be reviewed.

With regard to the problem of land losers, recently an instruction has been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises that no land loser will be given employment under Coal India Ltd. Since nationalisation, how many land losers were given employment? In 13 years, 12,000 land losers have been given employment in lieu of taking away their land and the hon. Minister also stated recently that no project will be sanctioned if the land for the project is not handed over to the Coal India Ltd. If this decision is taken, then no new project can be started, which was

[Shri Basudev Acharia]

sanctioned. Even the projects which were sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan are still non-starters because there is a Research Wing, CMPDIL. They are to prepare the design works. They take much time. That is why, Chari Committee also suggested that instead of one Wing, there should be a separate Wing for all these subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. so that this preparing- designing etc. will be expedited.

The hon. Minister has forgotten about workers' participation in the management. Why is he insisting for check-up system? Last year, the moment the hon. Minister announced this scheme, the mafia started collecting the forms forcibly from the workers. Why not adopt the secret ballot system? Through the secret ballot system, there will be a meaningful participation in the management. I think instead of check-up system, secret ballot system should be adopted.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I am really obliged to the hon. Members who have participated and made their valuable suggestions in this Bill. As I have said when I open my remarks, as far as the merits of this Bill are concerned, there is hardly anything to be said but this occasion has been used to discuss the working of the coal industry and rightly so. I would therefore like to concentrate more on the remarks made about the entire working of the coal industry.

I entirely agree that coal is one of the most important and basic inputs of our country's infrastructural growth particularly for energy, in terms of power and electricity. We have such a good rich resource of coal in this country. Although compared to other countries like USSR, USA or even China, we come about sixth in the world as far as coal reserves are concerned. But compared to what we have exploited upto now, our coal reserves, even the known coal reserves,

can last for the next 200 years. That is what is estimated. Coal is a perishable resource like petroleum. Some day it will get exhausted. We have therefore, to see that we use this resource in most scientific and economic manner. We just cannot afford to squander this resource. It is with this objective that nationalisation of Coal Industry was done under the leadership of late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam.

It is true that before nationalisation, Coal Industry in private hands was one of the most, exploited industries of this country. Not only was the working class exploited and were very poor who had to work under very difficult and bad conditions particularly in the underground mines of Bihar, Bengal and that region but even the mining was done in unscientific manner, known as 'slaughter mining'. So-much-so, even after nationalisation we continue to suffer from the effects of this unscientific mining which caused fires in a large number of mines. You will be amazed that these fires are going on for the last more than 60-70 years in some of our mines. And all our good coal is getting burnt and lost. This is because of the unscientific mining. But let me be honest as I have said publicly; I have written about it so much, our hope is that after nationalisation we would be able to operate this infrastructure industry in more scientific manner; in more economic manner; in more efficient manner so that using the public money, the hard-earned public resource of the poor people of this country when we utilise for development of our coal sector, we would use it in a manner which will give the best results. I am afraid if you compare the productivity, compare the method of production by any standard, we are not living in isolation in this world. We are not a small island as it were and connected with anybody. After-all, a nation's economy depends upon its dealing with its trade, its export, its imports. You import machinery. You have to export goods. So, we are living in a world which is coming closer and closer and therefore you have to depend upon your trade balance. Also the scientific know-how, that you learn

from others. It is in this context that I want to plead with this House; I have been trying to plead with this House again and again that let us take a fresh look at our entire economic activity. We wanted public sector to have a commanding height on the economy of this country. Jawaharlal Nehru's dream was that we will use public money in the infrastructure areas. The dams that he built, the huge projects like steel plants that he helped to set up—all of them were done with this object and we will build infrastructure in this country in a much faster way; bigger way using the public money & our brilliant men in this country and achieve a commanding height by producing more infrastructure goods at most economic levels.

Do you know in the coal sector after nationalisation—that is why I had given figures of some of the countries—we have invested Rs. 6,000 crores? And in the Seventh Plan alone we are providing about Rs. 5,000 crores. Imagine this public investment. And how much additional production has been made? In the entire Sixth Plan, we added only 77 million tonnes of coal more. When we nationalised, we were producing 77 million tonnes of coal. The coal that was produced till then, till 1972-73, the production that was reached till then, we have only doubled that. And how many times more have we invested? Instead of the Rs. 50 crore investment which had been made upto 1972-73, we have invested Rs. 6,000 crores—nearly 100 times more. And yet, if this is the result that we have to get, shall we not take a fresh look at where we have gone wrong? I have tried to give the reasons. The reasons are ultimately of total management. When I use the word 'management'...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Mismanagement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Rather mismanagement. But what is that mismanagement? Mismanagement cannot be attributed only to a few officers. It is the entire responsibility of the work force...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In the system also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In the system—you are right. In that system, the most important role is that of the working class in any economy. It is my humble submission that the most important role for adding value, for generating surplus, for generating wealth, in any economy in any country in the world is that of the working class. It is the workers, it is the labour, which adds wealth, which creates wealth. Therefore, if we had taken all our work force together at least in the public sector into confidence, as a collective whole, and then made them responsible not only for their welfare but for the results by creating a feeling of belonging, I am sure our people would have shown much better results. Our people are capable of doing miraculous work. They have done it in other countries whenever they got chances. Why can't our people do the same thing in our country? And that can be done provided we create those conditions. Unfortunately, what has happened in the public sector? In the public sector also, we had the employer-employee concept brought in, which is the concept of a capitalist system. Here who is the employer? Government is not the employer. Government is also Government of the people, representatives of the people. Therefore, the management of the public sector undertaking is not an employer. They are also employees of the people. So also the workers. Why should there not be a sense of participation? This is what is absolutely necessary if we really want to bring about a change. I have never said—unfortunately, some people have tried to distort my thoughts, or what I have said—anywhere that the public sector should be abolished; I have never said anywhere that there should be privatisation of the public sector. All I have said is...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 'The holy cow', you said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Of course, I did. All I have said is, we must make the public sector more efficient. If you

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

want public sector to have commanding height, if you want it to become an instrument of achieving socialism in this country under democratic circumstances, then we must make our public sector more efficient, accountable, result-oriented. That, I said, can be achieved only if you have a new participatory work culture introduced in public sector. I want to know what objections my friends who claim to be socialists, who claim to be communists can have to this proposition. Therefore, it is no use trying to distort a contention.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It should not be in isolation, you have to consider the whole system.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You take one sentence in isolation from my article. I said the holy cow. What is the meaning of the holy cow ? If something is wrong in public sector and if you say please examine it, don't push it under the carpet, here is mis-management, here is squandering; immediately some of our friends jumped up and said how do you challenge the public sector don't question the working of the public sector. That is what I called holy cow. This attitude of treating something as sacrosanct is wrong. Let us not get swayed by ideological slogans. Ultimately even socialism is not an end in itself. Socialism is a means to the welfare of the people so that the entire society develops in a balanced way, all members of the society are able to live a good and decent life free from exploitation. That is the objective of socialism.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is not possible here in India in this mixed economy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Look. It was possible provided we had implemented it in the spirit in which it was meant.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How can you implement it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is the

whole meaning of democratic socialism. Democracy and socialism, we tried to experiment. This is the only country which tried to experiment with both democracy and socialism.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : If you put Ratan Tata at the head of the public enterprise...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : After all, Ratan Tata is also a citizen of this country. Again, you are suffering from this fobia against individuals by a label. By putting a label you cannot get away. Ratan Tata, Birla, Bajaj all of them are citizens. All that I am saying again, I want to remind you. What I have said is that private sector and public sector are labels which are misnomers. Every economic activity must be treated as a national sector and must be made accountable to national good. This is what we meant by democratic socialism. This is what we meant by mixed economy.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : How can you have socialism when you put bureaucrats at our heads ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not in favour of putting a bureaucratic head. I have suggested alternatives. All I have pleaded—I have not pleaded for a bureaucratic head—is whosoever you put at the helm of affairs of the public sector, two things are necessary. Firstly he must be a competent man, he must know the job. Secondly, he must have authority with continuity. Unless you give this, unless his tenure is made result-oriented, you cannot get results.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Why don't you evolve this ? Unless you evolve that management in India you cannot do it with the bureaucratic top.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why can't you do it ?

All I am saying is that we all Members of Parliament, we represent 700 million people, 75 crores now, have a duty to think how we can utilise the public money.

How we can evolve a working by which we can get those results. What do you want ! Do you want more coal so that we can produce more power, generate more industries and give more employment ? Do you want this or do you want less production to have a few lakh people employed and high cost stagnation. I gave an example of steel. We are stuck at 10 million tonnes of steel production - for last 20 years Ours is the highest cost of production of steel, namely, Rs. 8000/- per tonne. Please understand this. Can we generate more employment ? Now how much employment we are generating. Production of one million tonne of steel generates employment for about 2.5 lakh people. So the total employment generated in the country for producing 10 million tonnes of steel—5.6 million tonnes in the public sector and 4 million tonnes in the private sector—it will come to 25 lakh people in a country of 70 crores. If you were to produce—as is being done in China—50 million tonnes of steel then you would be generating employment for 2.5 crores of people. Now what do you want ! What is your objective ? Is it to generate employment for only 2.5 lakh people or 2.5 crore people ? This is what we are doing. We must generate employment for people in rural areas and that can be done only by producing more steel and at a cheaper rate. But what happens now ! Your cost of production of steel is the highest in the world.

Mr. Acharia you were laughing when I gave the example of South Korea but I may tell you South Korea imports iron-ore, coking coal, lime-stone and even then produces cheapest steel in the world, viz., Rs. 3,000 per tonne.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Sir, unless productivity increases...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is what I am trying to plead. I am not wanting to score a debating point. I am trying to plead with this House that let this House some day sit and discuss this economic policy of production and productivity for 2-3 days. I am afraid on an investment of Rs. 50,000 crores that

we have done in public sector if there is no resource generation and no surplus generated from where are you going to find investment. Then you will have to resort to deficit financing and it will result only in high-cost push economy.

Therefore, instead of exporting 2 tonnes of iron-ore which earns you Rs. 150 at the rate of Rs. 75 per tonne, one tonne of steel earns you Rs. 3,000 per tonne even at international prices. Now what would you like to do ? Would you like to earn Rs. 3,000/- and also have the benefit of employment generation or the other thing ? Shall we do in this country value added production and earn foreign exchange or export iron-ore and earn Rs. 75. per tonne. What is this ? Is this economics ? Australia is not out of the world. If you want to compare it with the Soviet Union, I will tell you. We went there the other day. In an open cast mine, where they produce 15 million tonnes of coal, OMS is 48 tonnes per worker, hardly 950 workers produce 15 million tonnes of coal. In Singreni colliery, my friend comes from Andhra Pradesh and he knows that, more than one lakh people are employed producing 15 million tonnes of coal for which in Soviet Union they employ less than one thousand people. What are we talking about ? The other day a delegation had come from Australia and they also have fifty per cent of their coal produced from underground and fifty per cent from open cast mines, and they employ 3 thirty thousand people to produce 150 million tonnes of coal and we employ seven and a half lakh people for approximately the same quantity of coal. How can we compete with the world ? Do you know that today even in Europe there is a demand for Indian coal which has low sulphur content. But our cost of production is so high besides the transportation charges, that nobody will buy it. That would have meant a lot of foreign exchange for us otherwise. Therefore, in the field of coal, the whole work culture must change.

You talk of participation. I have been pleading for that. The workers should

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

have meaningful, purposeful and full participation directly. I have been talking to the trade unions for the last two years, but there is no unanimity, there is no agreement. Some unions want it only through elections, some want it by checking up method. What can we do? Now, I am suggesting that we should have workers directly as partners, as shareholders. Let them elect their representatives.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Through secret ballot.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Of course,
through elections by secret ballot.

13.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

But, what is the secrecy there? Once you are shareholders, what is the secrecy? Here also we have elections. There is no question of any secrecy. Secrecy comes when there is fear. When there is no fear and the entire force acts as one family, there would be no need for hiding anything. Mafia and all that can be taken care of only if workers have a feeling of belonging. There is no shortcut to this. You cannot use a gun, you cannot adopt high handed authoritarian methods to get the work done. The only way in a democratic process to get results is by creating a feeling of belonging in the working class. If we do that, I have no doubt that we will be able to achieve our objectives.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I have already spelt out the reasons clearly. The Supreme Court had given a ruling and this was to meet the contingency arising out of that. Although, it was specifically spelt out, but sometimes it so happens that the interpretation is given on very thin grounds and therefore, to correct that, we have brought this Bill. I am thankful to the hon. Members for their general support as far as this Bill is concerned.

14.00 hrs.

I have dealt with various other things also. If there are any individual grievances which I might have missed, I would take it up with individual members. They can come and discuss the problems with me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not said anything about closure of the 12 mines.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I can tell this House and the hon. members that we will not close down any mine till we discuss this matter in the JBCCI and also with the representatives of the workers concerned. But you will also agree that there is no point in operating a mine which has exhausted, a mine where the cost of per tonne production is more than Rs. 500. The cost is prohibitive and it is against interest of the country to operate such mines. It is even against the interest of the employees to operate it. It is true that these employees will have to be deployed in other mines. I may assure that we are trying to do it. For example in ECC in Bengal, we are trying to open new mines. And in Sonpur Bazar we are trying it. We have not got the land. I will plead with Shri Basudeb Acharia to tell the employees also as to how we can have both the things, i.e. to employ people from the land oustee's family and also to employ the surplus labour from other areas. If we have to do both these things, how can we afford it?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You will have to adjust in some way.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes. That is what we are trying to do. I want to be fair to all. We will try to accommodate all to the best of our ability. But we should also ensure that these mines work economically and efficiently with a cost benefit analysis so that surplus is generated in the working of these mines.

With these remarks once again, I want

to thank all the members for their valuable suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has moved a Statutory Resolution. She is now not here. But we will dispose of this item. I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House. The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1986) promulgated by the President on on the 7th October, 1986.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 stand part of Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Amendment of Section 10)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali)
: I beg to move :

Page 2 line 15,—

after “In respect of” insert—

“rights, title and assets including” (i)

Page 2, line 15,—

for “or” substitute “and” (2)

I have brought these amendments to make things more clear. Otherwise this trouble may again arise. That is why I include these words.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is not necessary madam. They are already included. I would request Shri Daga not to insist on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you withdrawing amendments ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Clause 5, there is no Amendment.

The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Substitution of new section for section 17.

MR. CHAIRMAN In Clause 6, there is an Amendment by Shri Mool Chand Daga. Are you moving.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
(Pali) I beg to move :

Page 2, line 41,—

add at the end—

“but, he may make a representation to the Government which shall be decided within two months and pending consideration of the representation, the said order shall not be implemented.”

(3)

A simple Amendment in Clause 6 is that a man or labour or any employee can make a representation to the Government which shall be decided within two months and pending consideration of the representation, the said orders shall not be implemented. Because, after all the workers who are working there will be unnecessarily transferred to other colliery and you said that law will be suitably enforced and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or any authority. You have done that and they will not be able to challenge it in the court of law. You cannot deprive a man by going to a court of law. He can challenge the order. He can just go. But here you have already said that no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority. Therefore, I submit that at least he must be given a chance to represent his case and which shall be decided within two months. Supposing a man belonging to one place and he has got certain inconvenience, some human problems or any other problem, why should he be debarred from going to a court of law? If he gives a representation, you kindly give him a hearing. Because justice wants that, if you want to take a decision, you must give an opportunity to hear him first.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is not necessary. This is a condition at the time of taking over the mine. We cannot ensure every employee that he will get a job then and there only. This is not a normal course that a person is being transferred. Supposing there is no work

with mine or supposing it is not economical, then what do we do with the people? If such a provision was not put, it will not be possible even to operate the Act. That is why, this condition has been put so that it is in the interest of employees also. I do not think that such a provision can be really objected to by my colleague.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, are you going to withdraw it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : It is okay. Whatever he says, it is okay. After all when a judgment is passed against a particular person, he must be given an opportunity of hearing. That is the natural principle of justice. This is against the natural principle of justice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is not against the natural principle of justice. This is not a case of judgement. It is not a punishment. This is not in the normal course of employment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He will be debarred from going to any court of law. How can he be just debarred?

MR. CHAIRMAN : What do you say, are you going to withdraw your amendments?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Madam.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 and were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 9 and 10.
Mr Daga is not moving his amendment.

The question is :

Clauses 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill
The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 (Amendment of Section 3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment. Are you moving it, Mr. Daga ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes.
I beg to move :

Page 4, line 41.

after "made" insert—

"without giving a prior notice
to the concerned persons" (5)

This is a very simple amendment. You have said in line 39 :

"Provided that no such correction in relation to the ownership of a coal mine shall be made where such ownership is in dispute."

You must first give a notice to the concerned person. When you want to take some action, you must give notice. So, I want to insert this amendment. First you must give a notice to the concerned persons.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In this case, there is no question of notice. It is done only after the intimation is received. It is not a matter of dispute. Therefore, there is no question of giving notice.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You have already said in the Bill— "Provided there is no such correction..."

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This proviso is there after the main section comes into operation. That is where the proviso come in. The man has already got the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing it ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Mr. Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :
Yes.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave,
withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clause 12 and 13. So, I will put Clauses 11, 12 and 13 together to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clauses 11 to 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 14. Mr. Daga, are you moving the amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clauses 15 to 20. So, I put clauses 14 to 20 together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 14 to 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 14 to 20 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

14.12 hrs.

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF
FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau for the harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality

certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, while moving this I would like to make the following observations :

The Indian Standards Institution was set up in the same year in which our country attained independence. It was established with the objectives of preparing and promoting standards. In pursuance of these objectives, ISI has done commendable work in formulating standards and in operating the certification marks scheme which is governed by the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder.

ISI has built an image over the years both within the country and abroad. It has played a pioneering role in evolving national standards and their implementation, and in spreading quality consciousness in the country. In this connection, mention may be made of the significant part played by ISI in the introduction of the metric system in India. ISI has so far formulated more than 13,000 standards covering diverse areas such as civil engineering, chemicals, electronics and telecommunication, mechanical engineering, textiles and consumer products. At the end of October 1986, nearly 9,000 ISI certification marks licences were in operation. The certification scheme is basically voluntary in character. However for 112 items, affecting health and safety of the consumer, Government of India has made it obligatory through various statutory measures to make ISI marking mandatory for them. Government is considering to cover more products under mandatory certification marking.

ISI has played an important role as a developing country in standardisation at international level. ISI is a member and active participant in the two most important international organisations namely, International Organisation for Standardisation and International Electrotechnical

Commission. India is a member of 94 technical committees of these two organisations and has made effective contribution in their deliberations. India took a leading part in organizing the work in the sphere of standardisation, measurement and quality control under the Non-Aligned Movement and hosted the first Conference of the Group of Experts in New Delhi in 1985. ISI has so far conducted 18 international training programmes attended by participants from developing countries.

Hon'ble Members would appreciate that when ISI was established, India was on the threshold of planned economic development and massive industrialisation programme. There has been remarkable progress in various sectors of the Indian economy during the past four decades. The agricultural sector has witnessed the 'Green Revolution' which is spreading to more crops and more areas. The industrial development and growth has been phenomenal. The industrial sector has undergone structural and qualitative transformation. We have become self-sufficient in respect of almost all agricultural commodities and industrial product that we need. In fact we have developed some surpluses for exports.

In the first phase of our industrialisation we concentrated on creating new capacities, absorbing imported technologies and attaining self-sufficiency in as many products as possible. In the process, adequate attention was not paid to quality and standards of adequate goods produced. One of the most significant developments in our industrialisation has been the growth and development of modern small scale industry during the planning era which has now become a vital part of India's industrial economy.

It is in the background of these developments during the last 40 years that competition, quality and standards did not receive as much attention as is desirable in order to safeguard the interest of consumers, ensure production of goods comparable to international standards, promote exports and build up "quality

and standards culture." It is in this context that our Prime Minister emphasized recently : "The need of the hour is a national commitment to quality in all walks of life. We should not be satisfied with anything but the best in the goods and services that we produce."

It is, thus, obvious that a new thrust to the overall objectives of standards formulation, quality control and certification activities has to be given. A national strategy has to be evolved to give due recognition and importance to standards and the organization which makes them. The standards-making Institution has to gear up its activities in order to make the public and private sectors including small-scale industries to intensify efforts to produce more and more goods of quality so as to bring about faster growth, more competition, increased exports and customer satisfaction.

The standards organisation has to align its programmes with others both within the country and abroad so as to meet the challenges of dynamics of technology and industrial development. The standards organization has necessarily to dovetail its activities in accordance with the growth and development envisaged for various sectors of the economy as indicated in the Five-Year Plans and various programmes of the Government and industry. There is need for better integration of the activities of various organisations formulating standards and for this it would be necessary to have a statutory body so that Government is able to give policy directions to it. There are a number of organizations dealing with standards in the country. For a coordinated approach to standardization, it would be necessary to have a statutory institution of national importance. The proposed Bureau will thus be in a better position to achieve these objectives.

The present stage of our economic development calls for building up standards and quality culture and consciousness. This would need greater stress on (a) product standards (b) system standards covering parts and components and functions of a group of products, and (c)

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat] standards at all levels in a unit of production. For accomplishment of such task also, it is felt necessary by the Government to have an organization as envisaged in this Bill.

For the formulation and implementation of standards, there is need for more involvement of consumers and their representative organisations. The Bill provides for representation to consumers and their organizations in formulation and implementation of standards. A notable provision of the Bill is to give to the consumer and consumer organizations the right to complain regarding quality of products.

Here I might add that the Government is considering giving the right to the consumer in other laws also, which are relevant for consumer protection. This is in line with the Government's policy of developing an effective and broad-based consumer movement in the country.

It has been felt that a more broad-based legal status to certification marks scheme has become necessary in the light of experience gained. As envisaged in the Bill a product can be brought under mandatory certification marking. The Bill makes new provisions for ensuring better adherence to standards by the licensees. The penal provisions have been made more deterrent.

While the Bureau will now become a statutory body, it will have operational freedom in its day-to-day activities. The Government will provide, as has been stated by me earlier, broad directions in terms of policies, priorities and important programmes.

Thus, the Bill envisages to broaden the activities of ISI, making its working more effective and ensuring interaction with various interests, both within the country, and abroad. The Government will provide from time to time directions to the Bureau to ensure that its activities are in line with the national policies and priorities. It is expected that with broad-

ened scope and more powers, the Bureau will meet the challenges of the Eighties and Nineties in promoting standards, and quality effectively. Hon'ble Members will agree that in a fast changing technological environment, and global competition, the provisions of the Bill are vitally important for faster growth of the national economy and in the interests of the consumers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion Moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau for the harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : May I point out Madam, Chairperson, that there is no quorum in the House ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is quorum.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : I welcome this Bill. In fact, it is a very very important Bill that has been brought forward for discussion in this House. Actually, this should have been brought forward much earlier in order to protect the poor consumer who was helpless all these years. I congratulate the Government that at least now it has brought forward this Bill.

All these 39 years, millions of consumers have been exploited by the manufacturers, distributors, traders and the middle-men. An estimate says that due to under-weightment of articles purchased by consumers, every year the consumers, on an average, are cheated to the extent of nearly Rs. 1600 crores. It is very strange in this country that we find very few articles that may not be adulterated or sub-standard or contrary to the standards

that have been specified on the containers of the product. The greediness among the people has increased to such a level that they wantonly adulterate almost every item including our daily consumption items like food, milk, turmeric, etc. Even life saving drugs are not spared. There are several instances where very responsible medical officers have administered out-dated and expired injections to the patients and the patients have died. Even in Delhi, just before festival, when the Weights and Measures Department conducted raids on sweet shops it found that barring a few shops, almost all shops had resorted to this under-weighment. Though there is a provision that when the sweets are measured in paper boxes, they should put 50 gramme more, none is following that. Thereby the accumulated loss to the consumers in Delhi alone runs into tens of lakhs of rupees. It is a common experience that the farmers of our country are looted, cheated, duped to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees due to adulteration...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am on a point of order. There is a Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Do you think that this Bill covers all these subjects ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Madam, you know the farmers' problems very well and you know the problem of sub-standard pesticides that are supplied to the farmers. Though technically the standards are prescribed there is lack of sufficient control over the quality of products leading to sub-standard pesticides that are supplied to the farmers because of which not only the farmers are losing money but they are getting less yield from the crops, which is another loss from them. Even in regard to fertilisers, especially in regard to fertiliser mixtures, the standard aspect is sacrificed in several companies. Even those items which we export to other countries are also contrary to the standard, contrary to the specifications, contrary to the agreement regarding the quality of the item which we are

exporting. It happened so in respect of tobacco previously when tobacco was returned back, which is a shame for the country. For several years we could not get sufficient orders from China. Only this year they have again started giving orders. What I would like to impress upon is the enormous damage due to lack of commitment by the manufacturers and by the exporters to adhere to the standards prescribed. It is resulting in the robbing of consumers and at the same time bringing very bad reputation to the country on the international front.

It may be strange to note that out of the sixteen electric bulb manufacturing units in the country, only two are having ISI certificate; the rest are not having the ISI certificate. They are following their own standards. Similarly, in regard to tooth paste also which we use daily, the weight is not as per the weight that is mentioned on the cover. It is less than the prescribed weight. In these circumstances, I congratulate the Government for having come forward with this Bill to standardise almost all articles of manufacture to protect the consumer.

In this respect, I would like to make a few suggestions regarding the Bill that has been brought forward. In clause 3 on page 4, there is a mention about the persons who are to represent. It says, "such number of other persons, to represent the Government, industry, and other interest". I suggest that representation should be given to agricultural sector and to consumers also. There should be people who have contributed to a great extent to enlighten the public, the consumers, regarding their rights, and the need to improve the quality of the articles of use. Such people also should be involved in this organisation.

In clause 5 there is an item regarding the constitution of Financial Committee, Certification Advisory Committee and like that. I suggest that a quality control committee should also be there. *Sho motu* this committee should procure different articles periodically and find out the quality, examine them and take suitable steps;

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

Similarly, in respect of clause 10 regarding the powers and functions of the Bureau, there should be another item.

This Bureau should help in conducting seminars, conferences to make consumer movement a peoples movement. Because of the utter poverty conditions in this country and inspite of our commitment that everybody should be literate, still only 50% are literate in this country. In these circumstances the Government, this Bureau should try its best to inspire the consumers, the people, regarding the consumer movement. A person like Ralph Nader single-handedly was able to build up a strong consumer movement in United States of America. He fought against a giant like a general motor Company. Unless the Bureau comes to the help of the consumer; unless it take this aspect as one of its functions which cannot be done from the consumer's side.

Page 12, clause 33 :

“Any member who contravenes the provisions of section 11, or section 12 or section 14 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.”

There may be several instances when a manufacturer will be prepared to pay Rs. 50,000 fine because he may be getting lakhs and crores of rupees on an item which he produces. Until he is caught, he will be getting profit. So, there should be deterrent action against such people who want to make product which is not in tune with the specified standard. So, this penalty should not be Rs. 50,000 but Rs. 5 lakhs.

Some time back one higher authority had announced that in contravention to these provisions four years imprisonment will also be there, But I find it is missing in this Bill that has been brought forward before us. I request the hon. Minister to consider to include that provision also. Four years imprisonment also or at least

two years imprisonment should be there to deter such people who want to make money and rob the consumers.

Again on page 12, clause 33, there is a sentence—

“Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.”

In respect of the spurious pesticides, the distributor who sells to the farmer says that it is the fault of the manufacturer and the manufacturer says, no, it is done by the trader or he might have got it from somewhere else. My product is pucca. We are observing the standards Like this they are escaping. This fact should be taken into consideration by the Government. Scope should not be given for escaping of unscrupulous people in that manner.

Also in this clause there is no penalty for violating the standard specifications. Heavy amount of fine as well imprisonment shall also be prescribed. It should also provide scope for the consumer to sue the manufacturers if that item is not up to the standard which is specified. These consumers should have right to sue for the compensation for the loss he had incurred because of sub-standard article.

In other countries even the doctors are very careful, they are very attentive and they fear from the patient, the man who is getting the treatment from him. The moment he gets any call, he will go there and attend on the patient. But in our country there are instances where doctors have left even the patient under operation and there are some instances where live people are thrown into the mortuary also. All those persons who have done that without any shame, without any responsibility, they even try to

manhandle the people when the serious lapses are brought into open but no action is taken against them. So, in future the consumer should be protected with all necessary provisions. I agree fully with all the objects and reasons that have been stated by the Minister and I would like to make one or two suggestions more.

Our standards should also correspond to the international standards. Otherwise our trade gap is increasing, we are not able to export as our targets and objectives. Our standards also should be in tune with the international standards so that our products also withstand the competition of the international market and we get more exports, and till now no statutory power to freeze these products in case of misuse is there. This lacuna should also be taken into consideration and necessary provision should be made in respect of this also.

The proposed Bureau should also launch a training programme to acquaint its personnel with the latest technology and bring them into closer contact with consumers as well as the manufacturers. They should be made aware of several practices that are being followed in other countries and here also they should be taught. If necessary, some of them may be sent to those places so that they can discharge their duties very effectively to protect the consumer interest.

In some countries like the U.S.A. and U. K. there is testing of the products periodically and they compare the quality of different products and they make available the information to the journals that are published by the consumers' organisations thereby the consumer, the common man, will be able to distinguish what is the quality of this product or that brand and similarly, here also some such efforts should be made by our Bureau. Also the public opinion of the consumers should be taken into consideration, how people are feeling, what is their practical experience etc. Our experience at Delhi or any State Capitals may be different, but what the villagers, the common men in the remote areas, what they are feeling about the quality of the products which they are

using, that information also should be taken back by the Bureau so that it can be a helping guide for the manufacturers to set their house in order and take all necessary steps so that they follow the standards. I hope in the coming days the Government will take all necessary steps to protect the consumers in this country. In other countries on almost all items the quality is mentioned. Actually we feel so happy, we will be astonished to find the quality of the items there, but here we feel very sorry. We hope in the coming years there will be some substantial change in the supply of the articles to the people. And this Bureau of Indian Standards which is going to be set up to improve and increase the standard of all items of consumption as well as industrial products will help the consumers also and help our country to attain our due place in the international markets.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :

Madam Chairman, this Bill namely the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 1986, I would say, is one of the finest Bills that we have introduced during this session. Quality is our motto and the entire nation is today committed to quality. And, therefore, this Bill which seeks compulsory standardisation of articles is the most essential thing that the country needs not only for local consumption but also for increasing our exports.

The relevant clause 14 reads as under :

"If the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the public interest, it may by order publish in the official Gazette,—

- (a) Notify any article or process, of any scheduled industry which shall conform to the Indian Standard; etc."

In this clause, there is a provision for compulsory standardisation of goods.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Now which are the articles or the goods, which are required to be compulsorily standardised, are given in a different legislation, namely, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. In this Act, there is an exhaustive list given in the first schedule in which more than 300 articles are mentioned, coming under about 38 headings — more than 300 articles are given which will be incorporated automatically in this Bureau of Indian Standards Act and in which the standardisation will be required. My suggestion would be that this entire schedule which is given in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act which we have referred to and relied upon in this Bill, should have been included in the present Bill so that the list is available handy in this very Act itself. Although the idea is very clear, we have referred to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and said that schedule will be applicable to this Bill. But if the very schedule has been reproduced as it is, making that schedule here, that would have been very nice.

Secondly, today various commodities are coming in the market. Take the simple example of tooth paste, as has been quoted by my learned colleague. Till today, we buy several tooth pastes on several occasions. I may say, in my family itself, there is always a conflict between myself and my wife as to which tooth paste should be used. One day, I suggested to my wife, "Whatever brand, you are using, let us mix both your brand paste and that of my brand, so that there is no quarrel between us." I am saying this because, let anyone say today, according to him, it is the best tooth paste. This education ought to have been given by the Government.

Even as far as the soap is concerned, we are using this week one soap next week other soap. Why we are doing it is because we do not know what are the standard commodities. As you see, even in washing powder, the battle is going on in TV, whether Nirma is good or Surf is good. The brands are fighting on the TV saying that one washing powder is cheap;

and the other, my washing powder is a standard washing powder and to purchase a standard washing powder, there should be *amajdari* and all these things. This conflict is there because people are not educated. The Government is also not coming forward to educate the people on the standard goods. These companies are minting money at our cost. One soap company, I have learnt, minted millions of rupees by just advertisements, saying this is the best product. So, the cost could also come down, if they have not advertised so much. If the Government has educated the people on the standard goods, we would have also benefited.

Thirdly, even in the markets, sometimes, one commodity, let us say, Dettol which we have been using for the last several years, is very good, as a disinfectant. But just because that Dettol has become very popular, one product, now Dettol Soap is coming. The other day I used the Dettol soap and my hair has started falling. I am giving this example because in one field a name has been created. There must be some standardisation because unless the goods in that line are checked, they will not come forward. Just because Ponds powder is very popular, Ponds tooth-paste cannot be that popular unless that tooth paste comes to standardisation. These are the things which should be controlled by the Government. Therefore, the Bureau is very good idea and if this Bureau acts properly, then real standardisation goals will be achieved. Whatever work Bureau has to do, it should be prescribed by the rules under the Act. The Bureau should not be given any power to frame regulation. What will then happen? The Government will frame rules and the Bureau will frame regulations. There will be a conflict and then, if one day I want to know what is the standardisation with respect to a given product, I would have to see rules framed by the Government and regulation also framed by the Bureau. If Bureau is allowed to frame regulations, I will not get that regulations. I will not get that regulation copy anywhere in the market. All sub-standard products will be available, except

the regulation prepared by the Bureau. As for ~~as~~ knowledge is concerned, it is essential that only rules are framed by the Government and all the activities of the Government are controlled through these regulations.

The Members of the Bureau have been suggested there. My colleague has also suggested that consumer agencies will be represented.

I also suggest that at least two Members from Lok Sabha and one Member from Rajya Sabha should be there. Why I am saying this is not because peoples' representatives can create miracles. But on a subject like quality, if representatives of the people are not there, at least we may have one or two, then there would not be a real watch-dog situation there. Therefore, I suggest that at least there should be two Members from Lok Sabha and one Member from Rajya Sabha on this.

I would suggest that these goods with respect to which standardisation certificates are given should be made known to the people. How can we know? One is standard Government Gazette which generally people may not read. Therefore, in each State, at least in one newspaper, these goods for which standardisation certificate is issued, must be published from time to time, so that people are aware of this list.

Against any order passed under the Act, an appeal has been provided for under Clause 16. Wherever an appeal is provided for, the time is always prescribed in the main Act. Here it is said :—

Any person aggrieved by the order may under Section 15 prefer an appeal to the Central Government within such period as prescribed."

I would say instead of leaving this aspect to be prescribed by the rules, why not Act itself say 30 days or 40 days what-

ever it is? It should be in the main Act because this is a part of substantive law.

Coming to Clause 33 which provides for punishment, if standardisation is to be achieved with effectiveness, then it is essential that there must be very severe punishment to those who violate. Otherwise, we will not get quality goods. As my learned friend suggested, a fine of Rs. 50,000/- is not enough because if you sell a sub-standard product, you will mint lakhs of rupees. Rs. 50,000/— is nothing. Therefore, there must be some sort of compulsory fine which should be higher than Rs. 50,000/—and imprisonment to those who violate the Act with respect to standardisation. Otherwise, nobody will be bothered about standardisation. They can cheat the Government and the public and consumer like anything.

Lastly, I would submit that powers under this legislation should be given to voluntary agencies. You have taken very right initiative with respect to essential commodities. The Government is now going to vest powers in consumer organisation. Under this legislation, the statutory power should be given to voluntary organisation. The statutory power should be similar to the power which Government authorities enjoy so that they can guard and control the standardisation of goods.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for formulating this law but what is the objective of this law? The objective of this law is to give all the powers in the hands of bureaucrats and the Parliament will have no right over it. Bare outlines have been given and all other things will be done by the bureaucrats. There is only one thing in the section. I think it will take at least two years to frame the rules. It will increase your expenditure. You have brought this legislation in hurry without giving it proper thinking. If I am asked whether the Parliament should make it a substantive law or not, you can think what would be my reply. You can take

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

up any clause and start it from anywhere. I read out one clause as an example.

[English]

Now, regarding constitution of the Bureau, Clause 3, Sub-Clause 3 (c) says : "such number of other persons, to represent the Government, industry, scientific and research institutions and other interests..." etc. I would like to ask : what is the 'other interests' ? It has been said 'as may be prescribed'. So, It is for the the Parliament to decide the interest. 'As may be prescribed' means by whom ? It is by the Executive Agencies, by your subordinate officers and not by Parliament. Now, you say that you want to establish a Corporation of Bureau of Indian Standards. How many members will be there ? From your point of view, it is not necessary to mention. Further, what will be the term ? We cannot say that. The qualifications of those people have not been laid down. You do not know the term of the members and as to how many members will be there. What does the term 'such number of persons' mean ? That term may mean any number like 10, 15, 20, or 100.

As far as the establishment and incorporation of the Bureau is concerned, Clause 3(1) says :

"with effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, a Bureau, to be called the Bureau of Indian Standards".

Now, that would be called the Bureau of Indian Standards. Regarding the term of office, it has been mentioned in Clause, 3 Sub-clause (4) as follows :

"The term of office of the members referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (3) and the manner of filling vacancies among, and

the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, the members, shall be such as may be prescribed."

So, every Section, every Clause of this Bill says "as may be prescribed." You need not bother about the members. The members need not take any pains because after all you leave it to the Executive Agencies and the Bureau may with the prior approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute an Executive Committee. Clause 4(1) says :

"The Bureau may with the prior approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute an Executive Committee which shall consist of the following members, namely" :

(a) Director-General of the Bureau... Clause 4(1) Sub-Clause (b) says :

"(b) "such number of members, as may be prescribed."

15.00 hrs.

We do not know how many members will be there on the Executive Committee. We do not know who will be the members and how many persons will be members of the Executive Committee. Clause 4(2) reads :

"The Executive Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall perform, exercise and discharge such of the functions, powers and duties of the Bureau as may be prescribed..."

What will be the functions of the Executive Committee, nothing has been laid down. Today the few Members who are present in the House now are giving powers to whom ? It is said that there will be an Executive Committee. We do not know who will be the members of

the Executive Committee; we leave it to the bureaucrats. What will be their functions, we leave it to the bureaucrats to decide. What will be their qualifications, we leave it to the bureaucrats to decide. Procedural matters can be entrusted to them. But these are basic things. And you say here in the Bill :

“such number of members may be prescribed.”

“The Executive Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall perform, exercise and discharge such of the functions, powers and duties of the Bureau as may be prescribed...”

We do not know what will be the duties and functions of the Executive Committee. It is the bureaucrats or your executive agencies who will decide that. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to get these Bills passed hurriedly. But at least kindly lay down in this Bill that so and so will be the members of the Executive Committee, their term will be such and such their qualifications will be such and such. Otherwise, you do not know what will happen. You are giving the powers to the bureaucrats. That means, you say, it is better for Members of Parliament not to break their heads with such things, they may say just ‘yes’ and these powers may be given to the bureaucrats. Here, we are leaving everything to them. What will be the duties of the Executive Committee, how many members should be on the Executive Committee, every thing will done by them. They will decide...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is a question of standards. If you hurry us like this, then the objectives will not be achieved...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am interested in this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I know, you are interested. But you want to finish this Bill by 5.00 p.m. We had given notice of amendments, but unfortunately it was late and, therefore, they were not published.

Now I come to Clause 5. Clause 5 reads :

“Subject to any regulations made in this behalf, the Bureau may, from time to time and as and when it is considered necessary, constitute the following Advisory Committees for the efficient discharge of its functions, namely :—

- (a) Financial Committee;
- (b) Certification Advisory Committee;
- (c) Standards Advisory Committee;
- (d) Laboratory Advisory Committee;
- (e) Planning and Development Advisory Committees;
- (f) such number of other committees as may be determined by regulations.”

It will be a very big empire. I tell you, the bureaucrats will never allow the public representatives to function according to their will.

They will always mislead the public representative. They say such number of other committees as may be determined by the regulation. In this one sentence, you can have as many committees as you like. At least there should be a big building for this. Then, it is said that each Advisory Committee shall consist of a Chairman and such other members as may be determined by regulations. Everything is done by regulations. If you want to achieve the objective then we must know at least the procedure of how

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

will you achieve your objective. We don't know anything. All will depend upon the regulations and by-laws which will be framed by the executive agencies or by bureaucrats.

Now I come to the terms and conditions of service of DG. Clause 8(1) says :

"The Bureau may appoint such others officers and employees as it considers necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act."

Clause 14 directs the use of the Indian Standard under a licence as compulsory on such article or process.

[Translation]

If there is any evil in the country it is the Inspector Raj. You will find so many inspectors such as food Inspector, Sub Inspector, Boiler Inspector, Factory Inspector etc. and these inspectors, have lined their pockets. This Bureau will also appoint inspectors. We wanted to get rid of these inspectors but like shop inspectors, holiday inspectors and food inspectors, you are also appointing inspectors here.

[English]

The grant of renewal of the licence under sub-section (1) shall be subject to such conditions and on payment of such fees as may be determined by regulations. Don't give powers. How much fees to be collected must be determined by the Parliament and not by the executive agencies. Then, it says :

"No appeal shall be admitted if it is preferred after the expiry of the period prescribed thereof"

What is the period ? My friend Shri Shantaram Naik just said that it is to be prescribed by the executive agencies. Give

them 60 days for appeal. What is the fee ? Nothing, all right.

Clause 25 (1) says :

"The Bureau may appoint as many inspecting officers as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting whether any article or process in relation to which the Standard Mark has been used conforms to the..."

At least they must have fixed the number, it may be 100, 200.

[Translation]

It is a big country and so many things are produced here and it is, therefore, possible that separate inspectors may be appointed for 300 or 400 commodities. Whenever you appoint these inspectors, you should take their weight and after two years you will be surprised to see that their weight has increased considerably and they have become heavyweight champions.

Yesterday, I had asked a question but I did not get any reply. I will not go into details. The equipments which had become obsolete had been imported in the name of technology. These imports have been made so liberally that it has disturbed our balance of payment position and we have not been able to improve it. We are importing so many things in the name of high technology. There is more discussion on quality but you apprise us of your own standard. You should convince the Members of the Parliament. Otherwise there will be no purpose of bringing this Bill. This Bill can be implemented only when its rules and regulations will be framed.

[English]

' You cannot implement your Bill just now. It can only be implemented provided you have got your rules and regulations framed and that will not take less than two years. Each clause says 'as may be

prescribed' or 'as it may deem necessary'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already taken lot of time. There are many other members who want to speak on this Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now, I would like to draw your attention to Clause 27. It says :

"The Bureau may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to any member, member of the Executive Committee, officer of the Bureau or any other person..."

So, there will be sub-delegation of powers. The Bureau will be delegated certain powers and then Bureau will delegate these powers to other persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now, I would like to draw your attention to Clause 34. Clause 34 says :

"No court should take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act, save on a complaint made by or under the authority of the Government or Bureau or by any other officer empowered in this behalf....."

Why is it so ? Why not a person can go directly and file a complaint.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, this is there in the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : That is why; I was saying that you should

have apprised the Members of the basic things and also the purpose of the Bill. You should have specified the standards for each commodity. No schedule has been appended with the Bill whereas the schedule is necessary for these things. I would also like to say that such a large Board should not be constituted because it will become a group of bureaucrats only and the people will face difficulty. This Bill has been brought with good motive but if you think that after passing it, the consumers will get its benefits soon, I think that is not going to happen. We are going to be here in the House for the next three years, and we shall see what happens.

That is all I want to say.

[English]

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 1986 has been brought before the House for consideration. I do not have much difference with the opinion expressed by my learned friend just now. He has gone through the Bill and discussed almost all the clauses.

The Bill has been brought before this House for two express reasons. One, the consumers in general all over the country are being robbed at every level, be it in the villages or in the big cities without any exception. Though we have the Indian Standards Institution at present, this Bill has been brought to strengthen this organization further.

Secondly, the Minister is all praise for the Indian Standards Institution, but at the same time he is also very much aware that the ISI does not have a good image in the export market. As we know, the entire internal and export market has been flooded with sub-standard and low quality goods. Even articles with ISI markings do not have a good standing in the export market.

The ISI has made a little impact in

[Shri K.P. Das]

the internal market. Only the educated people, those who are living in the urban areas, are aware of the existence of ISI and its standards, and may perhaps give a little weightage to the ISI markings while making their purchases. However, the ISI has no meaning for the people in the villages, in the hilly areas, or those belonging to the lower sections of the society, or those who are not at all educated. They are not aware of the functions of the ISI. These people are always robbed by the shopkeepers, retailers, wholesale dealers or industrialists; in fact, they become victims at the hands of all these people from whom they have to purchase their requirements.

The Minister has rightly said that this organization needs to be strengthened so that its impact could be felt on the internal and external market and the Indian articles manufactured in this country bearing ISI markings could have a ready market in India and abroad. But our hon. Minister has expressed his opinion in a press conference that consumers should stick to the ISI mark. If ISI were to be a good organisation, ensuring standardisation and having quality control, then it will certainly have a good impact on the consumers of all sorts. But if it could not be made effective, then it is going to be the same as it was in the past and in the future also, it will not make any impact either on the market or on the consumers.

There is also an idea of self-discipline in the industry. Industry has been asked to improve the quality of products. Well, it will be quite a good thing for the people if industry follows standard norms for the articles that they manufacture. It is really good if they could produce quality articles. But this is a wild cry. It has no meaning in our market. Time and again industry and other people are asked to enter into gentlemen agreements or things like that. But they never have any discipline. They are always guided only by profit motive. They only want that their articles must be sold as hot cakes in the market. They are always

guided by the principle of demand and supply and since supply is never equal to demand, they need not feel the necessity of making good quality articles. Therefore, self-discipline is a word which does not carry meaning.

There is yet another idea about consumers protection movement. You cannot organise a consumers movement from the lowest to the highest level. It is not possible at all under the present set up. Even your part does not have a good movement or good organisation from the village to the national level. When the political parties themselves are not able to build up such organisations from the lowest level to the national level, how is it possible for any governmental organisation or governmental agency to organise consumer protection movement? On the other hand, it may take another form. In this regard we have had a very bad experience. Some year back, I think it was 20 years back, this consumers movement turned into consumers resistance movement. Of course, there is a term in economics, known as consumer resistance. Then it turned into violent and things were changed into a different manner. In this way, every thing may end up in a mess and chaotic conditions will be created in the name of this consumer movement. People at the lowest level are robbed in such a manner and to such an extent that if such an organisation is built up or if such a movement is at all created, it may so happen that those people who are responsible for distribution of products or articles in the villages and towns may become targets for attack. If they are attacked, then articles may vanish from the market. With the disappearance of articles from the market, there will be chaotic conditions and essential goods also will not be available in the market. This idea of consumers' protection movement without a proper leadership would mean a shipwreck in the stormy seas.

Lastly, I would like to say that this ISI could be made viable, if we want to organise the public distribution system as a very effective system.

Now, we do have, I hope, not more

than 3 lakhs fair price shops all over the country, but this country requires about seven and a half lakhs of these shops all over the country and without that it is not possible to distribute the essential or other commodities to all the people at fair price and at the same time quality of the articles could not be controlled.

Madam, therefore, I am in favour of having this public distribution system all over the country through which this standardisation of quality goods could be maintained because in that case, the people need not go the retail shops operated by different types of people or business community or those who work by traditional practice of cheating and robbing the people. Therefore, P. D. S. is the answer and to some extent, it could be checked, if this is extended all over the country.

With these few words, I conclude and support this Bill also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam, Chairman, we are all prepared to support this Bill for strengthening our industrial standards but then quite a number of very relevant criticisms have been made by my friend Shri Mool Chand Daga and also by other friends, Shri Nair and Mr. Rao. This is a kind of counter-part to the police that we have in regard to ordinary citizenry. If there is a trouble, we need the assistance, support, as well as the protection of the police. Similarly, madam, we need this Bureau in regard to all these commodities which are being produced by the industries, the help and assistance of this Bureau and I am glad it is going to be established and strengthened. But then how strong it is going to be, we do not know. On the whole, I think, a wrong procedure has come to be in fashion with the drafting of these Bills in the Law Ministry and also their acceptance by the other Ministries. When they bring forward such Bills, so many details—vital details—which are to be placed before the House, are not mentioned at all here. In regard to the personnel, of the executive or the Bureau itself and then the number

of these Advisory Committees and Councils and so on and what is worse is that there is no representation at all provided for the Members of Parliament—both Houses. It is a very useful suggestion which was made by hon. friend Mr. Rao that atleast two from this House and one from the other House should be placed in this Council. But now it is too late. I do not know whether my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of it, has got any official amendment to advance in regard to this.

Now, this raises a very important point in regard to all these Bill, and a serious consideration will have to be given by my hon. friend Bhagatji who also happens to be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in regard to all these Bills. Should we not have any details at all, even about the essential items? Earlier, there used to be a better practice, even then it was not good enough, but it was much better than what is now pursued by the Ministry in charge of law drafting these Bills and also for other Ministries who are responsible for placing this Bill before the House. I am particular, just now, to raise one particular point in regard to this consumers' movement. My hon. friend the representative of the Communist Party, has got some doubt, that it may not work. Supposing we invoke the aid of the organized trade unions, and the Krishak Samaj and the other organization also that we have, viz. Rural People's Federation, certainly it should be possible to protect consumers, at least to some content. They are responsible organizations. I would like my hon. friend Mr. Bhagat to keep this in mind and see that if and when they formulate their proposals for fixing the personnel of these various committees, due representation comes to be given to the representatives of All India Krishak Samaj, Rural People's Federation, and the Trade Union Congresses—both the wings, viz. INTUC and AITUC. They would help, I think.

Then there is this question of supplying fertilizers, manures and tested seeds. If anything goes wrong in that direction, crores and crores worth of damage would

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

come to be inflicted upon our farmers. And that is the reason why some time ago, when the attention of the House was drawn to the complaints in regard to the adulteration of pesticides and manures, the hon Speaker exhorted us, Members of Parliament to take special notice of such crimes and said that exemplary punishment should be given to those people who include in such crimes. I hope this Bureau would pay special attention to this aspect, because from time to time pests begin to attack our crops. Our poor farmers are dependent upon pesticides. They are becoming popular. The farmers go to the market. They do not know whether anything that is passed off as a suitable pesticide is good enough, or not. Some certificate must be there. That certificate must be associated with the bill or receipt saying that according to such and such a certificate, the certification given by the Bureau, this pesticide is considered to be good for such and such pests.

Similarly about manures also, this kind of a certification must emanate from the Bureau. If that is not attached to the sales receipts, then the farmer would know that there must be something funny about it. He would begin to be suspicious, and he would be expected to make representations to the kisans' organizations whatever Kisan organisation may be available in that particular area, in such a way that some protection might be afforded to our kisans. This protection is very urgently needed.

Take now, for instance, the cotton crops or the tobacco crop. What is known as the white fly has begun to attack it. It is very terrible thing: our farmers have suffered in the last three years, crores' worth of losses.

What is a pesticide? We do not know. Some pesticide has to be discovered, and it has to be certified also. Similarly, manures too. In manures, ordinary rocks, *chunam* and such things are turned into dust; and that dust is mixed into the manure, and that is passed off as good enough manure, and we pay heavily for it. And after that, what happens?

We expect good results from our crops. In the end, we come to be disappointed.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair.*]

Therefore, the farming community as a whole got to be protected very assiduously, and diligently. Till now, we do not have that kind of protection. I hope some protection would come from this Bill provided, of course, this Bureau comes to be strengthened with the necessary staff, good enough staff, and honest staff also. We know how the Police is behaving. Similarly, these people are also likely to go bad, go wrong. They can be corrupt. They can be corrupted from both sides also. Therefore, there should be an element of check, even over these people: from which centres, from which spheres can we expect that kind of a check?

From the trade union organisations and similar organisations that we are having now in the towns going in the name of consumer organisations and so on. Therefore, in all these directions, my hon. friend will have to give necessary instructions and advice to his own officers to see that our people are protected from these anti-social elements.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chair-person, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is long over-due. Though the ISI has been in existence for the past $3\frac{1}{2}$ decades, it has been one of most neglected organisations; it has no funds; it has no teeth. I would like to ask the Minister how many people know that there is an organisation of the ISI, and what are its functions and for whose benefit it is?

I am happy now that the hon. Minister has brought forward the Bill which envisaged a constitution of a Bureau by which I am sure there will be more and more contacts between the public and the consumers and the organisation. I would not like to go into the clauses. I would only touch one or two clauses about which Mr. Daga had also referred. In clause 3, sub-clause (e) the member of numbers is not specific. In a statutory organisation like this, it is

absolutely necessary that you should mention the number of persons. Now, here it has been mentioned; it is left to the discretion of the executive. Even now, I think the hon. Minister is not late; he should see that the number of persons both in the Bureau as well as the executives should be specified.

Another dangerous clause is that you have not mentioned the term of the members. It is also necessary to mention the term of the members; it cannot be indefinite or at the whims and pleasure of the Government; it should be specified whether it should be three years or five years or whatever it is; the Government must specify it. I am sure the hon. Minister will take note of it and see that the number is mentioned.

We have a number of legislations. We have already got a number of laws to protect consumers. Unfortunately, they are only paper tigers. We have got the Weights and Measures Act; we have also got the Anti-Adulteration Act; we have got so many Acts which are supposed to be in the interest of the consumers. But what is happening? Just now, the hon. member Shri Ranga and the hon. member Shri Rao mentioned about it. Even today we find that the public are being cheated by the traders because they are able to enforce these laws. To enforce these laws, I personally feel that it would be necessary to have a Bureau, if it really works in accordance with the objectives or the purpose for which it has been constituted. Then, I am sure, these Weights and Measures Act and the Anti-Adulteration Act, all these Acts can be effectively implemented, if these come into force.

I feel that it is absolutely necessary that we should promote. Standardisation and quality control both in agriculture and industry. When this Institution came into existence, then our country had not developed. Now, we have got modernisation of the industry and also agriculture. It is absolutely necessary that there should be quality control. Unless there is quality control, India's image cannot find a place anywhere in the world. It is very nece-

sary that we should have proper standard and also quality control.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is for whose benefit are we making all these laws? It is for the benefit of the consumer. We must see that whatever the Bureau does, it must have the interest of the consumer. So, whether it is quality control or standardisation, I personally feel that the organisation of the Bureau must have in their minds the interest of the consumer. We must see that the consumer gets quality goods at the cheap rates. Now, we have got only a few articles subject to certification.

It is reported in one of the reports of the ISI that the ISI has developed 12000 standards. I personally feel that almost all the articles of consumption, must be covered by this Act. That is absolutely necessary. Even in the question of implementation the Government must have a clear method to ensure that the implementation is properly done. Even in the Government organisation they do not observe the ISI standards. Not only in the production but in the manufacture of several goods the Government comes into the picture. It is the producer and consumer also in many cases.

There are also lot of complaints about the fertilizers to which many hon. Members referred. Almost all the fertilizers are in the public sector. So if there is adulteration or under-weight who is responsible for it? It is not clear that the Government is indirectly responsible for it?

Similarly in the case of many consumer products the Government is the main producer. You know that there are a number of occasions when the officers of Government do not care to go on for ISI certified goods for their Departments. Several directives given by the Commerce Ministry have not been heeded.

Very recently I want to mention, I came to know about the cases of petrol and diesel being adulterated. In this case

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

Government is itself a producer. Government should be an ideal producer and an ideal consumer.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Ideal producer also !

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Yes, I said, 'ideal producer'. Then only the Government will be able to inspire the confidence of the public. Unless you inculcate such confidence in the minds of the public, you cannot enforce these laws. Even for the normal goods of consumer interest the ISI certificate should be there. Even in the case of clinical equipment like thermometer and B. P. apparatus they do not have any certification marks. So, I once again request that all such articles of mass consumption should be brought under this Act.

This is a very good piece of legislation. But it should not be a paper legislation. It should be effectively implemented. My esteemed friend Bhagatii has done this creditable service by bringing forward this Bill. But he must see to it that it is effectively enforced in the spirit in which it has been brought before the House. Of course, lot of changes will take place in the Cabinet and I am sure that as long as he is there he will do it.

Another point about the under-weight. Have you heard of this ? In my own constituency I have heard complaints about the consumer goods being under weighed. Gas cylinders, you take. Who produces ? It is one hundred percent in the public sector. How can there be under-weight of cylinders ? Government should ensure that is not done. So also distribution of petrol. All the oil companies are in the public sector only. If petrol is adulterated, whose responsibility is it ? Diesel is mixed with oil and sold in the market and what is the effect of that on the population in the cities ? Pollution in the cities is more on account of this mixed petrol and oil than anything else. So, the Government must see that adulteration of petrol and diesel does not

take place. ISI should ensure that proper standards are maintained.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that consumer movement should be encouraged. We do not have a movement at all. People are illiterate. We should talk to people and see that they realise the importance of this consumer movement. Illiterate people should be enlightened. Even we educated people we do not make any complaint about sub-standard goods, then could we ask the illiterate people to do ? It is absolutely necessary that for anything that you purchase, there should be official stamp of ISI. This organisation must grow into a mass movement. Unless it does so, it will not serve the purpose.

I am told that the present ISI membership is 30,000 or so. Whatever it is, it must protect the interest of consumers and implement the Act. For that it is very necessary that you should have very honest and efficient officers to implement the Act.

The hon. Minister was also saying that India is a member of the International Standards Organisation. I welcome this. But when we go as member of the International Standards Organisation and speak about the standards, we must set an example to other countries. We must see that Indian goods are of standard quality. Now there are complaints that some of our goods are of sub-standard quality and they are very unpopular. You must ensure that whatever is meant for export, that is of very good quality.

Another very happy and good news is that even the NAM countries are also planning to establish a Fund to have co-operation in the matter of standards and quality control among NAM countries. I welcome that.

I would like to know as to how you are going to control and monitor the standards and quality. Of course, ISI has branches all over the country. It is

reported in one of the papers that you are going to have some sort of a computer with multiple terminals to monitor and control the entire movement. I cannot say now how efficient it will be. If it proves effective in having control and monitor, I welcome that.

Regarding the membership of the Bureau, Mr. Ranga has also mentioned about the representation. You have said in the Bill that representation will be there from the Government, industry, scientific and research industry and other interests as prescribed under the rules. I have certain experience about the word 'prescribed'. Even in your speech you have said that consumer organisations will be represented. Also you have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that consumer organisations will be represented. But why have you not mentioned it in the Bill itself? Tomorrow a particular Minister may say that since it is not mentioned in the Act, it may not be necessary because everybody is a consumer. It is very necessary and you should specifically state that consumers organisations will be represented in the Bureau.

While welcoming the Bill, I once again, reiterate that Government must discuss it at the National Development Council and ask the Chief Ministers to see that this legislation is implemented in letter and spirit. Unless State Governments cooperate in this, you cannot implement the legislation because ultimately it is they who have to implement the legislation and take action. At the same time, Government must issue instructions to all the Ministries and Departments that they should go in, whenever they call for tenders, only for ISI certified articles.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill. The should have come years ago.

The Government has thought of this belatedly but one has taken a right step. This Bill should have been brought at the earliest so that the consumers may not get sub-standard items. The people in this country should get standardised items so that they may remain healthy. Instead, people are getting adulterated commodities and no one is there to look after these things. An Institution has been set up which puts ISI mark, guaranteeing good quality goods but experience in this regard is better. There are people who are bringing bad name to the country. They have amassed crores of rupees for themselves but have brought a bad name to the country. There is one such scandal about which you too must have heard. The cases was reported in 'India Today'. In this case 'Parmal' rice worth crores of rupees was exported by traders as 'Basmati' rice. Thereby They pocketed profit of crores of rupees in collusion with our officers. Such people are bringing disrepute to our country.

First of all, the hon. Minister should, as far as possible, strengthen this Institution so that people may not get sub-standard commodities. It should also be ensured that the commodities being exported are of good standard which may raise the image of the country.

Secondly, the consumer movement, which is almost missing in our country and has no protection from the Government, needs to be strengthened so that the consumers are saved from those people who try to cheat them by getting the ISI mark stamped on sub-standard items.

Besides, I submit that standardisation of each and every article should be made compulsory. You have brought the Bill but you are aware that how much expenditure will have to be incurred on standardisation. This provision of 11 or 12 crore rupees is not going to be sufficient because a large organisation will be needed with branches in all the States, which would look after the entire arrangements. Several types of exports will have to be appointed. Presently, even any the DGS&D the Government agency

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

for procurement does not have experts. The result is that substandard articles are procured from foreign countries and after fixing wrong markings are recommended as of good quality. This is the position existing in the country at present. Therefore, I want to say that the provisions made in the Financial Memorandum is inadequate. It is not going to be sufficient. Therefore, a serious thought will have to be given about the size, branches etc of the Organisation and also about the number of inspectors and officers to be appointed, who would organise and man it and will implement the entire scheme. I am of the view that neither you nor the officials have thought over it. They prepared the Bill and you have presented it here. The intention is very good that the articles should be standardised and people should get standard commodities but no thought has been given as to how this scheme will be implemented? You should think seriously about the size of this Organisation and the procedure to be adopted to set up its branches in the entire country so that selling of substandard commodities is checked? Presently, inferior quality items are sold in every field. Medicines, life saving drugs are substandard which can cause death any time. People spend money to live but these medicines become source of death. When even life saving drugs are spurious, what will be the position of other articles? Edibles are marked ISI but which of them, whether it is turmeric, chillies or 'dhanra' is not adulterated? Have you ever thought as to how all these things must be affecting the health of the people of the country? Has any action been taken against persons who sell such inferior quality goods. If some big businessman starts producing motor cars, then in the beginning he produces good motor cars, but the profiteering motive of the people of this country is so strong that everything is turned sub-standard. People try to export inferior quality goods after obtaining good raw material with a view to earn more profits. This brings a bad name to the country. Today, all the big businessmen in this country are indulging in such practices. This problem, therefore, requires serious attention. You will have

to think as to how the Bill which has been brought here will be implemented and what provisions are to be made for its implementation. The biggest weakness of this Bill is that a provision for only a fine of Rs. 50,000 has been made for making sub-standard goods or using a wrong mark. There is no provision for imprisonment. The big capitalists fear imprisonment and not fine. They are not going to suffer any losses due to a fine of Rs. 50,000. You should include a provision for imprisonment also in this penal clause. This system cannot be effective unless there is provision for imprisonment for one or two or five years. Mere fine does not affect the big capitalists in any way. They invest crores of rupees in their business ventures. Our official machinery is such that it detects one out of a thousand cases. Most of the people go scot free. No action is taken against them. In such cases exemplary punishment should be given, which is not there in the Bill. Therefore, your Bill is not going to affect big capitalists in any way. They manufacture sub-standard goods and your officers provide them ISI. Mark and no legal action is taken against them. Therefore, it is necessary to implement this law strictly.

16.00 hrs.

This is an age of advertisement—be it through T. V., radio or newspapers. Both the quality goods producers as well as those who produce inferior goods go in for publicity. These advertisements are cheating the public. I want that only ISI marked products should be allowed to be advertised in the Government controlled media whether it is T.V., radio or newspapers. You should impose such restrictions through this law as may ensure that the common man in the country is not cheated. The provision is absolutely necessary which this Bill lacks completely. I want that this thing should be kept in mind while framing the rules and should be incorporated in them so that inferior quality goods are not advertised.

As Shri Daga was just now telling, all the enactments made by you lack all those provisions which were necessary. Why do

you not include in this Bill all the necessary provisions like rules governing the bureau, powers of the bureau for efficient functioning etc. This aspect requires your attention.

As regards its membership, I am not in favour of making M.Ps and other representatives of the people its members. Hon. Minister will be its Chairman but members should be drawn from the consumers so that they may inform as to who produces sub-standard goods. You will come to know through them as to who are cheating the public and this country. Thereby you will be able to take action against them. A proper implementation of this system is very much required.

Another point is that a complete list of those articles which you are going to standardise should be published in a gazette or newspapers. If you publish a list of such articles then the public will come to know of it and will buy standardised goods according to that list. It should be ensured that this is done without fail.

I want to point out one thing about the F.C.I. F.C.I's wheat is spoiled by rains as it is stored in open, with the result that the public gets sub-standard wheat. Have you ever thought that such a big organisation receiving crores of rupees as subsidy from the Government, keeps what in open due to lack of godowns which ultimately becomes so inedible that even animals would not like to eat that wheat. But it is sold to people through fair price shops. This aspect needs to be looked into. We agree that you are short of funds and due to that you cannot keep the goods in godowns and they remain in open. Will then our Government ensure that the people of our country do not get such inferior goods which may ruin our health and may cause many diseases. It should be ensured that sub-standard goods are not given to the public. It is not marked ISI as it is supplied by the Government and is sold through ration shops.

You can take examples of other goods

also. Even ISI marked edible oils are adulterated and the people are cheated. You do not have any machinery to distinguish between sub-standard and quality goods. You must have some machinery to identify sub-standard commodities. An hon. Member was just now speaking about diesel. Petrol is also adulterated but kerosene oil is certainly adulterated heavily which is increasing pollution to a large extent. It requires attention and strict steps are needed to check adulteration. You should seriously think over this problem.

I want to reiterate that you have not made provision for imprisonment in the penal clause and it has not been made a cognizable offence. The problem of adulteration and manufacturing sub-standard goods is a very serious matter but it has not been made a cognizable offence. You have provided that individual complainant can initiate prosecution. When you are not appointing an authority and do not have any system to apprehend the adulterators, who will dare to file reports against these big persons and file suits in court. In my view the absence of this provision has totally defeated the objective of this Bill and it has become useless. Therefore, I want that this offence should be made cognizable. You must have noticed that in foreign countries capital punishment is provided for the offence of adulteration but you have made a provision of a fine of Rs. 50,000 only in this Bill and nothing else. It should, therefore, be made a cognizable offence. You yourself are a lawyer and know much about these things. Why will any one be interested in filing suits against these powerful persons. Common man dare not file suit against these persons. Only the Government has power to file suits against these persons. You should, therefore, seriously think over this issue. Make it a cognizable offence and impose such a heavy penalty which may deter people from indulging in such crimes. Only such a provision can make this law effective.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, after Shri Mool Chand

[Shri Harish Rawat]

Daga and Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas's speeches, I do not think an ordinary person like me can say much. When the ISI was formed, the circumstances were different from those obtaining today. That is why the hon. Minister had said while introducing the Bill, that keeping in view the changed circumstances and the progress made in the industrial and other sectors and also the increasing export possibilities, it is essential that some institution should be there to meet the demands. This institution must work both efficiently as well as effectively and that is why the Indian Standards Bureau should take over the work of the Indian Standards Institute.

So far as the spirit behind the Bill is concerned no one has any objection to it. The hon. Minister should be congratulated for the fact that he has understood its significance and has therefore, brought this Bill. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a certain fact. You have said that the Bureau should be made more effective and in this connection you have talked of creating an enforcing agency which may check misuse of ISI markings. It is not necessary that some firm or factory will copy the product which has been certified and thus will violate the ISI standards. About creating the enforcing agency, referred to by the hon. Minister, I think the traditional machinery available in the States as well as in the Centre can be made equally effective and ISI itself can be so effective that it can punish those persons who misuse ISI markings. It is for this reason that the hon. Minister has not made it a cognizable offence and he has left it to the people to ensure that there is no misuse of it. The people can themselves file suits against those who indulge in such activities. I do not think that in India where lakhs of people live below the poverty line, are poor, illiterate and lack the required resources will be able to understand the significance of the ISI marking or what their rights are in this respect. How can they be expected to initiate legal action against those who misuse the ISI markings.

You have thought about an elaborate

plan but I do not think that your plan can be implemented. Therefore, I would urge that provision for the enforcing agency as well as the punishment to be awarded should be made in this Bill itself. Provisions for the procedure of awarding punishment and the quantum of punishment should both be made in the Bill itself. The provisions of this Bill are inadequate in this respect. I do not think that keeping in view the prevailing conditions in the country and the way adulterators are playing with the lives of people, it would be possible to check adulteration by just forming a Bureau, giving it certain powers and nominating certain people in it.

You have rightly said that you will nominate people in it from different groups. But in the Bill, the qualifications and experience of the persons to be nominated to the Bureau have not been laid down. The people who are nominated should at least represent their own field. From 'their own field' I mean the different fields of activities. In whatever field the need arises to certify products, there should be representative of that field in the Bureau. This Bureau should have a very good representative character. The present Bill does not provide for it. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister that this Bureau should have a representative character and experts drawn from various fields should be associated with it so that the short comings could be identified and the required attention paid to it.

We are formulating big plans for increasing our exports and for bridging our trade gap. We are also hoping to bring about improvements in our economic system. We are aiming at improving the quality of our products. If our products are of an inferior quality, then it affects our economy. Some cases have been cited here. I would also like to draw your attention. It is especially true in the case of automobile sector where standardisation is completely being misused. You do not have an agency to check such cases. Recently, some African countries rejected our consignments a second time because the items supplied were not of the same

quality as of the sample shown. The same thing happened in the case of engineering goods, fertilizers and several other products. Therefore, I want to request that it should be ensured that people have faith in a commodity that has been certified by you.

Again, you talked of consumer movement while introducing the Bill. I want to urge that the issue of consumer movement has been raised more than once in the House but who is going to build the movement. Mere sermons cannot yield desirable results; we, as well as the Ministers keep on sermonising here but it should have some affect on people. People should be mentally prepared, they should be impelled to identify areas where adulteration is taking place, where underweighing is being resorted to, and substandard and uncertified commodities are being sold. A Force comprising such people has to be organised and this work can be undertaken either by the political parties or by the Government.

These days articles of inferior quality are advertised through the Government media, more the commodities are substandard, more publicity is given on T.V., radio, newspapers etc. I want to request the hon. Minister that the Government media and machinery should be utilised for building up a consumer movement. Until a consumer movement is properly built up, this work cannot be done successfully. The Government enforcing agencies should also be strengthened and controlled so effectively that ISI markings are not misused and the people who indulge in such activities are punished. This cannot be achieved merely by a Bill or framing an Act of the Parliament for it would make people feel that the Parliament is merely an Act formulating agency. What is needed is to award punishment to such people who violate the set standards and play with the lives of the people. Otherwise we will all become laughing stock of the people. Your ideas are worthy of respect and should be welcomed but those should be implemented effectively as well. The proposed Bureau should work efficiently and should be given necessary powers. It should be able to identify and plug the loopholes of the Indian Standards

Institute. You must pay due attention in this direction.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I welcome this Bill but would like to tell the hon. Minister, that the purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward is not going to be achieved. You can frame laws in this House but if the law enforcing machinery is not efficient, the mere enhancement of punishments is not going to serve the purpose. Even if stringent punishment is provided, it will not help in stopping people from indulging in such practices. Whatever the hon. Members have said in this connection is very true. I want to point out that the purchases made by the Government for use in its own departments are of very inferior quality although the vouchers are made for superior quality commodities. What can the Government do in such situations? The motor parts being presently manufactured are all substandard.

How will you apprehend them? I want to tell you about the situation in my rural area. The Government formulated a scheme to provide tubewells to the poor Harijans having small holding so that they may use modern methods in cultivation. For this purpose, pipes were bought from the Government undertakings whereas these were to be bought from Tata. These were purchased at a price of Rs. 11 per foot instead of Rs. 28. How will you check it? All the pipes failed. This is the condition of the bureaucracy. It is true that there are a lot of shortcomings in Democracy. The discussion being done by us is useless as nothing is going to happen. Mention of substandard drugs was also made here. These are causing loss of life. The people who produce such drugs are sitting in this House also. If they are elected to this House after spending Rs. 75 lakhs, what quality of drugs will they produce? You must tell us how you are going to nab them? I have seen petty shopkeepers being caught for selling adulterated stuff. When a Health Inspector reports that turmeric is coloured or the oil is adulterated, the

[Shri Ramashary Prasad Singh]

manufacturer is not caught who has supplied hundreds of tins of that oil; it is the petty oil seller who is caught. The big capitalists who are responsible for it, are the hon. Members of the House. Therefore, this law will not apply to them. You cannot catch them. I would like to give you an example, Indira Diesel pump was approved by the Government and people took it for granted that it will be of good quality. The farmers bought it by taking loans but it did not work even for two months. Now their fields are being sold because they have to repay their loans. The custodians of law are themselves violating the law. You have various departments. There is a Department of Weights and Measures which checks weights and meters. You can see as to how consumers are being cheated by the traders. Who indulges in malpractices? Law is there but even then people are being cheated on large scale because the custodians of law indulge in corrupt practices, for whom these laws are being made then? Now, I tell you about FCI in Gaya. The wheat which is given to the people under N.R.E.P., is of such an inferior quality that even animals cannot eat it. But even then the poor have a capacity to tolerate all this. We cannot eat the wheat. The poor people who work for the whole day get this kind of wheat. Now you can well imagine what type of health will they maintain with such stuff? Framing of law is all right but implementation of the law honestly can bring the desired results. There is adulteration in every commodity but you cannot detect it—be it soap or the fertilizers. Fertilizers are being sold with salt mixed in it. How will you curb such a large scale adulteration? Only the future will tell whether you have been successful or not. You will be reduced only to a law making agency. An hon. Member has said that there is a good programme of law making, but the laws are not being implemented. You make a law against the child labour but still the children are working. Therefore, you should give a serious thought to it as to how the Bill should be implemented which is being introduced by you so that one may not make a fun of law. Otherwise, framing of laws will not benefit

the poor. Largely, the farmers and the poor will fall victim to it who are already suffering because they are unable to differentiate. There are lots of people who can identify drugs, clothes etc. from the markings on them but there are crores of people who do not know even this much. They simply go to a shop and buy whatever is given by the shopkeepers. Therefore, you should form such an agency which should honestly get this law implemented. The aim with which this law has been brought is noble but you should get it implemented in a right manner and that is what we want.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam):
Mr. Chairman Sir: May I say that a Bill of this type is very much desirable particularly in view of the adulteration and not keeping upto the standards? Not keeping upto the standards is also causing terrible loss by way of extensive damages to health, damages to the standards and damages to the machinery and equipment. So, bringing this Bill with a view to maintaining the standards of various commodities, manufacturing products and other articles is good and desirable.

The Bill serves the purpose only when adequate measures are taken to see that it is enforced properly. While making this Bill, it is mentioned in Clause 3 (3) that the Minister and the State Minister are also the President and the Vice President respectively of the Bureau. In case the Minister, the State Minister and the Secretary are also to be the members, I don't think we will have any means to find fault with any laps on the part of the Bureau. So, I wish the hon. Minister will think whether it is desirable to keep these two people as well as the Secretary, as ex-officio members in the Bureau.

In regard to the appeal also, as stated in Clause 16 (1) the Central Government is the appealing authority. The Central Government, by virtue of the presence of the Minister, the State Minister and the Secretary who are there in the Bureau itself as members, I could not

understand how and who else would be the appellate authority. Possibly, the Prime Minister alone be the appellate authority. This aspect may also be taken into account. If possible, these three people can be deleted as members because enough powers are already given to the Central Government.

No specific provision has been made for the representation of the consumer council and for the consumers in this Bill. We have been discussing time and again the need for organising consumer protection which alone can bring the desirable protection to the quality of products and which can save the interest of the consumers. Sir, including representation of various consumer protection councils in various parts of the country or their national forum in this Bill as members in adequate number will help achieving the goals of this Bill. So, if the Hon. Minister cannot provide it today, he must take adequate precaution to see that consumer representation is made in good number.

In Clause 24 (2) it is said that it must be only a printing error.

"The decision of the Central Government whether a question is one of policy or not shall be trial"

If the word is 'final' and not 'trial' then it is okay. In Clause 33 (i) there is provision for a penalty of Rs. 50,000/- but until and unless there is a fear of imprisonment this Rs. 50,000/- will not serve the end. A number of manufacturers are prepared to have such facility of paying the penalty without undergoing imprisonment because it might be profitable for them to commit any number of mistakes and based on the law of probability of getting caught for the offence it may be advantageous to pay Rs. 50,000/- as penalty. Only the fear of imprisonment will have the desired effect in their minds so that they should not resort to adulteration and maintain the standards. Penalty alone will not serve the purpose.

Coming to rules and regulations in this Bill I find rules and regulations are sepa-

rated. The power of making rules is given to the Government and power of making regulations is given to the executive committee, of course, with the prior consent of the Government of India. Once again the Central Government has all the powers of giving directions which are final. The power of making rules also can be given to the executive committee which constitutes members who are experts in various lines and who alone can say what is required and what is not required and also if there is delay on the part of the Central Government for not laying the rules on the table of the House then the responsibility lies with them only. So we cannot contradict our own actions in Parliament. I prefer that power should be transferred to the executive committee and insist on their placing these rules and regulations in time. Our earlier experience shows that rules and regulations are not being laid on the Table of the House in time and they are being delayed. Clause 39 (i) gives validity to all those actions. An amendment should be brought so that time limit is mentioned within which the rules and regulations must be laid on the Table of the House. Parallel emphasis must be laid in ensuring maximum number of representation is given to consumer protection councils and public personalities with proven integrity and experience in various directions. They should be there in good number rather the officers as ex-officio members.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill. I would also like to give some suggestions.

In our country the question of adulteration is very serious and critical. Day by day this tendency is increasing. Cases of adulteration in food items, in particular are on the increase. Edible items like ghee, oil and spices are largely being adulterated, about which there are frequent Press reports. You must have read in the newspapers that at some place hundreds of 'baratis' in a marriage ceremony suffered from food poisoning

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

due to the use of adulterated ghee. In the case of spices also, there is large scale adulteration. For example, dung is mixed in coriander, yellow dust is mixed in turmeric and urea is mixed in sugar. Likewise, there are many other adulterated things which adversely affect our health. You should pay special attention to it.

So far as taking of samples is concerned, the Department does take these samples but some manipulation takes place afterwards. This is a matter of regret towards which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. When samples are taken at the place of testing, there these are replaced for some consideration. Corruption is rampant there. This way though on the complaints by the people, the items are seized but those are later on declared unadulterated.

Regarding drugs, a lot of complaints are received. The patients die on account of spurious drugs. Therefore, through you, I would like to make request to the hon. Minister to provide for deterrent punishment in the Bill. In the case of fertilizers also you will find the same condition. India's 75 per cent population depends on agriculture and by doing this sort of adulteration they are playing havoc with their future and with farmers' occupation as well. These traders are misleading the poor farmers and thereby harming them. Such people should be treated as traitors and dealt with severely. They are causing harm to the country.

Along with this, I am told that insecticides like B.H.C. Gamaxine or D.D.T. are also adulterated. When godowns were inspected then white ants were found in the bags of B. H. C. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that adulteration in the insecticides etc. which are supplied to the villages, causes great resentment. When we go to the villages the people complain to us of adulteration and state that those insecticides do not kill the mosquitoes. The same is the situation with the gas cylinders. It is quite a complicated issue. When inspected, a lot of cylinders were de-

tected which had already been rejected. I would urge the hon. Minister to formulate strict laws to meet the situation. This offence should be made nonbailable and only then people would get relief.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I want to thank all the hon. Members for taking interest in the discussion on this Bill and also for giving some suggestions, which I think will be of help to me.

An important thing that has emerged after the discussion is that almost all the hon. Members have said that the aim of this Bill is very good and it should have been introduced much earlier and that strengthening of I. S. I. is necessary. Broadly, the House has supported the introduction of this Bill. Now, I will mention about the suggestions and points made regarding this Bill. Some hon. Members while giving their suggestions have expressed certain doubts but they have also welcomed this Bill for which I want to thank them. Some of the suggestions are quite enlightened.

I want to mention that the aim of this Bill is to strengthen the I. S. I. More items should be brought under it, more items should be standardized, should have certification mark enforcement should be done in a better way and whosoever violates the certification mark should be punished. Besides, there should be coordination among the various agencies working under it and consumers should get representation in it. These are the main objectives of Bill. Most of the points mentioned are very relevant and essential. The points raised by the hon. Members are correct and I do not deny them. I do not say that merely strengthening of I.S.I. will solve all the problems of the consumers all over the country. Strengthening

of I. S. I. is one step to protect the interest of the consumers and for this purpose there is not one but many legislations. I will discuss them briefly. Strengthening of I. S. I. means providing a base for strengthening of standards and making them compulsory. Some Members have also praised this step. Food articles were discussed a lot. Other articles were also discussed. There are a number of items under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act whose technical standards etc. have been fixed. According to them, if there is any adulteration in these items then action should be taken under this Act. I feel that there are several laws like the Food Adulteration Act or the Drugs Act or the Essential Commodities Act which need to be properly enforced. There are certain laws which are under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Those should be enforced vigorously by it. Certain laws come under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. In my capacity as the Civil Supplies Minister I have written to them many a time that laws relating my Ministry should be enforced vigorously. They have assured me to some extent and have taken some action also. What I want to say is that standards for many of the articles including food articles have been fixed. Regarding fertilisers, I fully agree that the agriculturist should get full protection. I also agree that it is not wrong to say that the consumers as well as agriculturists are cheated in this country. There is no doubt in it. Now what is to be done is to check this tendency. So far as fertilisers are concerned, standards have been fixed for them and the enforcement of the quality is ensured by the Agriculture Ministry under the Agmark Act. In this Act, agricultural commodities are covered, which include fertilisers also. The States have powers regarding those commodities which come under the Essential Commodities Acts of the States. I will convey the feelings of the House to the Agriculture Ministry. As Minister of Civil Supplies I can ask the State Governments about this and I will definitely ask them.

One thing more. Maximum number of articles should get ISI mark by fulfilling

the requirements of the standards fixed. Principally, it is quite correct and I like it. This Bill has been brought with this intention. If you look at section 14, you will find that so far it was not compulsory. In certain Acts, it was compulsory for certain things. Now we have assumed power to make it compulsory. I read out section 14 :

[English]

"If the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the public interest, it may, by order, publish in the official Gazette,—

- (a) notify any article or process, of any scheduled industry which shall conform to the Indian standard; and
- (b) direct the use of the Indian Standard under a licence as compulsory on such article or process."

[Translation]

Further, in Explanation it has been stated :

[English]

"For the purposes of this section, the expression "Scheduled industry" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951,"

[Translation]

All the industries have been enumerated in scheduled-I. Some of the hon. Members have stated that the schedule should be appended with it. Schedule-I is already there. Almost all the industries have been included in it. If certain industries have been left, those can be included by amending the schedule.

[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

This Bill provides scope for covering the maximum number of articles. But to bring more & more articles under it for fixing the standards, ISI should have the full capacity. If we cover all the articles at a time without having technical support and other requisite infrastructure, that will have a good impact. We want to augment the capacity of ISI.

An hon. Member has said that it is going to be a large institution which will have branches at different places and for that we should provide adequate funds because provision made is inadequate. ISI has already several branches. These are to be strengthened at many places. We learn something after every experience. A study was made in the Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, which had recommended that ISI should be given this shape. This type of institution exists in several countries of the world, particularly in Japan and other countries. Therefore, we thought it fit to strengthen ISI. Thus, with increase in the capacity of ISI, more and more articles will be brought under it.

It is true that consumers' items should be given priority. Now there are many articles which are manufactured by the small industries as well as by others. To enlarge its scope further this Bill has been brought.

One of the questions raised by the hon. Members was that the punishment prescribed in it is confined to only a fine of Rs 50,000. I beg your pardon. It is our mistake. A corrigendum has been issued which provides for one year's imprisonment or Rs. 50,000 fine. There cannot be two opinions that provision for imprisonment should be there. Some hon. Members have pleaded for two or four years imprisonment, some other have suggested to make it a cognizable offence. Let us have some experience. If necessary we can think of making it a cognizable offence. Government is not averse to it but the law should be such as can be implemented properly.

A very important step has been taken through this Bill. It has been provided that the consumers or some recognised Associations of the consumers can file a complaint directly against someone. In the earlier law, only an inspector or an officer could file a complaint. Now it has been decided that if the consumer feels, he can himself file a complaint. As I have said earlier, the Government is not averse to provide protection to the consumers. The Government is thinking of empowering the consumers and consumer Associations to invoke the law so that consumer movement is encouraged. It should get encouragement. This will create awareness in the consumers. I think that will be a good thing.

A mention was made about its composition also. I may tell that I respect the hon. Members. Some of the hon. Members have said that the Law Ministry has not prepared the Bill properly. The Law Ministry is not at fault. Whatever we suggest to them they frame the legislation on those lines. If there are certain shortcomings we are responsible for them and not the Law Ministry. About the composition, it has been stated that this has not been clarified as to what will be the number of Members of the Bureau or in the Council or in the Executive Committee. Usually these things are mentioned. This time different categories have been shown. I want to assure the House that in the formation of the agencies mentioned in the Bill, consumers will be adequately represented. There is no question of not giving them full representation. A suggestion to take MPs in it has also come; we shall think over it. Some hon. Members were of the view that MPs should be taken, others opposed it. We shall think over it. There is no bar on taking them in such bodies. Some hon. Members were of the view that everything has been left to the bureaucracy or officialdom. It is not so. The rules which will be framed will be laid before the House. 'Prescribed under the rules made by the Central Government' does not mean that the final power has been given to some institution or bureaucracy. The rules are subsequently laid before the House. Regulations too cannot be

framed without the Central Government's sanction. I also want to assure you that though the bureaucracy or the executive will have its own role because it is an important institution of our country and you cannot ignore it totally; but whatever is necessary alongwith the Bureaucracy will also be done. I want to assure that these institutions which will be set up will neither be the preserves of the bureaucracy nor will they be dominated by it. All interests, whether they belong to trade, science, technology or consumers, will find place in it so that it may work in the best possible way. One suggestion put forward was that trade unions and farmers' societies should also be nominated in it. This will be thought over as to who can be the representatives of the consumers. Every one can be accommodated in it to get the best type of work. About these categories also a thought can be given. That is why it has not been detailed in it because once the entire composition is given, it becomes difficult to change that. This is the reason why it has been kept open so that action can be taken according to the suggestions received. This is done quite often in the Bills. It is not a new thing in the Bill. Parameters are broadly laid down and then rules are framed after considering all the aspects. This Bill has not been brought hurriedly too. Frankly speaking I have no hitch in telling that it has been brought belatedly. This Bill should have been brought quite earlier. A beginning had been made long back and as such it would have been wrong to delay it for two or three years more. It has also been said that in framing rules two to three years time will be taken and nothing tangible will be done. I want to say that till this Bill comes into force, rules in regard to the present ISI will remain applicable. It is not that the work of the ISI will remain applicable. It is not that the work of the ISI will come to a halt. Moreover, I want to assure that rules will be framed at the earliest and this Bill will be enforced as early as possible so that the difficulties are reduced.

Exports too were referred to. It is true that the standards for the export items are fixed by ISI and all the indust-

ries and public undertakings can be covered under this systems. ISI should fix standards for better quality items but in the matter of export items it is the Export Council which decides finally in consultation with the ISI.

About advertisements it was stated that these cause great harm. It cannot be denied that advertisements do have a motivating effect and the people start purchasing the items. It is possible that some of the items may not be of good standard and some people may be allured to purchase certain articles resulting in undue profit to some people. For this there is a separate law. As you are aware, there is a provision in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which deals with unfair trade practices. Action can be taken against such advertisements under this provision. In certain cases, action has been taken. However, I agree that some way to deal with this issue should be found out. The advertisements should not be allowed to harm the consumers. There is one thing more to think about. In certain countries consumers are cautioned through media about the articles found below standard so that they may come to know that a particular item has not been found upto the mark or the manufacturer has been punished. I think these are good things on which we must think over. At the time of framing rules, this thing will be kept in mind that the people who are found to have done a wrong thing should be exposed. On the one hand it was said that the number of inspecting officers will be quite large but on the other hand it is said that the laws are not being enforced properly. If there are no inspecting officers, who will inspect the things? Someone has to be there to go and check the articles. The question is of human machinery. I fully agree with the view that howsoever good a law may be, the main thing is implementation. If the human machinery is good, enforcement will be good. If there is something lacking in the human machinery, our effort will be to improve it. It is not that these things have not been looked into. It is possible that you might have considered them more deeply than us but these surely have been considered

[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

by us also. We have to improve them collectively.

An hon. Member has made a reference to FCI. Standard for FCI foodgrains has been fixed in the Food Adulteration Act. Quality tests and checks are made for them. They too have taken samples at places. I cannot claim that nowhere there is sub-standard stock. Complaints from certain places have been received and action has been taken on them. By and large, standard foodgrains are supplied and these are checked. Arrangements have been made with the State Governments for double sampling. An hon. Member whom I hold in great esteem has stated that stocks remain lying in the open. It is not like that. These stocks are kept in the covered godowns or other covered places. Nowhere FCI stocks are lying in the open. It does not mean that FCI stocks do not get damaged. To a certain extent they do but efforts are made to ensure that there is minimum damage. However, the quantum of foodgrains getting damaged is not much. It has been said here that favour is shown to the FCI. It is not so.

As regards the consumer movement, I would like to say that consumer consciousness to some extent exists in our country but not to the desired extent. If we want to encourage consumer consciousness, the people of India will have to come forward to take the lead. The Government can help by creating the infrastructure. It can help partly by enacting laws and partly through other means.

[English]

Ultimately it has to be a voluntary movement of the consumers and the consumer organisations.

[Translation]

We want that consumer movement should get an impetus in the country. Women are particularly conscious about it. In all the consumer forums our Ministry

will give proper representation to the women so that their experience may help us. Just now one of our friend referred to diesel and kerosene. Standards for these items are fixed. In case of adulteration in them, action is taken under the Adulteration Act. An hon. Member had said that nothing will be done and no action will be taken against any big person as Government consists of rich people. I do not want to give political colour to this consumer movement but this much I will definitely say that during the last two years several big fish have been caught in the net, and cases have been filed against them. All this has happened in this Government's tenure. I would like to know from these hon. Members who were saying these things—I do not have any complaint against their Government—how many big persons have been touched by the Government of their Party with the powers of detention available under the Essential Commodities Act with the State Governments?

17.00 hrs.

One thing more. An. hon. Member has said that the rule making power should also be entrusted to the Executive Committee. I do not agree with that. It will give chance for complaints. The power of appeal to the Central Government starts from lower to higher authority. About delegation of power, I am of the view that we shall be able to do something only when certain powers are delegated. All told, it is a good step. What is needed is its proper implementation. There is need to expand ISI, to set up good laboratories and to coordinate and to create awareness in the entire country and also to improve the different laws concerning consumer protection. In other laws also, it is being thought that the consumers should get their rights. The Government is thinking of fighting cases for consumer organisations because it is quite a lengthy process and it takes time to decide such cases. In such a situation the Government is thinking of bringing forward some comprehensive consumer laws which may remain in force concurrently with other laws whereby a set up should be available to the consumers for getting an early

relief. The Government is thinking on these lines. Views have been expressed on ISI. If on the one hand, I say that it is not functioning well and on the other hand, I say that it is having a good image, that will be saying two opposite things. Actually, it is doing good work. Its area of functioning is quite large. There is no doubt that it has offices in other countries which command good respect in the international forum. The confidence of the people in it has increased but with the passage of time its responsibilities have also increased. There has been interaction with the non-aligned countries which has resulted in increased responsibilities. There are no two opinions that it needs to be strengthened. I think very good views have been expressed by the hon. Members during the discussion. We will try to do our best to get its provisions implemented. I thank the hon. Members for extending cooperation to this Bill basically.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau for the harmonious development of the activities of standardisation, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17 05 hrs.

ATOMIC ENERGY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The Atomic Energy Act of 1962 provides for the development control and use of Atomic Energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith.

Section 6 of the Act deals with disposal of uranium and provides that any mineral, concentrate or other material which contain uranium in its natural state in excess of such proportion as may be prescribed by notification by the Central Government shall, on service of a notice and payment of compensation in accordance with section 21, become the property of the Central Government. A reading of this provision in section 6(2) which makes payment of compensation a condition precedent to vesting of the property in the material in the Central Government combined with section 21 (1) (a) which provides for fixation of compensation by agreement, could give rise to an argument that the element of mutual consents is not altogether excluded

[Shri K. R. Narayanan]

in the transaction. So it will be argued that the existing provision of compulsory acquisition has an element of volition and therefore could be construed as sale. It is, therefore, considered necessary to put an end to this by making a specific legislative provision and such a provision should obviously cover every transaction of acquisition of uranium under the Act.

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend section 6 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 retrospectively so as to provide that payment of compensation for compulsory acquisition of minerals, concentrates and other materials under that section should, instead of being a condition precedent to their acquisition, be a condition to be given effect to after such minerals, concentrates or other materials become the property of the Central Government, so as to dispel any doubt that compulsory acquisition of such minerals, concentrates and other materials under that section will amount to sale.

Apart from section 6, uranium can also be acquired under section 11 which inter-alia deals with the acquisition of prescribed substances and uranium is one of them. This section also prescribes the mode of acquisition and compensation to be given in terms of section 21.

Therefore, in order to clarify the position unequivocally regarding the transaction of acquisition of uranium, it would be better to insert a new section stating that the acquisition of uranium both under section 6 and 11 would not amount to sale. A new section 11A is therefore, proposed to be inserted retrospectively so as to make it clear beyond doubt that the compulsory acquisition under section 6 and 11 shall not be deemed to be a sale for any purpose whatsoever.

The proposed Bill shall come into force with retrospective effect from the original date of commencement of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

The proposed amendments are purely clarificatory in nature and do not involve any substantial change in the provisions of the Act. As such this is a simple Bill.

