

1	2	3
Karnataka	6.3	-
Kerala	2.1	-
Madhya Pradesh	6.8	56.9
Mharashtra	13.8	33.3
Meghalaya	10.0	-
Mizoram	5.3	-
Orissa	9.6	-
Punjab	-	28.1
Rajasthan	48.0	-
Sikkim	14.3	-
Tamilnadu	10.5	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	10.5	8.2
West Bengal	9.2	-
Overall National Average:	12.6	22.0

[English]

**CBI**

3127. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the date of the establishment of CBI alongwith their charter of duties;

(b) the steps taken to relieve the CBI of the excess workload and to restrict its charter of duties;

(c) the number of cases presently under investigation of CBI; and

(d) the date of their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation was established and its charter of functions was laid down vide Government of India Resolution No. 4/31/61-T dated 1.4.1963 (as has been shown in the enclosed statement). CBI also has a role regarding Preventive Vigilance in terms of the Programme of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Work made by the Government in 1966.

(b) It is ensured that only those cases which require investigation by the CBI are taken up. For investigation into cases of very complicated nature or mega cases like Rajiv Gandhi Assassination Case, AHD Scam Cases etc., CBI has been provided with additional manpower and other infrastructural support. Recently, under re-organisation plan of CBI 354 and 221 posts were sanctioned in 1994 and 1997 respectively.

(c) and (d) As on May 31, 1998 a total of 1765 cases were under investigation of CBI with periods of pendency as mentioned below :

Upto one year	848
Between 1-2 years	547
Over two years	370
Total	1765

**Statement**

No. 4/31/61-T  
Government of India  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
New Delhi-11, the 1st April, 1963

**RESOLUTION**

The Government of India have had under consideration the establishment of a Central Bureau of Investigation for the investigation of crimes at present handled by the Delhi Special Police Establishment including specially important cases under the Defence of India Act and Rules particularly of hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering in essential commodities, which may have repercussions and ramifications in several States, the collection of intelligence relating to certain types of crimes, participation in the work of the National Central Bureau connection with the International Criminal Police Organization; the maintenance of crime statistics and dissemination of information relating to crime and criminals, the study of specialised crime of particular

interest to the Govt. of India or crimes having all India or interstate ramifications or of particular importance from the social point of view; the conduct of police research, and the coordination of laws relating to crime. As a first step in that direction, the Govt. of India have decided to set up with effect from 1st April, 1963 a Central Bureau of Investigation at Delhi with the following six Divisions, namely:—

- (i) Investigation and Anti-corruption Division (Delhi Special Police Establishment).
- (ii) Technical Division.
- (iii) Crime Records and Statistics Division.
- (iv) Research Division.
- (v) Legal Division & General Division.
- (vi) Administration Division.

2. The charter of functions of the above said Divisions will be as given in the Annexure. The Assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation will also be available to the State Police Forces on request for investigating and assisting in the investigation of interstate crime and other difficult criminal cases.

Sd/-

(V. Viswanathan)

Secretary to the Government of India

No. 4/31/61/T New Delhi-11, the 1st April, 1963.

**IMMEDIATE**

### **ORDER**

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Govts./Union Territories Admn, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Inspector General, Special Police Establishment, Delhi, all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-

(V. Viswanathan)

Secretary to the Government of India.

### **ANNEXURE**

#### **INVESTIGATION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION (DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT)**

- (1) Cases in which public servants under the control of the Central Government are involved either by themselves or alongwith State Government servants and/or other persons.
- (2) Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or of any public sector project or undertaking, or any statutory corporation or body set up and financed by the Government of India are involved.
- (3) Cases relating to breaches of Central Laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is particularly concerned e.g. :
  - (a) Breaches of Import and Export Control Orders;
  - (b) Serious breaches of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;
  - (c) Passport frauds;
  - (d) Cases under the official secrets Act pertaining to the affairs of the Central Government;
  - (e) Cases of certain specified categories under the Defence of India Act or Rules with which the Central Govt. is particularly concerned.
- (4) Serious cases of cheating or fraud relating to the Railways, or Post & Telegraphs Deptt. particularly those involving professional criminals operating in several States.
- (5) Crimes on the High Seas.
- (6) Crimes on the Airlines.
- (7) Important and serious cases in Union territories particularly those by professional criminals.
- (8) Serious cases of fraud, cheating and embezzlement relating to public joint stock companies.
- (9) Other cases of a serious nature, when committed by organised gangs or professional criminals, or cases having ramifications in several States including Union Territories, serious cases of

spurious drugs, important cases of kidnapping, cases will be taken up only at the request of or with the concurrence of the State Govts./Union Territories Admns. concerned.