I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Just now the hon. Minister has said that it is a very simple Bill. I agree that this is a very simple Bill, because section 6 of the Atomic Energy Act mainly is sought to be amended. Well, there must be some background for this amendment. I am not prepared to accept, as has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that this is just a simple Bill and this is being brought just to make certain clarifications so that we may clarify that this taking over is not to be deemed as a sale. If that is so, it is a very simple Bill. But I do not understand why you are going back to 24 years and giving retrospective effect to the provisions of the Bill. When you are doing this, please tell us if there is any background. Suppose you have tried to acquire certain mines and minerals where there is uranium or uranium material or some other thing and you encountered difficulties with the private owners and they have gone to court—High Court or Supreme Court—and finally you want to rectify this, then the House should be told about that. This has not been told to the House. Otherwise I cannot understand why you should give retrospective effect. There is nothing wrong in giving retrospective effect as such because we have been passing several Bills in this House giving retrospective effect. But giving retrospective effect by going back to 24 years is bad in law because it goes against the spirit of the rule of law. After all, several transactions must have taken place, several acts must have been done by the State Governments or the Central

Government and now suddenly you are going to give retrospective effect to this and telling that this is a very simple Bill. Unless we are told the background of this, I am not prepared to accept that this is just a simple and innocuous Bill.

As far as this mineral is concerned, I have nothing to say. After all, this mineral which is a very precious mineral, which is required for atomic energy and for many other strategic purposes, has to be acquired by the Government. As a matter of fact, that mineral has to be nationalised. There is no question of any private individual owning a mine or extracting or possessing the mineral of this nature. It is like gold. Nobody can take the gold mine and extract gold and make gold. It is not possible. Why don't you straightaway ban and say that nobody can be given a lease for this particular mineral and even if a lease has been granted to somebody, that lease is deemed to be cancelled if it is found that he is extracting uranium in the natural form or in any other form? So, there is a case for actually banning the private exploitation of this mineral. That is to be understood very clearly.

When we are amending a Bill of this nature—the Atomic Energy Bill—even though it is a simple Bill, yet there are certain other factors which come to our mind. Only today there were two questions on this subject and one was relating to the operation of the mines. There was a report in the Press that the workers working in a particular mine in Singhbhum district in Bihar have been affected. Well, the Minister said that it is not a fact. But it did not come for putting supplementaries. We had some information to show that actually certain workers had been affected and safety measures had not been taken in the mines. These are the mines which are being operated by the Commission.

Similarly, there was another question regarding the safety in the nuclear energy plants. I do not want to dwell too much at length on this because the Minister might say that it is not strictly relevant because the Bill only deals with certain provisions

relating to the minerals and not relating to the atomic energy. But it is a related subject. Certainly, we are well within the limits to go into this aspect also. When he is bringing forward this Bill at this stage, why not to wait for some time? Let him withdraw this Bill, wait for some time and work out all the provisions of safety which has been talking about. Only the other day the Prime Minister also assured this House that we are going to have a full scale debate on this. He said that there is going to be a full scale debate in this House before anything is done about safety because after the Chernobyl incident, anything we do we have to be very careful to see that our plants which we have established so far work satisfactorily and there is no risk involved in these plants. I know that the hon. Minister had been asserting time and again about safety and Shri Raja Ramanna, of course, he is very jubilant about these plants and is very optimistic about our plants functioning safely in our country. So, the point is you may be optimistic about your plant. You may say that your plants are very very safe and nothing is going to happen to our plant. Our technology is our own. We are proud of our technology. Certainly, it is our own technology. By trial and error we have developed our own technology. After the episode of Tarapur plant with which we are tied up with the United States, the United States have deceived us and failed to give us uranium and we had to change the technology we had to develop our own power based on natural uranium. That is very good. The assurances of safety are all right. But there are accidents. Whatever assurance you give and precaution take, accidents do occur. And then are you going to say that the Russians were not very careful? Are you going to tell that Russians were careless about their plant? How did it happen? How did it happen in the United States also? Even in our own country there have been reports that Tarapur and in some other place in Rajasthan also there was trouble in the plant. Not that our plants were completely free from trouble. May be they are minor accidents.

But all the same accidents were there.

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

My point is there is scope and because of oversight, because of lack of training on the part of the workers, on the part of the management, some mistake may occur and there may be accidents and you have to be very careful. About this I am happy that the hon. Minister said today that in our new plants which we are going to build now, we will be having the latest technology and all the safeguards are being looked into. There is going to be some sort of five kilometres sterile zone and there is a provision for evacuating people. If there is accident, people will be evacuated. All these measures are all right. Where is the provision? Which law tells the people that this is possible? Which law tells the people that this will be done? Can you tell that this is the law, this is the Act? In this Bill you should have provided all these safeguards. Why have you not done this? Are you still thinking? Are you still waiting? Are you still waiting for the national debate as the hon. Prime Minister has promised? If so, please withdraw this Bill. There is no hurry about it. As you said it is very simple and innocuous Bill. Why should you come before the House with innocuous Bill? You come to the House with exhaustive Bill giving all the safeguards so that people are assured, our workers are assured, everybody is assured that safeguards are there in our plants and there is not going to be any chernobyl repeated in this country.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : While supporting this Bill, I also do not hesitate to request the Minister to tell why such a long retrospectivity for 24 years is needed. I do not agree with my friend Shri Madhav Reddi when he says that retrospectivity is bad in law. If the law is good, it is good then retrospectivity is also good. However, why such a long retrospectivity is required, may please be told to the House.

With regard to other aspects of the Bill, that accusation should not be treated as sale I fully agree. There is no point to be disputed in this regard. Therefore, I do not want to dwell too much on that aspect of it.

With regard to atomic energy policy, it is well-known that we are committed to peaceful use of atomic energy. That policy was formulated by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indiraji vigorously pursued that policy and we are still in the same track, i.e., we are committed to peaceful uses of atomic energy, and therefore, we are having atomic power plant in Tarapore, in Madras and in Rajasthan and all are working satisfactorily. Only today the hon. Minister said in this House that technologies used in these plants are the latest and they are comparable to any modern plant anywhere in the world. So, I would congratulate the hon. Minister, the Government and our scientists specially, for this achievement.

However, I have also to dwell on certain criticism against using atomic power plants. Even while we were planning to have atomic power plants there was criticism against it, especially about the effect of radiations from atomic power plants. It was argued that we have enough coal for another 50 or 100 years. Then why should we go in for atomic energy which is more costly and which causes radiation hazard. But we should know that Dr. Bhabha, who was our pioneer scientist in the nuclear field, said once that if we use our coal mines at the rate at which being used in any other developed country, our coal will be exhausted within a period of 20 years. So, it is not wise on our part to depend on coal and hydel energy alone, but it is for us to exploit all forms of energy including the nuclear energy even if the cost is a little high. Otherwise we will not be doing justice to posterity.

These criticisms are there. But today the situation is little different. After the disaster in the Soviet Union at Chernobyl even those who supported use of nuclear power are doubtful whether it suits our conditions or not. Such a debate is going on in the country also. In the media there is a debate going on about the suitability of nuclear energy to the country after the Chernobyl accident. I am fully in favour of atomic energy and therefore, I would like to request the Minister that the fears of the people should be allayed. It is for the Government and the Department concerned to explain to the people

some of the genuine doubts they are having. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether, after the Chernobyl disaster had taken place, Government has examined the safety aspect of our atomic power plants and how perfect are our safety measures; how do they compare with international standards. I would like to get a specific answer to this question from the Minister.

Again, the hon. Prime Minister himself said in this House that our atomic plants are safe. It is Okay. Even then there is always a possibility of a disaster or accident. In Soviet Union it was reported that the accident took place because of human error. Therefore, in case an accident takes place, have you got enough capability for coping with the situation? Have you got enough capacity for disaster management for evacuating the people and taking other measures? It has been reported that in Soviet Union even though there was a disaster, they could successfully manage it within a short time and therefore, the casualties were less. What is our capacity in regard to disaster management, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

Again, there is a genuine doubt that after the life-span of a nuclear power plant is over the burial of the waste will be a serious problem. I read in some of the magazines that even in the United States and other developed countries, they do not have the technology as to how to bury the waste. Wherever you go and bury it, there will be radiation. Even if you bury in the sea there will be problem. And also, the cost of burial is very high. So, the cost of burial of this waste is also to be calculated and to be considered as capital cost or production cost. Anyhow, I would like to know, what is our position? Are we having that technology? Or, are we still uncertain about how this nuclear waste to be buried after its life-span is over? Why I say this is, these are the doubts in the minds of the people and even among the scientists. There is a discussion going on in the media in this regard. Therefore, it is for the Government to answer all these points and clear their doubts off the doubts from the minds of the people.

It is necessary to clear because we have evolved an ambitious programme of nuclear power generation. I understand that by 2,000 A.D., i.e. within 14 years from now, we are planning to have 10,000 mega watt of power generation from nuclear plants alone. That means it is 10% of our projected total production. That can only be possible, if you get the co-operation of the people and the confidence. I will quote an analogy. You know in Kerala, there was a proposal earlier to have a nuclear power plant. Government even had located the site. But finally the Kerala Chief Minister himself said, it is not needed there because of the objections from the people. You know, Kerala is an educated State. In an educated State like Kerala, people began to resent the setting up of nuclear power plant. It is because there are some genuine doubts. Therefore, if we have to achieve our targets of nuclear generation of 10,000 mega watt of power by 2,000 A.D., fears from the minds of the people clearly allayed and we should go ahead with our ambitious programme of generating 10,000 mega watt nuclear power. Therefore, for the further expansion of our nuclear programme, this is vital that these doubts are removed.

One more point, I would like to make. I had asked in the morning itself, when there was a question about the technology which we are using. I have to repeat. It has been reported that our reactors especially the Canadian reactors and their technologies are obsolete. Of course, the Canadians had up-to-date technology at that time. But later on, those old reactors have been given to us and they have updated their technology and they are having better reactors now. But we are using those old reactors. Therefore, naturally, our technology must be to that extent obsolete. It is said that the Canadians have reactors whose availability factor is up to 90%. Whereas you yourself admitted that ours is up to 65%. I congratulate you and our scientists because we have our own technology and it is, of course, comparable with others. But my point is that the cost factor can be further reduced if this aspect is looked into and if there is any up-dating of our technology,

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

It is because, in that case, the cost factor can be further reduced, and one of the main objections against the nuclear energy can be eliminated.

With these words, I support the Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will explain the genuine doubts raised by me in order to allay the fears of the people and in order to boost our production of nuclear energy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion will continue tomorrow. Now, we will take up Half-an-hour discussion.

— 4 —

17 30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Low Wages for tea Plantation Workers

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Piyyus Tiraky.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Sir, this Half-an-Hour discussion is on the poor payment of wages to the workers in the tea gardens. The hon. Minister has replied to the question that has arisen. But the hon. Minister has gracefully avoided to clarify how much foreign exchange the Government is getting from tea exports from India and what is the condition of the labourers in general in the tea plantations.

Tea industry is a very profitable industry at present in India because we are earning Rs. 700 crores by way of foreign exchange for our country through tea trade.

I would like to elaborate to some extent the general condition of the labourers in the tea industry in India. The

daily wage of tea labourers is fixed at Rs. 11.8 paise whereas for the agricultural labourer the scale is fixed at Rs. 13.50. But tea industry is said to be of both agrarian and industrial nature and because of this reason, this industry has earned lot of money for the country and naturally the shares of the profits should go to the labourers and the workers engaged in the tea industry and they have every right to demand more pay and have it.

In regard to the rationing supplied to the tea labourers, rice and atta are given to them at 50:50 ratio. But the plantation workers prefer to forego their 50% quota of rice because of price consideration and even if the rice is supplied, it is of very poor quality and sometimes it is not fit for human consumption. The workers in the tea gardens are thus exploited to the greatest extent. Atta is supplied to the labourers simply because the price of atta is less than the price of rice. The Government should look into this matter.

In the case of fuel, it is a scarce commodity. Fuel is not available everywhere. The tea garden workers are not getting their due share of fuel which is 25 maunds per family per worker because of scarcity of fuel in the country and, therefore, the Government should give them coking coal or kerosene to pave the forest products and fuel in our country.

The acreage of plantation under tea has increased because tea is a profitable industry but the ratio of employment in the tea industry has not kept pace with it. Unemployment problem is very acute in the tea gardens. The poor and illiterate labour employed in the industry constitute only 40% of the residential labour population in tea gardens. If such a big portion of residential labour is unemployed, then it will be very difficult for the tea industry to grow because naturally the tea industry may face troubles.

When Government is earning lot of money from tea industry, why are they not improving the condition of labour by setting up auxiliary industries in and

around tea gardens? If this labour is provided employment opportunities it will be good for the planters as well as for the Government because the Government is getting lot of money out of tea industry itself. So, there is no difficulty to get the money for the auxiliary industry in and around the tea industry. This is my demand. The Government should think over it very seriously.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the Provident Fund amount. I think, the Provident Fund money is deposited with the Government. I have got the details of the defaulter companies who have not even paid back the meagre amount which has been deposited. They have not been returned to the actual workers who have been asking for their own use in order to have a good living after retirement. I have got the list. The number of cases of Provident Fund pending right from 1976 to till-date are as follows: Gandra Para Tea Garden—76 cases; Tu'sipara Tea Garden: 57 cases—this is right from 1980; Harimara Industries Ltd.—12 cases; Sarugaon Tea Estate—105 cases; Kalchini Tea Estate—10 cases; Boxa Doors Co. Ltd.—47 cases; Hasimara Industries Ltd.—153 cases; Gopalpur Tea Estate—142 cases; Central Duors Tea Ltd.—117 cases.

The list contains 37 companies which are not paying back the Provident Fund amount right from 1976 till todate. This is something very bad on the part of the Government for not forcing the planters to comply with the procedures. Some of the planters have not deposited their share also. This is the Government Act. Also, I do not think that the State Government has enacted this Act. This is the Indian Government's legislation. The Indian Government is responsible to implement and force the concerned to implement the Act in toto. The Indian Government has legislated it in the year 1951 and it has been brought into effect from 1954. But this Act has not yet been fully implemented. Had this Act been implemented to some extent, the workers in the Tea Gardens would have had some sort of a better living in our country. This is the con-

dition which is prevailing now. The Act has provided a number of welfare activities. But none of them has been fully implemented. So, I would request the hon. Minister to go into this matter fully-well and have some sort of an enquiry about every section of this Act as to how much of it has been implemented; how much or it has not been implemented and who are the people not taking any interest to implement it. The Government should also think as to what sort of punishment can be given to such offenders. The Government should take a very serious view of this matter.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the past history. At the end of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century, the tea plantation started in some parts of our country and especially in Assam and Duarsarea. At that time labour was very scarce. Even the present Assam and Duars could not afford to give even 5 per cent of the labour needed at that time. So, the Chhota Nagpur area where tribals were living was artificially made into a famine area and people were brought by agents for big commissions, and they were forced, like bonded labour, to do very hard work in the tea gardens. And this is the condition of the tribals there. Our Prime Minister says that he is very much keen about tribal development and crores of rupees are spent. 95 per cent of the tribals are working in the tea gardens. Government should come forward and do something for these people. They are not asking for money from the Government; they are saying that whatever money you are earning from there should be spent for the development of the tribal people there.

In reply to my question, Mr. Panja had alleged that the State Government was responsible for not giving the allotted quantity of rice which was about 60,000 quintals per month. If allotment is made by the Central Government, they should enquire whether that has reached the company itself or not, whether the labourers are getting it or not. I think, it is the responsibility of the Union Government.

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

What a bright day for the Indian tea now. The Castleton Tea Estate in Darjeeling owned by Tiru Tea Limited set up a world record, last year, in tea prices at Rs. 1,460/- per kg and this year the price is Rs. 1,704/- per kg. This is the work of the tribal people in the tea gardens and this should be taken note of.

We have exported tea to the extent of 247,040 thousand kilograms and lots of money have already come.

My demands are the following :—

Old age homes should be established there. There should be compulsory education for the age group, 6 to 14 years, for the children of the plantation workers. They should have one month's earned leave every year with Rs. 300 for journey expenses per worker, male, female or child, whosoever is employed in the tea gardens. The licence for plantation, production and manufacturing should be made compulsory for renewal every year on nominal charges—to avoid sickness in the tea industry. Proportionate new appointment is a must in accordance with the increase of acreage in plantation. Taking into account the acute unemployment problem among the labour population, some auxiliary industries should be planned and developed there. There was a demand to the Planters' Association made by the Coordination Committee of the various Trade Unions of labour working in the plantations; that must be fully accepted; Government should force the Planters' Association to accept their demand. A comprehensive labour Bill should be introduced in the next Session of Parliament according to the recommendations of the International Labour Organization and as per the Factory Act, 1948. All sick tea gardens of West Bengal should be taken over by the Centre without any compensation and without any responsibility for any sort of liabilities, and handed over to the West Bengal State Development Corporation.

Lastly, arrangements should be made immediately for the essential commodities

from fair-price shops to be distributed in the tea-garden area also as it is done elsewhere in India.

This is a very important subject. Early in the morning we ask for tea. Without tea everyone gets puzzled. When we take tea at least we should think of the poor labourers who are struggling hard to get us our morning and evening tea and amusements in hotels.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. You have already taken 15 minutes. There are other members also to put questions afterwards

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Let me conclude Sir. I hope the Minister will consider it and he will do whatever he can. The Minister himself comes from a tribal area. He will think of the plight of the labourers and do whatever he can do.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : First of all, though the Plantation Labour Act—the Central Act—was passed by this very House, the appropriate Government for the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act is not the Central Government as contended by the hon. Member, it is the State Government. Though the Act is of the Centre, the implementation is to be done by the State Government.

Mr. Tiraky has alleged that they are the lowest paid people. He has quoted some figures. I want to correct them slightly. I confine the figures to the tea-growing States only. In Assam, the minimum wage fixed for agricultural sector is Rs. 12.50. For the non-agricultural sector it is from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12. The present rate of wage for the tea-garden workers is Rs. 10.30.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is much less.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : That is why I am giving the facts and figures.

As for as Kerala is concerned, for the agricultural sector the minimum wage is Rs. 15, for the non-agricultural sector it is from Rs. 5.75 to 20; and for the tea-garden people at the moment it is Rs. 14.45.

In West Bengal, for agricultural sector it is Rs. 11.70, for non agricultural sector it is from 15.58 to Rs. 23.25 and for tea-garden people the present rate of wage is Rs. 11.28.

In Tamil Nadu—your own State Sir—for the agricultural sector it is Rs. 8, for the non-agricultural sector it is from Rs. 15 to Rs. 23 and at the moment the tea-garden workers are getting Rs. 15.02.

This is the position of the minimum wages and the wages being earned by the tea-garden workers. While it looks slightly lower than the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector, the one aspect that has to be kept in mind is that as far as tea-garden workers are concerned they get not only the wages in cash, but also to certain extent they get it in kind in the sense that they are given—as you have yourself rightly pointed out—subsidised rate of food grains. They get free fire-wood of course.

I am just placing these before the House. Though in monetary terms it looks slightly lower than the other sectors, if you take into account the wages that they get in terms of kind, in the reduced subsidised rate, the position of the tea-garden workers are comparable. I may just say it is comparable. This is the precise position of the industry. As far as the contention of the hon. Member that since they are earning huge foreign exchange, therefore, the wages should go up. I do not know how far this argument can be accepted. If we accept this then we may have to accept the other way round also that is, whenever the export earnings go down the wages of the workers will also go down. So, this is not a correct argument. The export earnings keep on fluctuating. It is not that every year export earnings keep on rising. In 1983 the export earnings were Rs. 557 crores. In 1984 the export earnings were

740 crores whereas in 1985 it came down to 711 crores. The present concept of sharing profit is the bonus concept. That is the real concept of sharing the profit of the industry and this is being done.

Sir, fortunately the tea industry is an industry where the trade union movement is very very strong. Therefore, the wages are normally determined not on the basis of minimum wages fixed by the respective State Governments but it is always on the basis of bilateral negotiations. As far as West Bengal and Assam are concerned the bilateral negotiations took place in August, 1983 and has expired in August 1986. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned the wage negotiations took place in January, 1984 and the present settlement expire in December 1986. Therefore, both in the South and in the East the fresh wage negotiations are due. I have no definite information whether wage negotiations have been resumed but wage negotiations are due.

Sir, as I said earlier the trade union movement in this area is so strong that the wages are determined through bilateral negotiations.

Sir, the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act is not satisfactory. We in the Labour Ministry have made a study on the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act throughout the country. It was commissioned in 1983 and was over in 1985. This study report reveals that the implementation of Plantation Labour Act is not at all satisfactory. We have an industrial committee for tea plantation industry and this matter was put before industrial committee on the 6th August this year. This committee appointed a sub-committee to go into the report as well as the working of the implementation of the law and the working of the industry. The sub-committee has, in fact, in a short time been able to submit its final report and has given its recommendations. On the basis of the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by the industrial committee on plantation industry we are now considering a number of proposals to bring changes into the Plantation Labour Act which will mainly deal, of course, with

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

the welfare part of it particularly health, housing and we are going to add a new chapter which would exclusively deal with the safety of the workers.

These are the few initiatives which the Ministry has taken and hopefully by the next Session of Parliament I am confident that I would be able to come to the House with the proposed amendment and the House will be in a position to discuss it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Half-an-Hour discussion has been raised by Shri Pius Tiraky, a veteran leader of the tea plantation workers. He has pointed out some of the problems the tea plantation workers are now facing.

No doubt, tea is one of the important industry of our country. The foreign exchange earnings may fluctuate, but it is earning a considerable amount of foreign exchange. Besides, a cess of 50 paise per kg. is also being paid to the Government. However, the welfare programmes for these tea plantation workers are not being implemented properly. The workers are in a very disastrous and bad situation and the wages that they are now receiving are not proper. Though they also get rations at a subsidised rates, the supply is not regular. Similarly, there is no arrangements for their accommodation, health care and recreation. These arrangements are not there in the tea gardens and a large number of tea gardens have become sick and some of them have also been closed rendering thousands of tea plantation workers particularly in Assam, Jalpaiguri, Alipurdwar, Chota Nagpur areas of Bihar surplus.

There are also complaints regarding provident fund accounts. The accounts

17.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the chair]

are not being properly maintained. The

amount is not being deposited properly in the respective accounts and the refunds of the amounts is also not being made properly. We, the Members of Parliament, had also asked for setting up of an office in the Siliguri area. The Minister had agreed with this suggestion, but it has not been implemented.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Such an office is already functioning.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Thank you.

18.00 hrs,

The Minister has been just now stated that he is going to bring a Bill in the Budget Session. I would like to know whether he will consider creating a welfare fund the welfare of the tea plantation workers. A cess known as 'welfare cess' can be levied and the money collected can be deposited as a Welfare Fund. This will enable the Government to undertake certain welfare measures such as construction of hospitals, schools and other educational institutions and so on. This welfare fund can be created on the lines of the Beedi workers welfare fund. Will the Government consider this proposal while formulating the comprehensive legislation? Before formulating the legislation, I want to know as to who are going to be the members of the Industrial Committee. Will the Minister consult trade union representatives, the concerned State Government Labour Ministers, i.e. Labour Ministers of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, where there are tea gardens and also Members of Parliament and leaders of tea plantation workers like my great friend Shri Piyus Traky?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Yes. It is going to be tripartite.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Government propose to take stringent measures against those tea garden owners who fail to deposit the provident fund amount?

Sir, I would like to point out that a large number of tea gardens have become sick and a large number of them have even been closed down. Rejuvenation work is also not being done to revive these plantations. A large number of tea plantation workers are now thrown out of employment. Will the Government propose to take over these sick tea gardens? Although this is not under his Ministry, will he still consider the proposal, looking at the plight of the workers who are now facing starvation and death also? Is the Minister going to consider this proposal?

Sir, these tea garden workers cannot be compared with the agricultural workers. The tea garden workers are skilled workers. So, the minimum wage to be paid to these skilled workers should be much higher than that of the agricultural workers. Will the Government propose to include this suggestion, also in the forthcoming legislation?

These are my questions.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a few years back, when

the prices of tea started dropping in our home as well as in the world market, to boost the tea cultivation, Government had given many incentives to the owners of tea gardens. At the same time, the Government raised the Excise Duty on tea but not proportionate to the incentives given to those few tea garden owners. With the result, these tea garden owners made lot of money, but they did not pass on to the labourers though actually a proportion of that money should have been given to them proportionately.

As a result the prices of our tea shot up in the home as well as in the world market.

Sir, the prices of ordinary tea, which is consumed by common people, in 1982, it was round about Rs. 22/- per kilogram. Now, this has been raised to Rs. 38 to Rs. 40/- per kilogram. So, Sir, we should not go too far, but if we see the prices of tea which are displayed in our own Parliament House—Tea Shop—I have just got some for the information for the benefit of the hon. Members and they are as follows :-

No.	Brand name and quantity	Before Dec., 1985	As on Dec., 1985	Current price
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Natraj-500 gms.	Rs. 11.75	Rs. 26.00	Rs. 34.30
2.	Maya Pure Darjeeling —250 gms.	N. A.	Rs. 12.35	Rs. 18.45
3.	Animal—Bird-500 gms.	Rs. 37.93	Rs. 50.90	N. A.
4.	Animal —225 gms.	Rs. 20.52	Rs. 35.50	N. A.
5.	Green Label (Not available in the Lok Sabha for the last four years)			

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Brook Bond Supreme (Not available in the Parliament House)	Rs. 25.40	Rs. 25.40	N. A.
7.	Oriental Brand—225 gms. Not available in the Parliament House)	Rs. 12.98	Rs. 17.50	N. A.
8.	Assam—225 gms.	Rs. 14.15	Rs. 19.55	N. A.
9.	Nilgiri—225 gms.	Rs. 15.44	Rs. 17.25	N. A.

So, these are some of the data which show that the prices had been increased so much, but as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, this increase in prices are being passed on to the labourer, but that has not been done. So, in the light of this, I would like to put some questions : first what are the incentives given to the tea gardeners ? What is the excise duty levied on tea, and what was it in 1982 ? Is it a fact that excise duty on tea has not been increased proportionately to the incentives given to the companies ? Is it a fact that due to incentives given to the companies ? Is it a fact that due to incentives given, and the disproportionate levy of excise duties, the tea garden owners earned crores of rupees, while this earning was not passed on to the plantation labourers ? Will Government raise the wages of the tea garden workers proportionately to the incentives given, and increase in the sale price of tea in the market ?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I would ask only one question. It relates to the workers. Is it a fact that the green tea leaf pluckers are paid only 16 paise per Kg ; but if some factory in the industry wants to sell some green leaves to another factory, at that time the owner of this sick tea garden gets 65 paise per Kg of green tea leaves. Why should there be so much of a discrimination ?

Five Kgs. of green tea leaves make one Kg. of tea. The present average

price of tea is Rs. 30 a Kg. So, the price of at least one Kg. of tea should be given to the individual workers as his daily wage rate. So, this should also be considered when the Minister brings in a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I am afraid that about the specific questions raised by Mr. Namgyal, it would be difficult for me to answer, because the administrative Ministry for this industry is the Commerce Ministry. Though I have some information having been for four years in the Commerce Ministry earlier, since I am not in possession of the latest position, I would not venture to reply to these questions.

The basic questions on which the discussion has centred, are the minimum wages, and welfare measures. It is where myself personally and my Ministry are concerned. From time to time, we write to State Governments, and we also lay down certain guidelines for the revision of minimum wages, not only in the tea industry, but in many other industries as well. I can only assure the House that after what has been discussed here, I will take the matter up with the respective State Governments, to see whether they would be in a position to revise the minimum wages or not. It is for the State Governments to do it. But I will certainly take it up with them.

-As far as welfare measures are concerned, Mr. Acharia has raised a number of questions I have already admitted, earlier, that the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act is not satisfactory. The welfare measures contemplated under the Act are not being implemented. That is why we have set up a committee, and it has gone into all these aspects. We are trying to rectify the situation to some extent.

As far as enforcement of the law is concerned, perhaps the enforcement machinery which is available now, is not adequate enough. Under the proposed amending Bill, we are trying to strengthen the enforcement machinery also.

So, this is one aspect I would like to say, though I will not be able to spell out everything what we are thinking of. For example, they are supposed to cater to medical facilities to the workers and all that. I have myself reviewed the situation of how the hospitals and dispensaries in the tea industry are being run; whether they are adequate; whether medicines are available; whether doctors are available; whether nurses are available. It is not a happy state of a thing. I myself have found it out. One of the reasons they say is that the doctors are not available, but they have infrastructure; they have hospitals; they have the equipment, but doctors are not willing to serve there. So, I ventured to offer to them. I mean gave a suggestion to them that if the workers' children are to be educated and if they want to go to medical profession with an agreement when they have their M. B. B. S. Degrees or whatever it is, if they are willing to come back and serve there, whether you will be willing to sponsor these candidates and finance them. I am happy to inform the House that there is a spontaneous response from the tea industry and I propose to take up the matter with the Ministry of Health to give us some seats so that we can sponsor some medical students for the tea industry. So, all these aspects, we have been going into.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about creation of funds ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I have been personally looking into it. There is no bar on creation of fund; creation of fund can be done. In fact, in Assam, they have already created a Tea Welfare Development Fund out of the cess which is being collected from tea. So, that is already there. The only question is whether this cess development fund should be run by the Central Government as a whole or it should be run by the respective States Governments. This is a question which I have to certainly talk to the State Governments. But, at the moment, Assam Government has gone into that and they have already formed what is called a Tea Welfare Development Fund; and I do not see any reasons why the West Bengal Government cannot do it which the Assam Government has already done it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Do you propose to incorporate it in the proposed Bill ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I have not given thought to it. I will certainly note down the suggestions which you have already made.

About the Tripartite Committee that you had referred to, it is an Industrial Committee; it is a Tripartite Committee represented by the trade unions and the industry and the government where the Labour secretaries of the tea growing States are the members. So the State Governments are certainly taken into confidence whenever we discuss these problems.

Regarding setting up of provident fund offices, we have talked about it. We have sanctioned their office in Siliguri and it has started functioning—not much. If I tell you the problem you will be unhappy man, because the Calcutta office union is not willing to part with the files relating to Siliguri, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. So, there is some problem of shifting the files. I have talked to your Labour Minister and told him to sort it out. But an office is not only sanctioned in Siliguri but also in Darjeeling. The only thing remaining is about Jalpaiguri. I

have made a condition that first the files pertaining to Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling should be transferred to them; then only I will consider the question of setting up an office in Jalpaiguri. Otherwise, I will not. This is what I have told your government. So, if you can kindly influence your union leaders it would help us to make this office function in a proper manner.

As far as nationalisation is concerned, I think the position of the government has been made absolutely known. It is not the policy of the government now to go on taking over every sick industry or every sick mill; government cannot afford to become a hospital of the sick and the dead mills or dead industries. Therefore, our position is very clear here. With these words, I have made my position clear and I thank the hon. members for having initiated the discussion. I can only assure you that while formulating our amendment, we will keep the suggestions made in this behalf.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : And the demand also.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE -
Contd.

[English]

Notification under Customs 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : On behalf of Shri B K. Gadhvi, the Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 468/86-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to raise the basic customs duty on unwrought copper from 75 per cent *ad valorem* to 95 per cent *ad valorem* in supersession of Notification No 252/82-Customs dated the 16th November, 1982, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3302/86]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow.

18.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
November 27, 1986/Agrahayana 6,
1908 (Saka)*