- (10) Collection of intelligence about corruption in the public services and the projects and undertakings in the public sector.
- (11) Prosecution of cases investigated by this Division.
- (12) Presentation of cases before Enquiry officers in which departmental proceedings are instituted on the recommendations of this Division.

## II. TECHNICAL DIVISION

- (1) Technical assistance in investigation of cases involving accounts.
- (2) Specialised assistance in cases involving Railways and Postal Accounts.
- (3) Assistance in cases involving assessment of Income Tax, Estate Duty etc.
- (4) Examination of accounts and assets etc. in cases relating to allegations of disproportionate assets.
- (5) Examination of cases investigated by the Bureau which have an income tax aspect, and communication of information with a view to enabling the income tax Department to recover the evaded tax.

## III. CRIME RECORDS & STATISTICS DIVISION

- (1) Maintenance of all India statistics of crime.
- (2) Study of all India trends in thefts and losses and recoveries of fire arms and ammunition and note forgery and counterfeit coinage.
- (3) Collection and dissemination of information about important inter-state criminals.
- (4) Preparation and circulation of reports and reviews relating to crime in India.
- (5) Participation in the work of the ICPO, NCB, UNO Reporter for Crime.<sup>a</sup>

## IV. RESEARCH DIVISION

- (1) Analysis and study of specialised crimes and of problems of a general nature affecting the Police e.g.

- (i) Trends and causes of serious crimes in different areas;
- (ii) Preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with crime;
- (iii) Improvement in methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing scientific aids and equipment;
- (iv) Inadequacy of laws, co-ordination of laws relating to crime in various States;
- (v) Criminal gangs operating in more than one State wandering gangs ex-criminal tribes-habitual offenders.
- (vi) Crime amongst the tribal people.
- (vii) Inter-state note forgery and counterfeiting.
- (viii) Social factors in crime.
- (ix) Industrialisation and crime.
- (x) Juvenile delinquency.
- (xi) Kidnapping of women and children.

## V. LEGAL AND GENERAL DIVISION

### (a) Legal Section

- (i) Legal Advice in cases investigated by the investigation and Anti-Corruption division.
- (ii) Conducting prosecution in important cases.
- (iii) Review of judicial decisions relating to criminal law and procedure for publication in the CBI gazette.
- (iv) Compilation and circulation of Law Digest.
- (v) Inadequacy of and amendments to laws.
- (vi) Co-ordination of laws relating to crime in various States.

### (b) General Section

- (i) Matters relating to organisation, policy and procedure.

- (ii) Inter-state conference relating to crime and anti-corruption work.
- (iii) Appreciation reports regarding modes of corruption in various govt. depts. and public undertakings.
- (iv) Correspondence with Ministries and States on general questions relating to policy procedure etc.
- (v) Training courses in anti-corruption work.
- (vi) C.B.I. Gazette.
- (vii) Photographic section.

#### VI. ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

All establishment and accounts matters.

##### Nuclear Reactors

3128. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :  
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russia has signed a deal to help India to build two light water reactors of 1000 megawatt each at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement;

(c) the reaction of the US Government in this regard; and

(d) the response of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) and (b) An Inter Government Agreement (IGA) was signed between Government of India and the erstwhile USSR in November, 1998 for setting up of a 2 × 1000 MWe VVER type Nuclear Power Station at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu with Russian (Soviet) Co-operation. When the two sides were about to sign the contract for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR), activities came to a standstill owing to the political developments in the erstwhile USSR in August 1991. After protracted negotiations with the Russian Federation, formed subsequent to the breakup of the USSR, the two sides have now signed a supplement to the IGA on 21.6.1998.

(c) and (d) The US Government have not made any direct references to India on this issue. However Government have seen reports in the media that the issue has been raised by the US side with the Russian Federation. The latter has indicated its interest in continuing with this deal.

##### MFN Status to India by Pakistan

3129. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has given Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan relating to trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons that weighed the Government in favour of the aforesaid decision;

(c) whether it was envisaged that on reciprocal basis, the Government of Pakistan would also accord similar status to the Indian goods;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Pakistan has recently ruled out giving MFN status to India;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether India would review its earlier decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) to (g) In accordance with its obligations under the WTO, and earlier as a signatory to GATT, India has extended MFN status to Pakistan. On the other hand Pakistan, inspite of its membership of the WTO, and earlier of GATT, has not accorded MFN status to India. Government have officially on several occasions urged Pakistan to fulfil its obligations under WTO and extend MFN status to India. It has regrettably not done so.

Ministers of the Pakistan government have from time to time linked the grant of MFN status to India to extraneous issues.

We will continue to urge Pakistan to fulfil its obligations.

[Translation]

##### Administrative Reforms

3130. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :  
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: